The Weather
Today—Partly cloudy, windy and colder. Considerably colder at night. Yesterday—High, 49; low, 35.
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Builders, Unions Act to Banish Strikes

Red Attack In German Press Starts 'Allied Row

'Dirty Poker,' Says U. S. Official of Russian Charges On Labor Election

Berlin, Feb. 1 (AP).—The American and Russian commanders of Berlin engaged in a bitter personal exchange over labor policy today in the most serious row that has come into the open since four-power government was established here.

In an unprecedented attack on a colleague in the Allied commandanture, Maj. Gen. Alexander Kotikov, the Soviet commander, aired in the German press the secret proceedings of a commandanture meeting and charged Col. Frank L. Howley, American deputy commander, with attempting to "sabotage" a proposed Berlin trade union election.

Colonel Howley, in turn, declared in a statement that Kotikov was trying to hide the truth.

"We have a policy of not washing our dirty linen before the Germans," said another high American official. "This is a plain case of dirty poker."

"Insult" Called Unprecedented

"Never before has a Russian commander, and we have had four of them in Berlin, stopped to insult his allies in the German press," said Howley in his statement.

Charging that Kotikov "broke a gentleman's agreement" by taking the secret discussions of the commandanture to the German press and violated Allied control authority instructions not to allow the German press to sow discord among the Allies, Howley added:

"This action was most regrettable and an unfortunate way of doing business. It makes quadripartite government difficult. It was an attempt by Kotikov to discredit his Allies in the eyes of the Germans and prevent the truth, namely that he blocked compromise.

"When General Kotikov came to yesterday's meeting he had no intention of considering the matter in hand, and simply made a cut-and-dried attack against us. We cannot run a government that way."

Formal Reply to Be Decided

He said American officials would decide next week whether to make a formal reply to Kotikov but he doubted if it would be published in the German Press.

Kotikov's long statement before the commandanture which was published in the official Red Army newspaper Taegliche Rundschau today, accused Howley and other "American personalities" of bringing pressure on Berlin labor unions. It charged that Howley's suggestions for electing members to the Berlin Trade Union Federation were made "not to improve the election procedure but to delay them and perhaps even even to sabotage them."

Implicit in his attack was the charge that the Americans were seeking to advance the American Federation of Labor's form of organization against the form favored by the Soviet Union. American officials said, however, that representatives of both the AFL and CIO, a member of the World Federation of Trade Unions, were given equal treatment in Berlin.

U. S. Favored AFL, Red Charges

Kotikov charged that Howley had objected to personal contact between Berlin labor leaders and representatives of the World Federation of Trade Unions while actively assisting representatives of the AFL.

The commandanture failed to agree on election procedure yesterday, when the three western allies lined up against Russia. As a result the Berlin Central Trade Union Federation, which was filled with members of the Russian-dominated Socialist Unity Party, will go out of existence in all zones but the Russian on February 3.

American officers expressed the view that Russia wanted to pack the federation in the new elections, and said they took the position it was better to have no elections than elections which were not fair and democratic.

The Americans had proposed three points to improve the election system: A uniform representation, instead of some delegates representing 200 union members, others as few as 50; the automatic acceptance of representatives chosen by the 18 unions, rather than their postelection approval by a city-wide general conference; and the retention of a central committee of 30 instead of 45 members.

British Steamer Aground

Santiago, Chile, Feb. 1 (U.P.).—The 7000-ton British steamer Glenbank has run aground near Catalina Bay in Magellan Straits, reports from Punta Arenas said today.

On Alabama Ave. S.E. Grade

Driver Is Crushed to Death As Speeding Truck Overturns

Post Staff Photo

Policeman examines truck which overturned and killed driver

District traffic deaths this year.. 7
Deaths this date last year..... 2
District total last year.....72

A 34-year-old truck driver was crushed to death at 11:15 a. m. yesterday when thrown under his overturning vehicle on a downgrade curve in the 1800 block of Alabama ave, se.

Police said the fatality occurred when the driver lost control of his vehicle while traveling at an excessive speed. Two passengers in the truck suffered minor hurts when they were thrown clear.

The dead man was James Robert Grayson, 1909 14th st. nw. His companions were Francis R. Smallwood, 22, of 1701 Varnum st. nw., and John W. Robinson, jr., 16, of 1542 7th st. nw., who were both treated at Casualty Hospital.

Police said Grayson, driver for the NorBud Dress and Hosiery

See TRAFFIC, Page 5, Column 4.

Clarification Of Relations To U. N. Begun

Marshall, Austin Smoothing Tangled Lines of Authority

By Ferdinand Kuhn
Post Reporter

Secretary of State George Marshall and former Senator Warren R. Austin have begun to straighten out the tangled lines of authority which have confused and impaired United States relationships with United Nations organizations during the past year.

Austin was told by Marshall last week, and by President Truman as well, that he should regard himself as chief of all other American delegates on U. N. councils and commissions.

A formal clarification of Austin's position is now being worked out. The so-called Participation Act of Congress of December 20, 1945, did not make clear enough the relationship of the American representative on the Security Council to the American spokesmen on other United Nations bodies.

Seniority Merely Implied

The act spoke of "a representative of the United States at the seat of the United Nations," but did not state definitely, although it implied, that he was to be senior to all the others.

Now, as the result of Austin's visit to Washington, his status will be clearly defined for the first time. Secondly, the scattered offices of American U. N. delegations in New York are to be consolidated in a single office building at 2 Park ave., so that all can be under one roof and subject to the same leadership.

Finally, State Department officials are considering at last the appointment of an assistant secretary for United Nations affairs.

See NATIONS, Page 14, Column 3

Police Order Boomerangs, Frees Suspect

Prosecutor Promises To Take Holdup Case Before Grand Jury

Police Superintendent Harvey G. Callahan's order to send more "border-line" felony cases direct to Municipal Court boomeranged yesterday.

The backfire reddened faces of police officials and Prosecutor Evan T. Davis as an admitted accomplice to a holdup walked from court a free man—charges of robbery dismissed by Municipal Court Judge Nathan Margold.

Margold announced his ruling after the defendant, Charles Shaw, 21, 1714 10th st. nw., admitted he accompanied Alexander Parker, the "cross-eyed bandit," and Gene D. Royster in the holdup of Alexander Schulman's liquor store, 300 M st. sw., on January 28. He declared that he changed his mind at the last minute and wanted to leave but that Parker trained a pistol on him and forced him to stay. Schulman said $748 was taken.

Davis bitterly protested the decision and said later:

"I will take this case before the good men and true of the grand jury."

Callahan's order issued Thursday had the effect of by-passing U. S. Commissioner Needham C. Turnage in many cases.

Margold's decision, it was pointed out, leaves Shaw free to leave the jurisdiction of local courts. A decision to put the matter up to the grand jury would ordinarily have bound the defendant to remain within the jurisdiction.

According to police, they picked up Parker and Royster on Thursday and the pair implicated Shaw. While authorities were looking for

See BANDIT, Page 5, Column 6.

No Turn for Better

Washington Traffic Signals Still Decidedly Out of Hand

By Dorothea Andrews
Post Reporter

Hail, all hail, to District automobile license holder 78-906.

And scorn, oh, scorn, to District automobile license holder 157, even if 'tis Dr. George W. Calver, physician to the House of Representatives.

For 78-906 yesterday gave a proper signal for a left-hand turn, and 157 made a left turn in heavy traffic with NO signal.

The reason for this hail and scorn is that yesterday was the first day of the operation of the District's standardized traffic signals. And the pity of it all is that most people gave no signals at all.

Dr. Calver, who was not driving 157, and didn't even realize his chauffeur had been guilty of an omission, thinks it would be fine if somebody would point up the necessity for proper signaling in traffic. Trouble is, there's no way of telling whether all the other people who didn't signal this-a-way or that yesterday agree with Dr. Calver.

And most local drivers were in that category. They turned left, right, made U turns and came to full stops with nary a warning to traffic behind or before, of their intentions. Many drivers, as a matter of fact, drove with all windows rolled up to the top, eliminating any possibility of warning other drivers of their future course of travel.

Not so, Abraham Vereide, jr., 17, Woodrow Wilson High School student and driver of 78-906. Young Vereide, of 2324 Massachusetts

See SIGNALS, Page 5, Column 5.

Chest Invites Self-Analysis Assistance

Citizens Are Asked To Aid in Study of Its Functions and Fund Dispersals

The Community Chest has invited Washington citizens to join with it in a study of all aspects of Chest operations with two aims in view:

1. To find ways of improving the function of the Chest.

2. To insure that it will adequately represent its contributors as well as most efficiently meet the needs for which the money is given.

Frank R. Jelleff, chairman of the Interim Committee for the Community Chest Federation, and Lee D. Butler, president of the Washington Community Chest, in a public statement yesterday announced formation of the study committee.

Ask Aid of Organizations

They declared that representatives of the Washington Board of Trade, the Federation of Citizens Associations and the Federation of Businessmen's Associations had been asked to join with Chest representatives in the survey, and added that representation from other organizations would be welcomed.

Directly answering recent criticism of Chest functions growing out of a report on racial relations, Jelleff and Butler declared that the report was prepared by a survey subcommittee, and that no official action has yet been taken either by the Council of Social Agencies or by the Chest.

The Chest officials declared also that they did not consider Chest salaries abnormally high. It was pointed out that such salaries are 25 to 30 per cent lower than comparable salaries in Government.

Text of Joint Statement

Full text of the joint statement made public yesterday by Jelleff and Butler follows:

"Recently a great many questions have been asked by interested contributors regarding the function and operation of the Washington Chest and also regarding the activities of some of its member agencies.

"Many contributors have come to Washington fairly recently and are not well acquainted with the way the Washington Chest operates and other contributors who have been here for many years have never been well informed regarding certain aspects of the Chest.

"The officers and trustees of the Chest are leaders in the community. They are outstanding citizens of all races and creeds who give generously of their time and money in the support and direction of Chest activities. They welcome constructive criticism and questions from the Washington public because such questions lead to fuller understanding and to

See CHEST, Page 5, Column 4.

10-15 Pound Sugar Ration Hike Urged

House Unit 'Insists' Anderson Keep All Of 3,300,000 Tons Bought From Cuba

By the Associated Press

A House committee investigating food shortages "insisted" unanimously yesterday on 10 to 15 pounds more sugar for every American this year. It said industrial users should have a third more than they got in 1946.

The committee rushed its report and recommendations to Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson in advance of a Monday meeting of an international sugar committee which will try to divide the world supply.

The committee said it "insists that the Secretary of Agriculture retain approximately 3,300,000 short tons of Cuban sugar" which the United States has bought under an agreement with the Cuban government.

Chairman August H. Andresen (R., Minn.) said that if European countries get all the American sugar they are requesting, "we will have the smallest per capita consumption of sugar we've had in our history."

Jump From 25 to 35 Pounds

American consumers were allowed 25 pounds apiece last year. The committee proposed "not less than 35 to 40 pounds" in 1947. Andersen said the Agriculture Department has agreed to an extra ration of five pounds after April 1—for a total of 30.

Industrial consumers—bakeries, soft drink and candy manufacturers and the like—got 60 per cent as much sugar in 1946 as they used in 1941. For 1947, the committee proposed 90 per cent of the 1941 amount.

The increases can be granted, the committee said, if Secretary Anderson holds on to all the Cuban sugar. That would leave some 1,100,000 tons of the island supply for the rest of the world, or 500,000 less than in 1946.

The committee said this reduction is more than offset by an increase of 1,883,000 tons, or 34 per cent, in European production.

The International Sugar Committee is an arm of the International Emergency Food Council, of which 30 countries are members.

The committee said per capita consumption, including sugar in industrial products, was 72.3 pounds in 1946 and 103.6 pounds in 1941.

If figured American production will climb 13 per cent this year, from 3,376,000 to 3,808,000 tons—all to be used at home. It estimated world production at 30,361,000 tons this year, against 26,692,000 last year.

The United States has asked the international sugar group for 6,800,000 tons this year, or enough to allow an average of 95.1 pounds per person. This quantity would

See SUGAR, Page ', Column 1.

On Potomac Front

Virginia Oyster Fleet Scatters After Sighting Patrol Vessel

Strict Enforcement Promised by Official Of Old Dominion State

Newport News, Va., Feb. 1 (AP).—Chairman Charles M. Lankford, jr. of the Virginia Fisheries Commission asserted today that Virginia fishing laws would be enforced to the hilt. He said that "any employe of the Fisheries Commission of Virginia who does not carry out his orders accordingly will be requested to resign forthwith."

Charges by the State of Maryland that Virginia authorities were lax in enforcing antidredging laws concurrent in both States led to legislative action in the Maryland Assembly and the present strained relations between Virginia and the Old Line State.

Asks Strict Enforcement

While Virginia awaited more conciliatory word from Maryland in the face of a threat to pass legislation that would permit Virginia oyster law violators to be tried in Maryland courts, Lankford said:

"I am in favor of strict law enforcement as that is the foundation of good government. I intend to require of the commission's inspectors and police that the law shall be strictly enforced by them and that all violators apprehended shall be promptly turned over to the proper Commonwealth's attorney's for prosecution.

"Any employe of the Fisheries Commission of Virginia who does not carry out his orders accordingly will be requested to resign forthwith.

"Outside the Potomac River area the enforcement problem has

See NEWPORT, Page 3, Column 4.

15 Boats Are Forced To Return to Port Without Making Haul

Colonial Beach, Va., Feb. 1 (Spl.).—Vigilant Maryland night patrols kept Virginia oyster fleets at their docks here last night.

Fifteen boats which ventured out after daylight today for dredging along the Maryland shore of the Potomac came home empty-handed after spotting a patrol boat.

It was a quiet day in the renewal of the Maryland-Virginia oyster war which has, thus far, been marked by gunfire from the Maryland Department of Tidewater Fisheries' powerful cruiser Pocomoke. The gunfire has struck no occupants, but at least one boat has been hit.

Claims Authority to Shoot

(From Sykesville, Md. yesterday, Edwin Warfield, chairman of the Maryland Department of Conservation, said the patrol boats "have authority to fire a warning shot across their bow" if the boats disregard commands to halt. He said there has been no increase in vigilance recently and that enforcement "is no more rigid now than it has been.")

(Capt. F. C. Cullison, Ridge, Md., supervisory inspector of Maryland's tidewater fisheries, admitted he has used the Pocomoke's machine gun four times in January. Asked if he fired across their bow, he replied: "I shot right into them.")

The war flared anew when Virginia oystermen openly violated the two-State antidredging law and admitted it. Main issue in the

See OYSTER, Page 3, Column 3.

Projects Total $38,500,000

Maryland Counties, University Get FWA Funds for Planning

Maryland counties and the University of Maryland have been advanced funds from the Federal Works Agency to prepare plans for schools, highways, streets and other projects totalling $38,500,000

Senator Herbert R. O'Conor (D., Md.) said yesterday FWA had advanced $1,419,781.

New school facilities account for nearly half of the planned construction, with applications for $12,400,000 already approved by the FWA and four million dollars pending applications.

Among these school projects was one for Montgomery County to cost $1,908,000.

Prince Georges County received funds to plan a $3,580,000 highway and street construction program.

The University of Maryland obtained funds to start plans for expanded hospital facilities which will cost $800,000, airport and buildings to cost $2,900,000 and recreational facilities which will cost $1,220,000.

Recommendations made by Dr. H. C. Byrd, university president, last summer for needed building construction included the addition of extra ward space and other expansion of the University Hospital in Baltimore and erection of a psychopathic hospital.

Request also was made for funds for construction of an airport to be used in conjunction with the GJenn L. Martin College of Engineering and Aeronautical Sciences.

Recreational facilities planned include a new stadium to hold 92,000 and a student activities building.

Anne Arundel County was told to go ahead with plans for school facilities expansion expected to cost $1,700,000.

Other projects for which planning funds were provided include: Harford County, school facilities costing $2,389,000; Washington County, schools costing $1,350,000; Kent County, $1,138,000 for schools; Charles County, $630,000 for schools; Baltimore County, sewer construction to cost $7,860,000, and Baltimore City, $2,500,000 for jail facilities.

Truman Still Opposes Flat Rent Boosts

Reaffirms His Stand As 5 GOP Senators Plan to Override It

By the United Press

President Truman yesterday reaffirmed his opposition to any overall increase in rent ceilings but five Senate Republicans served notice that they would seek to override him.

Mr. Truman told a news conference he believed the rent line must be held. He said the question of increasing rent ceilings was up to Congress, but he was not in favor of it.

Some Senate Republicans said they hoped to gain Senate Banking Committee approval next week for legislation "to give landlords some relief."

The rent question thus may provide the first direct battle between the Chief Executive and the new Republican congressional majority.

Developments Listed

There were these developments:

1. The President backed the explanation of Maj. Gen. Philip B. Fleming, his director of the Office of Temporary Controls, of the comedy of errors that almost resulted in a 10 per cent hike in rent ceilings last Wednesday.

2. Five Republican Senators said they would push for committee approval next week on their bill authorizing an increase of up to 15 per cent on rentals.

3. Senator Homer Capehart (R., Ind.) urged that small property holders be given relief from rent freeze orders and an opportunity for a "fair return on investments representing their life savings."

4. Chairman Charles W. Tobey (R., N. H.) of the Banking Committee called a CIO representative as the last committee witness on Monday and planned to turn the question of "legislation—if any—over to a special subcommittee.

U. S. Conspiracy Charged

5. Morgan L. Fitch, new president of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, said in a Baltimore speech that the Government, through continued rent control, has entered into a conspiracy to deny the veteran a place to live and to preserve a mammoth monopoly of special privilege—the right to live in another man's property without his consent or approval." Fitch said, "Rent control removal is the only immediate remedy for our housing condition." He said he had been told public officials refuse

See RENTS, Page 14, Column 1

Girl His Own, Claim of Reno Kidnaper

Divorcee Mother Denies Child Born Of Prison Romance

Richmond, Calif., Feb. 1 (INS).—A 27-year-old merchant marine petty officer surrendered to police in Richmond today on a charge of kidnaping the 4½-year-old daughter of a Russian-born Reno divorcee.

The accused man, Ralph Worrell, told police the child, Ramona Levkovich, was born of a romance in a Japanese prison camp in the Philippines. He insisted he is the child's father.

The mother, attractive Mrs. Alexandra Agafonava Levkovich, who obtained a divorce in Reno yesterday from a British military policeman, now stationed in Hongkong, denied that Worrell is the child's father.

Admits Being in Camp

Mrs. Levkovich admitted meeting Worrell while both were confined in the prison camp where the child was born, but denied there was any romance between them. She said her husband was interned too, but had escaped.

Worrell told police he decided to surrender himself and the child as soon as a friend told him he was wanted on a kidnaping charge.

Worrell admitted taking the little girl from a day nursery school in Reno and bringing her to Richmond by bus last Thursday. He said:

"Her mother obtained a divorce but no one was given custody of Ramona so I took her. I am her father."

Worrell was ordered held for Reno authorities on a kidnaping warrant issued there.

Says She Refused Marriage

In Reno, Mrs. Levkovich told police that Worrell appeared in Reno early in the week and demanded that she marry him after she obtained a divorce. She said she refused and that he waited until she got her divorce decree yesterday and then abducted the child from the school.

Mrs. Levkovich was awarded a divorce from Robert Levkovich, whom she married in Shanghai March 9, 1940. She charged non-

See KIDNAP, Page 5, Column 2.

Motorist Killed, Family Unhurt in Train Crash

Berlin, Md., Feb. 1 (AP).—Russell Dennis, 30-year-old Millsboro, Del., poultry dealer, was killed outright and his wife and two children were shaken up when their car collided with a southbound Pennsylvania passenger and mail train at a highway crossing here today.

Industry Sets Up Agency To Arbitrate Disputes

Eight-Man Board Will Handle All Rows Voluntarily Submitted to It

By Alfred Friendly
Post Reporter

An agreement under which the Nation's contractors and some two million members of the AFL building trades unions will seek to settle their disputes through peaceful machinery was announced yesterday by President Truman.

The plan, which calls for the creation of a national committee to arbitrate those disputes which are voluntarily submitted to it, was worked out between the Associated General Contractors of America and the AFL Building and Construction Trades Department. It was hailed by the President as a "notable step along the road to industrial peace" and one in conformance with the national policy of free collective bargaining.

Nat a "No-Strike Pledge"

The agreement, entered into also, individually, by the 19 unions comprising the AFL Building and Construction Trades Department, is not a "no-strike pledge". It depends for its success on the willingness of both sides voluntarily to turn over their disputes to a national settlement committee. Neither does it solve the problem of secondary boycotts in the construction industry, and it specifically excludes jurisdictional disputes unless both sides agree to leave their determination to the committee.

In spite of these omissions, however, the arrangement was seen as particularly significant. The fact that it was released by Mr. Truman, at a special White House news conference, was testimony to the importance which the Administration attributed to it.

It calls for the handling not only of disagreements over the interpretation of existing labor contracts, but also disputes arising in the negotiation of new contracts and renewals.

Reaching Ideals, Truman Says

In his statement to the press announcing the plan, Mr. Truman added some encouraging words:

"We have had good labor news during the past 10 days. The steel workers and the steel producing subsidiaries of the United States Steel Corp. have reached a final agreement on the problem of eliminating wage rate inequities—a highly complicated problem on which they had been working for over two years. The same parties have also reached an agreement to postpone the expiration date of their present contract until April 30.

"The United States Rubber Co. and the rubber workers' union of the CIO have also recently

See LABOR, Page 5, Column 1.

Drinking 'Smoke' Kills 13th Victim

Police yesterday were investigating the thirteenth death in the District in the last 15 days attributed to drinking "smoke."

Latest victim was Prudence Bonds, 46, of 433 Ridge st., nw. She died in Gallinger Hospital shortly after 9 p. m. Friday.

Al Capone in Chicago For His 'Last Ride'

Chicago, Feb. 1 (U.P.).—Al Capone, who once rode through Chicago's streets in a $20,000 bullet-proof limousine, returned today in a hearse.

In a swirling snowstorm, Capone's body arrived from Miami, Fla., where he died a week ago. The body was taken to a receiving vault at Mount Olivet Cemetery. Secrecy surrounded Capone's last ride—as much secrecy as the "rides" in the prohibition days.

No funeral plans were announced.

Divorce Judge Upholds Wife's Use of 'Hell'

Durham, England, Feb. 1 (U.P.).—Mrs. Nancy Slaughter told the judge that her husband, James, had asked her to go out and provide him with grounds for a divorce.

"I told him to go to hell," Mrs. Slaughter said.

"Under the circumstances, I cannot think of a better retort," the judge said.

Then he told her he could not give her a divorce on the ground of adultery or her husband one on his cross-petition of desertion.

Ignores Goose Pimples

Truman Intends to Continue Flying Because He Enjoys It

By Marshall Andrews
Post Reporter

President Truman intends to continue flying, he said yesterday, even though it may raise goose pimples on his guardians of the Secret Service.

Told at his news conference of reports that the Secret Service was worried about his flying, Mr. Truman said flatly that it hadn't occurred to him to worry. He said he liked to fly. And, he added, if your name is coming up it doesn't matter whether you're in an airplane or on a train.

The Secret Service, he went on, had not informed him of its fears if it had any.

He would be happy, he said in reply to another question, to meet Premier Stalin and Prime Minister Atlee again anytime and anywhere—just so it was in Washington. He said, however, that he saw no need for a Big Three meeting at this time.

In a jovial conference, marked by a premature rush for telephones, Mr. Truman gave his views on cats and lame ducks. He brushed aside questions on disposition of state papers and on the reported suggestion of Winston Churchill that the United States join Great Britain in governing Palestine.

Much of what Mr. Truman discussed very nearly went unsaid when a lull followed his announcement of a labor truce in the building industry and Robert G. Nixon of International News Service said, "Trank you, Mr. President." An immediate stampede for telephones was interrupted by cries

See CONFER, Page 5, Column 2.

Palestine Embattled As Hanging Nears

Saw Their Pal Drown in River

Associated Press WIREPHOTO
WAITING IN VAIN—Tommy Williamson, 7, and his dog watch in the snow from the banks of the Missouri River at Council Bluffs, Iowa, as firemen dragged in vain for the body of Lavern Mendenhall, jr., 8. He slipped on the ice-covered river and drowned while the two boys were playing. Tommy said he looked around just as his playmate was "sliding off the ice into the water"

British Roll Out More Barbed Wire, Increase Patrols

Jerusalem, Feb. 1 (AP).—British troops rolled out new barbed wire barricades and merged with police to form heavy street patrols of 8 to 10 men today as rumors spread that Dov Bel Gruner, convicted member of the Jewish underground, would go to the gallows on Tuesday.

A reliable informant said the Palestine government had informed Jewish Agency leaders that if the tall bushy-haired Hungarian Jew should hang Palestine would be placed under 24-hour curfew. If any violence occurs, as has been threatened by Irgun Zvai Leumi, the underground group, martial law will be imposed on some parts of the country, the Jewish leaders were told.

Gruner, clad in the dyed-red overalls of a condemned man, sat in his cell in a Jerusalem jail with the draft of an appeal for permission to take his case to a higher court still unsigned. He was sentenced to death on January 2 for an attack on a police station nine months before.

Doesn't Want to Appeal

Attorneys for Gruner, who became an underground expert by dodging Hitler's men, said he did not want to appeal. It was understood the Palestine government had given him until tomorrow to decide.

Tension mounted because of Gruner's stand.

The Rehavia quarter, containing the Jewish Agency and other Jewish national offices, was heavily fortified during the day. Some Jewish quarters in the city were divided into half-mile square pens by barbed wire.

Spot identity checks were made throughout Jerusalem all day. Roadblocks manned by Bren carriers and tommy gunners were established on all roads leading into the city.

One reliable informant said a Jewish Agency leader was informed by Gen. Sir Alan Cunningham, the Palestine high commissioner, that curfew and martial law might be necessary because the agency had "failed to take its own steps to curb terrorism."

Police Wives Agree to Stay

As Jewish leaders met to discuss developments, one report said Hagana, the armed force of the Jewish resistance movement, has been put "on the alert" for a possible move against terrorist groups.

Meanwhile, housewives, businessmen and Government officials continued to protest the action of the Palestine government yesterday in ordering the evacuation to Britain by Tuesday of all British women and children and some non-essential civilians.

Wives of Palestine police officers were given the option of staying with their husbands, if the latter agree. The women, banded together in the Sarona encampment at Tel Aviv, declared "we stay."

Americans Believed Safe

Wives of British soldiers who moved into "married officers' quarters" last night learned they would follow the civilians' wives to the United Kingdom.

American diplomatic officials stressed there was no necessity of evacuating the approximately 4900 American civilians in Palestine since there is apparently no danger to nationals other than British subjects.

(The U. S. State Department said in Washington today that any American could leave Palestine who wanted to do so, and no special steps for evacuation were necessary.)

Some Americans were leaving, however. Numerous families of American oil men in Haifa and Jerusalem were planning trips to Lebanon, Cyprus or Egypt.

Tel Aviv Bombed By Pamphlets

Jerusalem, Palestine, Feb. 1 (U.P.). Pamphlet bombs exploded in Tel Aviv tonight and warned British military authorities that the Jewish underground was ready to fight an all-out British drive to suppress violence in the Holy Land.

The bombs scattered warnings that reprisals would be made for future death sentences imposed on underground members. Despite the warnings, it was expected that at least five and possibly six death sentences would be announced within the next few days.

U. S. Held Set Against Split Of Reich Land

By Frederick Kuh,
Chicago Sun Foreign Service.

London, Jan. 31.—The attitude of the American Government, it was stated on good authority here tonight, is rapidly shaping against changing the map of Germany.

This question is becoming more immediate as representatives of the smaller allies are now presenting their claims to deputies of the Big Four foreign ministers in London. The United States will publicly show its hand on the German frontier issue only as preparation for the German peace treaty reaches a more advanced stage.

American policy concerning the German boundary has yet to be decided finally by President Truman and Secretary of State Marshall. The present trend of the administration is already clearly discernible from actions by the planning officials in the State Department division of territorial studies.

Cession Opposed

The attitude of this division, according to responsible quarters here, is already set against any cession of western Germany soil to the Allies. The same State Department planners are in favor of the return to Germany of substantial regions now under Polish rule.

What does this signify?

It means that American policy is tending to oppose absolutely the Netherlands claim to 673 square miles of German territory with 119,000 German inhabitants. It further implies the United States opposition to Belgium's demand for a minor German frontier rectification putting a small strategic railroad inside Belgium. It means an American "no" to Czechoslovakia's demand for the German district near Goerlitz.

The United States will agree to economic union of the Saar with France but will continue to fight the French plan for territorial detachment from Germany of the Ruhr or Rhineland.

British Share U. S. View

Britain is stated to share the American inclination to keep Germany's pre-Hitler frontiers as intact as possible. This will come as a blow to Holland, Belgium and Czechoslovakia.

But it will be an American-British attempt to wrest from Poland large tracts of land, placed under Polish provisional administration at the Potsdam conference a year and a half ago, that will provoke the loudest outcry.

According to the same American sources the United States will try to hand back to Germany almost all Pomerania and that segment of Brandenburg province tentatively assigned to Poland. It is stated that America also wants the valuable East Prussian port of Stettin, now in Polish hands, to revert to Germany.

The American view is said to be that Germany's food supply makes her possession of Pomerania highly desirable. It is held to be wrong that Poland "with an area almost as large as Germany but with only a little more than one-third of Germany's population, should hold the rich agriculture of Pomerania."

An American-British attempt to regain for Germany a substantial part of the regions provisionally allotted to Poland is sure to arouse not only Polish but also strong Russian resistance. As the Big Four later settle down to tough negotiations on the German treaty it is this prospective clash of policies regarding the German-Polish frontier which will almost certainly evoke the bitterest struggle.

Maryland News

State Teachers Association Council Studies Proposals For Salary Hikes

Baltimore, Feb. 1 (AP).—The advisory council of the Maryland State Teachers Association met here today to study various salary increase proposals which the teachers later will lay before Maryland's General Assembly.

About 60 members, representing associations in each of the counties and Baltimore City, sat in on the conference.

Milson C. Raver, executive secretary, started off the discussion of legislative plans. He was followed by E. W. Broome, Montgomery County superintendent of schools and chairman of the council's legislative committee.

Cupid Aide Sought

Hagerstown, Md., Feb. 1.—Dan Cupid has an unidentified assistant here who may soon be entwined in the tentacles of the law. City police yesterday received a complaint that "a man now works in front of the courthouse picking up couples who are looking for a minister to marry them."

The practice of soliciting marriages in Washington County was banned two years ago and yesterday's complaint by the Rev. G. Aubrey Young, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, was the first received since the ban was laid down.

Navy Hero Honored

Leonardtown, Md., Feb. 1.—Commander Norvel Gardiner Ward, commanding officer of the submarine USS Irex, has been awarded a permanent citation for his Navy Cross. Commander Ward, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Ward of Indian Head, Md., was given the award for "extraordinary heroism" in torpedo attacks on eight Japanese ships while commanding a submarine.

The officer and his wife are now visiting his parents in Indian Head. Upon completion of his leave he will return to a submarine base at Portsmouth, Conn.

To Buy Sweat Shirts

Leonardtown, Md., Feb. 1.—The Lackey High School student council is out to build school spirit. The first step is the purchase of white sweat shirts with "Indian Head" embossed in bold letters. These will be placed on sale to students and alumni, Frederick Welch, council president, has announced.

Named to Visitor Board

Washington, Feb. 1 (AP).—Representative Miller (R., Md.), was named a member of the board of visitors of the United States Navay Academy for 1947 yesterday. The appointment was made by House Speaker Joseph W. Martin, jr.

Army Announces Reduction in Food Of 'Persecutees'

Frankfurt, Germany, Feb. 1 (AP). U. S. Army Headquarters announced today the rations of certain "persecutees" in the American occupation zone of Germany would be cut March 1 to 2000 calories—the amount received by other displaced persons in the zone.

The cut will apply to about 50,000 of the 125,000 "persecutees," who are now receiving 2200 calories. The remainder, in special categories such as workers and expectant mothers, will continue to receive the higher figure.

"Persecutees" are displaced persons who fled their homelands contending they suffered religious or racial persecution.

The Army announcement said the cut was ordered "because of budgetary considerations, the world-wide food shortage, and the fact that the original necessity for accelerating physical recovery from war hardship no longer exists."

Historical Society Elects President

R. Bentley Thomas of Sandy Spring, Md., has been elected president of the Montgomery County Historical Society. He succeeds Mrs. Lilly C. Stone of Glenmoor, Bethesda, who organized the society and served as its first president.

Vice presidents elected at a meeting last week were Judge Stedman Prescott of Rockville, Mrs. Elgar Stabler of Spencerville, Dr. William A. Hooker of Takoma Park, and Sumner Wood of Seneca.

Other officers are: Recording secretary, Mrs. Rudolph Bopp of 5160 Shoemaker la., Bethesda; corresponding secretary, Mrs. J. Dunbar Stone of Glenmoor, Bethesda; treasurer, Mrs. Evan A. Condon of 5502 Huntington pkwy., Bethesda; chaplain, Miss Byrd Belt of 6407 Meadow la., Chevy Chase, and curator, Mrs. Joseph A. Betterley of 5004 Moorland la., Edgemoor.

W. B. Horne Again Heads Chapter

William B. Horne of Somerset Heights has been reelected chairman of the Montgomery County Chapter of the American Red Cross.

Other officers elected last week are: Vice chairman, Mrs. James H. Nolan of Potomac; secretary, Mrs. George P. Adair, 101 Alleghany ave., Takoma Park; treasurer, Mrs. Harold Burch of Bethesda.

Mrs. Stuart Bailey of 402 Battery la., Bethesda, has been appointed chairman of the Gray Lady unit at the National Naval Medical Center. Vice chairmen are Mrs. Alfred C. Zimmerman of 2908 45th st. nw. and Mrs. W. R. Cardella of 9624 Bexhill dr., Kensington.

Juvenile Problem Judge's Subject

Judge Alfred D. Noyes of the Montgomery County Juvenile Court will speak on "Juvenile Delinquency" Monday, February 3, at a meeting of the Silver Spring Women's Democratic Club at 8 p. m. in Jesup Blair Community House, Georgia ave. and the District line.

Mrs. William Bowman will preside for the first time since her election. Refreshments will be served under the direction of Mrs. Helen O'Boyle, newly appointed hospitality chairman.

Lambert Will Discuss Hospital Service Today

Arthur G. Lambert, president of the board of trustees of Suburban Hospital in Bethesda, Md., will discuss "The Service of the Hospital to the Community" in a five-minute radio address at 4:30 p. m. today over station WINX. His talk will stress the need of community support for the drive for $50,000 and 5000 new members for the hospital.

Parish Dance Friday

St. George's Parish of Ardmore, Md., will hold its annual dance at the Prince Georges Golf and Country Club Friday night. Proceeds will be used for the parish building fund.

Repairs to Give Autoists a Break

Harpers Ferry, W. Va., Feb. 1.—The practice of auto drivers attempting to use railroad tracks as a roadway here is expected to end. Three times now, drivers have mistakenly entered a railroad tunnel at the end of the railroad-highway bridge across the Potomac.

This week remodeling and repairs of the bridge were completed and two-lane traffic on the bridge resumed. The reopening is expected to reduce the danger of the car on the rails accidents. A recent incident tied up railroad movements for several hours until a wrecker removed the vehicle.

Gets Citizenship Award

Culpeper, Va., Feb. 1.—Miss Mary Lee Moore, editor in chief of the Culpeper High School Pepergram, has been given the good citizenship award by the Culpeper Minute Men Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

The award, which replaces the valedictory award of former years, is given for qualities of leadership, dependability, patriotism and service. Miss Moore, who is also vice president of the Student Council, plans to enter the University of Richmond in the fall to study journalism.

Chairmen Named For Alexandria's Red Cross Drive

Three former Red Cross fund chairmen have been named assistant chairmen of the Alexandria Red Cross fund campaign to raise $14,725, Armistead L. Boothe, general chairman, announced yesterday.

The assistants are T. W. Robinson, general chairman of the 1942-1943 drive; Glenn U. Richards, 1944 drive chairman, and Charles Jones, 1945 campaign head. The men are now members of the board of directors of the local chapter of the Red Cross.

Division chairmen for the drive, which starts March 1, are: advance gifts, Gilbert Cox; business firms, Raymond A. Gallagher; organizations, J. Paul Tribles; government, Miss Barbara Watkins; colored division, Dr. O. D. Durant; schools, T. C. Williams; residential, Capt. James S. Douglas, jr.; booths, Mrs. A. J. Conlin; headquarters, Mrs. Charles Dillon; and publicity, Mrs. J. B. Kavanaugh and Mrs. Barbara Brown.

Truck Driver Killed

Richmond, Feb. 1 (AP).—S. C. Hemp 30, a Baltimore truck driver, was killed on U. S. Route 1 today 10 miles south of Richmond when his trailer-van rammed the rear of a produce truck and burned.

The collision forced the engine back into the cab, pinning Hemp in the wreckage and igniting the gasoline tank. Much of his cargo—being hauled from Baltimore to Burlington, N. C.—was destroyed. The load included cigarettes, dry goods, automobile covers and other cargo.

Driver of the produce truck, B. B. Ferrell, 49, of Allentown, Pa., and his 13-year-old son, B. B. Ferrell, jr., were shaken up but were not appreciably hurt. His load of 15 tons of potatoes was partly scattered on the highway.

Breeder School Set

Culpeper, Va., Feb. 1.—Culpeper County dairy farmers will go to school Tuesday and Wednesday to learn how to breed dairy cows for higher production in butterfat and fluid milk.

The two-day program, which has been held for the last 10 years, will be directed by County Agent J. A. Coffey. Sessions will be held in the municipal auditorium and lunch will be served by members of the county Home Demonstration Clubs.

Roseberry Elected

Warrenton, Va., Feb. 1.—B. M. Roseberry of Manassas has been elected president of the newly organized Blue Ridge Federation of Future Farmers of America, which met here last week.

The new group, which consists of representatives of the chapters in Prince William and Fauquier counties, will hold a rifle meet here on February 22. A basketball tournament will be sponsored in March, a track meet at Manassas on April 26 and a livestock judging contest at Marshall on May 7.

Other officers elected were: First vice president, Allen Poe of Warrenton; second vice president, Wilbur Burton of Calverton; secretary, Dillon Wood of Nokesville; treasurer, Donald Newman of Remington; reporter, Tuggle Waddell of Marshall; sentinel, Robert Strickler of Bealeton.

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Tuck Names Jesse Dillon Treasurer

Associated Press Photo
JESSE W. DILLON,
who has been appointed Treasurer of Virginia by Governor Tuck to succeed W. Tayloe Murphy, whose resignation becomes effective March 1. M. W. Armistead 3d, the Governor's executive secretary, will succeed Dillon as Secretary of the Commonwealth

Richmond, Va., Feb. 1 (AP).—Governor Tuck announced today "with a keen sense of regret" that he had accepted the resignation of W. Tayloe Murphy as State treasurer, and had appointed Jesse W. Dillon, secretary of the Commonwealth, to the finance position.

Murphy's resignation is effective March 1.

Announced by the Governor at the same time was the appointment of M. W. Armistead 3d, his executive secretary, to succeed Dillon as secretary of the Commonwealth. Armistead will hold his new position in addition to his present duties.

Murphy's resignation was submitted formally in a letter dated January 28, to which was attached a personal note to the Governor expressing his "sincere and deep appreciation" for Tuck's "friendship and confidence." A former member of the House of Delegates from Richmond County, Murphy will return to his home at Warsaw to take over active direction of the Northern Neck State Bank, of which he is president.

To Aid Reorganization

In his letter accepting Murphy's resignation, the Governor stated that he fully understood the treasurer's desire to return to private pursuits "and realize that you have served the Commonwealth only through great personal sacrifice." Murphy was notified in the Governor's letter that he had appointed him to the Commission on Reorganization of the State Government, authorized by the 1946 General Assembly.

Murphy also has been appointed by the Governor as a member of the three-man Virginia delegation to confer with Maryland commissioners on seafood problems in the Potomac River, and he will continue to represent the Governor's office on the Booker T. Washington memorial committee.

Murphy was appointed treasurer by Governor Darden on June 1, 1942, and was elected to the House of Delegates for two terms beginning in 1940.

Long in State Service

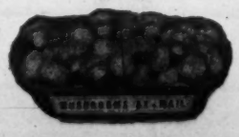
Dillon, 42, a native of Franklin County, has been in State service since 1928. He was employed in the office of the State Tax Commissioner and was superintendent of the Division of Inheritance and Gift Taxes when appointed Secretary of the Commonwealth by Governor Darden in August, 1945. Governor Tuck reappointed him to the position.

Dillon, an attorney, left State service for about one year to become district counsel for the Home Owners Loan Corporation, returning to the tax department in 1944.

He was educated in Franklin County public schools, Fork Union Military Academy and the University of Richmond, where he was captain of the football team in 1927. He received his LL.B. degree from that institution in 1931 and is a past president of the Richmond Chapter of the university's alumni association.

Armistead, 31, is a newcomer to State service. He is a son of Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Armistead, jr., of Norfolk. He was granted a leave of absence by the Times World Corp., publishers of the Roanoke daily newspapers with which he had been associated since 1936, to become the Governor's executive secretary on July 1, 1946, succeeding V. C. (Pat) Jones.

Buy



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Virginia News

Virginia's Former Governor Darden To Be Installed William & Mary Chancellor

Williamsburg, Va., Feb. 1 (AP).—Colgate W. Darden, jr., of Norfolk, former Governor of Virginia, will be installed as the fifth American-born and sixteenth chancellor of William and Mary College, the second oldest college in America, during annual charter day convocation ceremonies on Monday, February 10.

Speaking at the charter day exercises to be held at 11 a. m., in the auditorium of the Phi Beta Kappa building, will be Lord Inverchapel, British Ambassador to the United States.

Dardem was elected to and accepted the chancellorship last October 12, his election filling a vacancy created by the dream of Dr. John Stewart Bryan of Richmond, in 1944.

Until the naming of Dr. Bryan as chancellor in 1942 upon his retirement as president of the college, the office had been vacant since 1881 when Hugh Blair Grigsby, noted historian, died after having served as chancellor for 10 years.

The only other American-born chancellors were George Washington, who served from 1788 to 1799, and John Tyler, tenth President of the United States, from 1859 to 1862.

William and Mary's 11 other chancellors were English noblemen or members of the clergy of the Church of England.

Austin Score Tied

Warminster, Va., Feb. 1.—It's tie score at the Austin home here—seven boys and seven girls. All of the children were born without a physician's assistance, and all survive, Mr. and Mrs. Jimmie Austin, Negro farm couple, proudly announced after the fourteenth arrived recently. Austin is 50 and his wife, Mariah, 44.

Self Education Urged

Williamsburg, Va., Feb. 1.—Self education was recommended to the graduating students of the College of William and Mary during midyear commencement exercises today.

Dr. James Wilkinson Miller, chancellor professor of philosophy, told the class of 30 graduates that although their formal education had been, for the most part, completed, they were far from fully educated.

Among those receiving bachelor's degrees were Theodore Barbour Bailey, jr., of Catonsville, Md.; William Garland Clarke, of Arlington, Va.; Miss Margaret Louise Darby of Washington, D. C.; Miss Alicia Stauf Elliott of Williamsburg; Miss Frances Wyatt Isabell of Arlington, and William Hunter Shannon of Jessups, Md.

To Muster Out Company

Orange, Va., Feb. 1.—Capt. Joseph T. Samuels, commanding officer of the local unit of the Virginia State Guard, has received orders from the State Adjutant General to prepare for mustering out the company. A National Guard company will then be formed, he said.

Delegate to Speak

Leesburg, Va., Feb. 1.—Stilson H. Hall, Loudoun County delegate in the General Assembly, will address a public meeting of the Loudoun Provisional League of Women Voters at Purcellville Library Monday at 8 p. m.

Delegate Hall will comment on bills passed at the recent special session of the Assembly. He will be introduced by Mrs. Philip Bradley, president of the league.

Dinner to Honor Judge

Luray, Va., Feb. 1.—Judge William V. Ford of Luray, will take over the Twenty-fifth Judicial Circuit Monday, succeeding Judge H. W. Bertram, who resigned last month.

Judge Ford, who was elected for an eight-year term by the State Legislature, will be honored at a dinner Monday evening by the local bar association and public ceremonies later at courthouse.

Moore to Give Talk

Leesburg, Va., Feb. 1.—Lane Moore of the Beltsville Research Center will address the annual Dairy Herd Improvement Association meeting Thursday in the high school auditorium. His topic will be "Use of Superior Pastures and Legume Hays in Dairy Cow Nutrition."

Election of officers and directors will be held in the morning session of the all-day program.

Haight to Speak

Winchester, Va., Feb. 1.—Walter Haight, sports columnist of The Washington Post, will be guest speaker Tuesday at the weekly luncheon meeting of the Lions Club. Haight will be introduced by Bob Lewis, local Post representative.

Trial Dates to be Set

Luray, Va., Feb. 1.—Trial dates for eight men on whom the Page County Grand Jury returned true bills will be set this week. The men were Louis Good, charged with bigamy; Louis Cook, assault; Earl Cubbage, statutory offense; Clarence Lucas and John Paul Campbell, breaking into a smokehouse; Mary Salsbury, burglary; Lawrence and Raymond Dean, housebreaking; Leon Lilly and Oscar Taylor, burglary, and Artire Lewis, housebreaking.

Railroad Line Reopened

Waynesboro, Va., Feb. 1 (AP).—Wrecking crews reopened the Norfolk & Western Railway's Roanoke to Hagerstown line today blocked since yesterday's derailment of 21 cars of a freight train near Stuart's Draft, Va. The thirty-fifth car in the freight string derailed and 20 others, including 15 loaded coal hoppers, left the tracks. There were no injuries.

ONE OF BOSTON'S FINER HOTELS

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10 Bills Await Signature of Governor Lane

Annapolis, Md., Feb. 1 (AP).—The first ten bills to pass both Houses of the Legislature this session awaited Governor Lane's signature today, while the Governor himself had notice that at least one Senator will actively oppose the Chesapeake Bay Bridge project to which Lane is committed.

Senator Balch (D., Talbot), in introducing a bill to build some ferry boats, said that "the proposal to build the bay bridge is extravagance to the n-th power. The spending necessary would exceed the aggregate spending of every drunken sailor since John Paul Jones."

Balch's ferry bill calls for a $500,000 bond issue, to be paid from the one-half cent grade elimination gasoline tax, for one or more steel vessels to augment the two now in operation.

Lane is pledged to a bay span to link the eastern and western shores. Senator Beck (D., Caroline) introduced a bridge bill early in the session calling for a 22-million-dollar bond issue for funds to construct it. It is not an administration measure. Balch's bill patently was aimed at the bridge proposal. Under its terms, however, the first of the new vessels would be named the William Preston Lane, jr.

Hurried, routine sessions were held in both Houses as the members wound things up so as to get away from Annapolis for the weekend.

The Legislature will reconvene Monday at 8:30 p. m.

The Senate quickly approved the 10 House bills, one of which makes it a misdemeanor to obtain or attempt to obtain a driver's license by misrepresentation. The rest were minor or local in nature.

Seven bills—including one to provide for a general registration of voters in Wicomico County next year—were introduced in the House during its 30-minute session.

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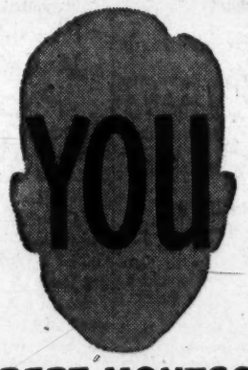

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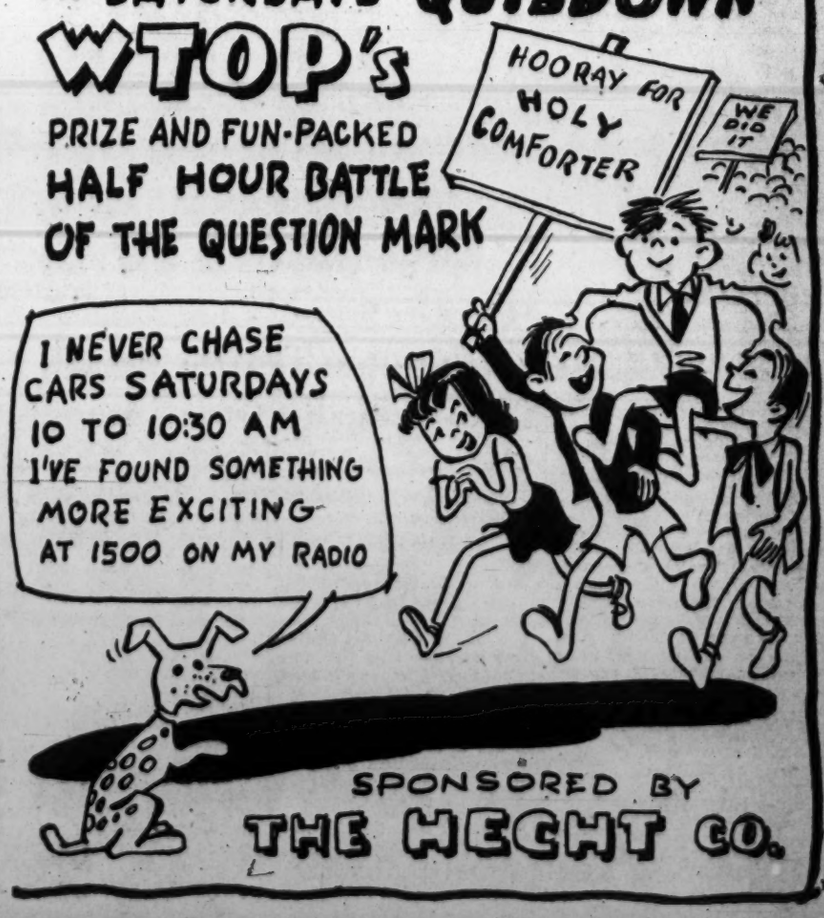
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Board Urges Junior College Chain in Md.

Baltimore, Feb. 1 (AP).—The Maryland Commission on Higher Education reported to Governor Lane today on its year-long study of Maryland colleges and the State university and recommended a sweeping overhaul which would include the establishment of a Statewide chain of junior colleges.

The commission also recommended:

More scholarships for outstanding students.

Increased salaries for faculty members at State controlled institutions.

Expansion of the University of Maryland to a capacity of 10,000 students.

Discontinuance of State aid to St. John's College.

Abandonment of Frostburg State Teachers' College, Coppin Teachers' College, Princess Anne College and St. Mary's Female Seminary.

Development of Morgan State College to make courses in liberal art, basic sciences, agriculture, engineering, and teaching available to Negroes.

Separate courses for elementary school teachers at the university and Morgan State.

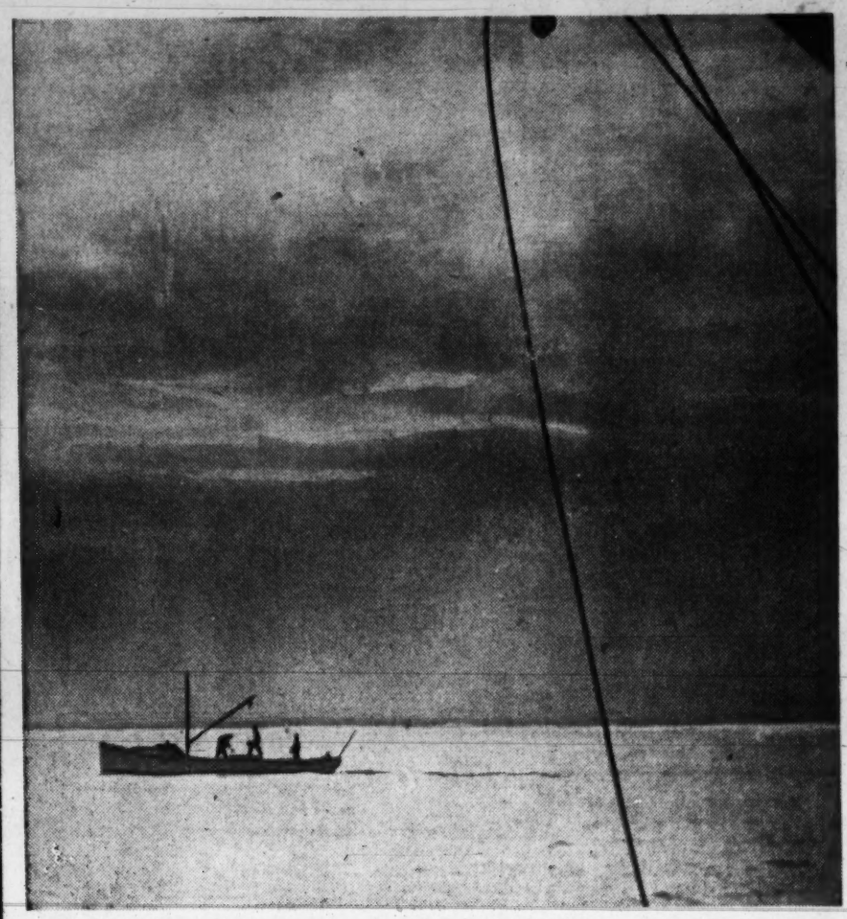
Maintenance of the school of engineering at Johns Hopkins University as a State agency.

Maintenance of Washington College as a liberal arts institution under State control.

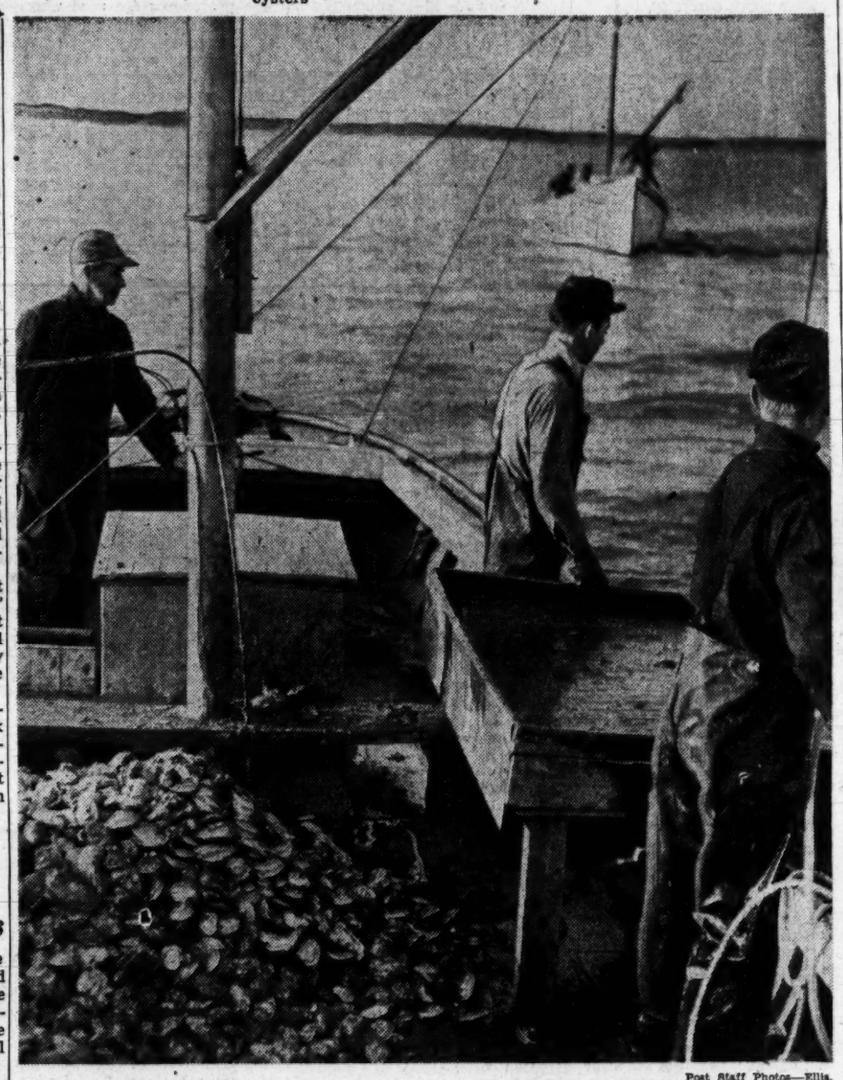
William L. Marbury, Baltimore attorney, heads the commission, which was set up a year ago. Another of its proposals called for creation of a State board of higher education, with centralized control over State-supported colleges and the university.

Virginia Oyster-Runners Raid Rich Beds Under Nose of Maryland Patrol

Culling— Experienced hands these. Separating the oysters from shells has to be done fast when the Virginians strike a "lick." They work against time in the appearance of Maryland patrol boats. A proposal by the Potomac River Oysterman's Association would allow regulated dredging and insist upon strong enforcement of culling—throwing back the small oysters



Dawn Raid— Dredging oystermen from Colonial Beach are silhouetted against the late breaking dawn as they haul up oysters from a "lick" off Swann Point, on the Maryland shore, opposite Colonial Beach, Va.



Post Staff Photos—Ellis.

Good Haul— Virginia oystermen at work in a dredge boat. Part of their catch is on the deck. Colonial Beach oystermen say they can't make a living wage by tonging in the deep-water beds

Virginians to Get More and Better Brands of Whisky

Richmond, Va., Feb. 1 (AP).—A wider variety, and more abundant supply of alcoholic beverages will be available to Virginia consumers this month, with the first of the new selection of potables being scheduled to reach some of the ABC's retail outlets by the first of next week, and the remainder to be ready for sale between February 15 and 25.

The State Alcoholic Beverage Control Board announced yesterday that approximately 5000 cases—or 60,000 quarts—of well-aged bourbon and rye whiskies had been acquired from War Assets Administration for sale in State retail outlets this month and, in addition, six bourbons and another blend will be added to the ABC list.

There will be some increase in price, an ABC spokesman said, but virtually all are minor changes and are attributed to increased freight rates which took effect recently. The increases will range from 5 to 50 cents a bottle, with a majority under 25 cents, while, in a few brands, decreases of 5 to 15 cents will be noted.

Two Veterans Join Police Force Of Takoma Park

Two World War II veterans, John W. Hite and John Whiddon, have been appointed to the Takoma Park, Md., police force, officials announced last week.

Whiddon, former temporary member of the force, has been given a permanent appointment, it was revealed. He lives at 12 Valley View ave. with his wife and three children. During the war he was an instructor in the Army Transportation Corps.

Hite and his wife and 4-year-old daughter are temporarily making their home at 1445 Ogden st. nw. During the war Hite was a combat engineer and member of the military police in the Army. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Hite, of 211 Albany ave., Takoma Park, Md.

4th Scout Troop Being Organized

Front Royal, Va., Feb. 1.—A fourth Boy Scout troop, sponsored by the Men's Club of the Methodist Church, will be organized here on February 10. Robert M. Biggs has been appointed scoutmaster with S. V. Langfitt and Donald Albert as assistants.

The organization meeting will be directed by John I. Moore, assistant Scout executive of Winchester, and Thomas F. Brastow of Front Royal, member of the executive board of the Shenandoah Area Council. The church club troop commitee consists of W. E. Collins, Walter H. Carter, R. L. Cooper, Henry Downs, R. J. Gardiol, W. L. Owings and Floyd E. White.

H. F. Wagener Given Army Civilian Award

Harry F. Wagener, member of the Engineer Board at Fort Belvoir, has been awarded the War Department's Meritorious Civilian Service Award, Army officials announced Friday.

Wagener, chief of the Fort Belvoir procurement branch, received the award for simplifying and coordinating the wartime procurement program of the Engineer Board, the Corps of Engineers' research and development organization.

Col. E. S. J. Irvine, new president of the board, made the presentation.

Gen. Shepherd Talks

Lexington, Va., Feb. 1 (AP).—Major General Lemuel S. Shepherd, assistant commandant of the United States Marine Corps, was the principal speaker today at graduation exercises for 28 cadets at Virginia Military Institute.

General Shepherd, himself a graduate of VMI in 1917, commanded the Sixth Marine Division in the Pacific in World War II. His son is a member of the present fourth class at the institute.

College Gets Old Book Back After 241 Years

Williamsburg, Va., Feb. 1.—It took 241 years, a war and a 3500-mile trip, but "The History of the Council of Trent" found its way back to the library of the College of William and Mary.

The volume had been written off as lost in a fire on October 29, 1705, when the school's book collection was destroyed. College Librarian Robert H. Land disclosed today that the volume, a rare book written by Paolo Sarpi, is back in the library.

Jack Ross, city librarian of Bristol, England, said the book came to light during a waste paper drive there during the war. Ross wrote to ask if the college would like to have the book. He said it bore an inscription to the college under a 1704 date.

William and Mary replied that it "would be happy to receive" the volume. So Ross deposited it in a bomb-proof shelter until things cleared up and recently sent it to America as a gift of the city.

It is now in the rare-book collection of the college. The book is a London edition of 1676 containing a translation by Sir Nathaniel Brent of Sarpi's account of the ecclesiastical council in Trent.

Firing of Driver Causes Strike of 100 Other Workers

Winchester, Va., Feb. 1.—More than 100 construction workers and truck drivers are on strike at the American Brake Blok plant, a division of the American Brake Shoe Co., as the result of the dismissal of a driver last Thursday.

The strikers, carpenters, electricians, steel workers, plumbers, bricklayers and teamsters, refused to cross an AFL teamsters' picket line set up after the driver was fired. The men were employed in the building of a 350-by-250 foot brick and steel structure on Paper Mill rd.

Police were called yesterday after a complaint was made that trucks and trailers had blocked the road. The vehicles were dispersed immediately, police said.

Arlington County Will Get $262,000 For Road System

Richmond, Va., Feb. 1 (AP).—The State Highway Department announced today that Arlington County, one of the three Virginia Counties which do not participate in the State secondary road system, will receive $175,500 from State gasoline taxes for its secondary roads and $87,237 from the Federal urban road funds.

Warwick County will receive $46,500 in State funds and $8190 in Federal money. The third county, Henrico, will receive $252,000 from the State and $33,029 from the Federal fund.

Hale Herd Is Winner

Manassas, Va., Feb. 1.—The dairy herd of J. F. Hale & Son, Nokesville, led the Prince William County Dairy Herd Improvement Association last month with an average production of 42.6 pounds butterfat and 894 pounds of milk per cow.

Other high-rating herds were owned by Wilmer M. Kline of Manassas; C. K. Cowne of Nokesville, and C. C. Lynn of Paradise Farm, Manassas.

Health Program to Open

A new rheumatic fever-cardiac program will start in Montgomery County this month, the county health department announced yesterday. Dr. A. H. Traum of 524 Ritchie ave., Silver Spring, will serve as cardiologist and Dr. George R. Spence of 509 Dartmouth ave., Silver Spring, will be pediatrician.

OYSTER

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controversy is Maryland's proposal to abrogate an agreement which turns Virginians arrested in Maryland territory back to Virginia for prosecution. Maryland's Legislature favors having the offenders tried in Maryland courts.

With a spotting plane overhead and patrol boats on the Potomac, Maryland's enforcement has so restricted oystermen on the Virginia side that one of the two shucking plants here has closed for the season. The other is on a trimmed schedule.

Some oystermen, to avoid detection by the plane spotter and identification by the patrol, have blacked out the name and number of their boats. The Virginians said the spotting plane carried a cameraman at one time.

Meanwhile, a peace offering proposed by the Potomac River Oystermen's Association has been forwarded to Governor Tuck of Virginia. It asks, among other things, to permit regulated dredging and seeks establishment of a two-State regulatory commission.

The association claims to represent nearly all Virginians who take oysters along the 40 miles of river between King George, Westmoreland and Northumberland Counties in Virginia and Charles and St. Mary's Counties in Maryland.

Maryland clings to an old law passed by both States many years ago in which oyster dredging was prohibited. Virginia twice has modified its version, and terms of the latest revision in 1946 permit dredging with scoops not more than 50 inches wide.

Robertson Nominated

Senator A. Willis Robertson (D., Va.) has been nominated a member of the Board of Governors of the Thomas Jefferson Foundation. Foundation President Frank K. Houston said the board of directors voted unanimously on the nomination at a recent meeting.

NEWPORT

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not been so difficult. During the war years we were hampered in our efforts in many ways but we serve notice, here and now, that we shall not countenance violations of the law. Offenders will be dealt with fairly but they will be arrested and vigorously prosecuted.

"This is also the attitude of the courageous Governor of Virginia who has offered to cooperate in every way possible in helping to obtain funds to purchase boats, employ additional personnel or otherwise.

"We shall endeavor in every way and employ all means possible to effectuate this policy of just but strict law enforcement."

Lankford disclosed that prior to the current dispute between Virginia and Maryland steps had been taken to employ two full-time patrol boats in the tidewater area, one in the Piankatank River and the other in the York River area. Most patrol work in the Potomac is done by Maryland which controls the river to the Virginia shoreline.

House of Delegates Action Seen

Annapolis, Feb. 1 (AP).—All was quiet tonight on the oyster war front because of a weekend recess of Maryland's General Assembly, but the issue is far from being dormant.

Unless there is an unexpected development, the House of delegates probably will approve soon a Senate-passed measure permitting the prosecution in Maryland of Virginians charged with violation of the Potomac River oyster statutes.

The Maryland assembly will reconvene at 8:30 p. m. Monday with indications that the tempo of activities will be stepped up after a month devoted primarily to organization and passage of measures of a more or less minor nature.

The first 10 bills passed by both Houses were prepared for presentation to Governor Lane before the weekend recess.

Lane also was advised prior to the adjournment that the Chesapeake ay bridge project to which he is committed will receive opposition from at least one Senator.

Senator alch (D., Talbot) introduced a bill calling for the construction of more ferry boats. At the same time he termed the bridge project an "extravagance to the N-th power."

Two Get Promotions

Richmond, Va., Feb. 1 (AP).—Two promotions in staff personnel of the Medical College of Virginia have been announced following a meeting of the board of visitors of the institution here yesterday.

Dr. W. T. Sanger, president of MCV, announced the elevation of Dr. Robert Blackwell Smith, jr., from assistant dean to dean of the School of Pharmacy effective July 1 upon the retirement of Dr. Wortley F. Rudd, dean of the school since 1920.

Also announced was the appointment of Miss Sybil MacLean as dean of the School of Nursing of the Medical College of Virginia. She has served as acting dean since last fall and succeeds Miss E. Louise Grant.

Convicts Recaptured

Winchester, Va., Feb. 1 (AP).—Two convicts who fled a Floyd County road camp and were recaptured worn out and ill of exposure in a pine forest in western Frederick County's mountains were returned to the State penitentiary at Richmond today.

The two were Russell Mayhew, 22, of Shenandoah County, serving a sentence for grand larceny, and Leo C. Mays, 38, of Roanoke, convicted of attempted murder. Mayhew's feet were so badly frozen in the near zero weather, officers said, that they may have to be amputated.

Rubber Company Employes to Get 3-Month Layoff

Winchester, Va., Feb. 1.—An undisclosed number of workers at the O'Sullivan Rubber Co. plant here will be furloughed from three to five weeks while new automatic heel presses are being installed, the firm announced yesterday.

Vice President James N. Mason said the company regretted the action, but it "was unavoidable." During the war from 700 to 800 persons were employed in the plant. Present working force is estimated at 500 to 600, but the firm declined to reveal how many would be affected by the changeover.

The furlough was said to be the first interruption in operations in the past five years.

Rep. Drewry Sees Much Work in View

Representative Drewry (D., Va.) looks for no letup in his work as a member of the Armed Services Committee this session.

Drewry, who has been placed on four of the subcommittees of the group, said he expects to devote most of his time to the committee's work.

"The committee has the biggest job, in my opinion, in the House," he said. Upon its work will depend the "laying down of a military policy perhaps for the next 25 years."

Americanism Contest

Winchester, Va., Feb. 1.—Declaring that there is no better way to acquaint our younger generation of the true Americanism of our country than have them speak and write on the subject, L. E. Hill, chairman for the Seventh District American Legion oratorical and essay contest committee, today called upon all post commanders to urge schools to participate in the annual competition.

The contests are open to all students from the tenth to twelfth grades inclusive. State prizes are a $500 scholarship, $100 cash and $50 cash.

Seventh District finals will be held at Madison College, Harrisonburg, March 15, Hill stated.

Teacher Pay Hiked

Berryville, Va., Feb. 1.—An increase in the salaries of teachers of Clarke County for the session beginning next September has been included in the Clarke County School Board budget for the 1947-48 term. The increase, which must still be approved by the Board of Supervisors, amounts to $24,151 and would mean a salary jump of about $464 for each teacher.

The 1947-48 budget is a record one for Clarke County schools, estimating expenditures of $342,542.

Evich Appointed

Norfolk, Va., Feb. 1 (AP).—The appointment of J. J. Evich, formerly foreign freight agent of the Norfolk & Western Railway in Chicago, as assistant general freight agent at Norfolk, effective February 1, was announced here today.

Announcement was also made of the appointment of J. A. Conner, jr., formerly assistant foreign freight agent here, to foreign freight agent, succeeding L. E. Butler who died in Norfolk several weeks ago.

Virginia Group Offers Few Bills

Members of the Virginia delegation have offered few bills in the Eightieth Congress.

Of the approximately 2360 measures tossed in the hopper to date, 38 have come from Virginia members. Senators Byrd and Robertson have offered 8 of the 573 Senate bills. In the House, Representative Bland has introduced 12 and Representative Smith 9. Representatives Drewry and Hardy have offered no bills, and Representatives Flannagan, Harrison and Stanley 1 each. Representative Gary has offered 4 and Representative Almond 2.

Postmasters Held Treated Unfairly

Representative Almond (D., Va.) says he has received a number of complaints from Virginia and other States concerning the requirement for third and fourth class postmasters to furnish lockboxes and other equipment from their own funds.

Almond has offered a bill to require the Government to pay an amount equal to 50 per cent of the box rents collected.

"The equipment should be furnished by the Government," he said. "If not these postmasters should be given reasonable compensation."

Memorial Highway Petition Drive Started In Orange

Orange, Va., Feb. 1.—A drive to add names to petitions urging the establishment of the Monticello Memorial Highway from Washington to Monticello is being started, V. R. Shackelford, jr., announced today.

Shackelford reported to the Orange County Chamber of Commerce, which he heads, that five-man committees have been named in each magisterial district in the county to circulate the petitions. Orange County is one of the eight counties through which the proposed highway would run.

The chamber elected the following directors last week: N. C. Bailey, H. C. Clar, M. R. Ford, W. M. Early, James M. Holladay, jr., S. Page Higginbotham, S. M. Nottingham, Weldford A. Sherman, jr., Arthur E. Sims, G. A. Waugh, Wyatt A. Williams and Shackelford. Officers will be elected Tuesday.

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17¼" High @ $13.50
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Scientifically developed QUICK BEARING Trees. Tops in QUALITY. SAVE years of waiting. True to name. All desirable varieties and strains. APPLES, Peaches, Pears, Plums, Cherries, Apricots, Nectarines, BERRIES, Grapes, ASPARAGUS. Also the best ORNAMENTALS.
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Enjoy the thrill of growing genuine Kunderd show quality gladioli in your own garden. Glorious shades, delicate hues, rare varieties. Culture is easy. New 1947 catalog shows many in full color—other plants, too. Prices reasonable. Send post card now.
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100 BULBS $1.94
Think of it! This amazing low price brings you 100 blooming size gladiola bulbs—6 glorious rainbow mix colors in these 3-year-old, high-grade varieties: Picardy, Dr. Bennet, Shirley Temple, Peggy Lou, Maid of Orleans. We will replace any bulb which does not FLOWER 5 YEARS. Order now while they last! Sent in plenty of time for spring planting. Money back guarantee.
EXTRA—Prompt orders receive 3 TUBEROSES without additional cost. Bloom first year into waxy white, fragrant flowers, 2 to 3 ft. tall, can be grown in pots, too.
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Cash orders sent prepaid—else pay $1.94 plus postage on arrival. Send order, name and address to
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IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT GUARANTEED
State width of mower blade with order. 14-inch $8.95, 18-inch $9.95, 18-inch $10.95. Check or money order must accompany order. Sent post paid.
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BABY CHICKS, Heavy Assorted Breeds $5.50 per 100. N. H. Reds, B. Rocks, Jersey Giants, Wyandottes, Orpingtons (your selection), $6.75 per 100. Pullets $12 per 100. NATIONAL HATCHERIES OUTLET, 1723 S. 8th St., Phila. 48, Pa.
Bloodtested Chicks, Reds, Rocks, Leghorns, Unsexed, $6.95 per 100. Heavy Mixed $5.50 per 100. Minorca Broilers $2.95 per 100. Leghorn Cockerels $1.95 per 100. Ship C.O.D. LONDON POULTRY, Box 1844, Trenton 7, N. J.
Quality Chicks from bloodtested flocks, Reds, Rocks, Hamp-Rock Crosses, Leghorns $6.00 per 100. Assorted Heavies $5.00 per 100. Mixed, Light and Heavy Assorted $3.95 per 100. Leghorn Pullets $13.75 per 100. Heavy Pullets $10 per 100. Jumbo Leghorn Cockerels $2.00 per 100; $18 per 1,000. Live Delivery Guaranteed. GEM POULTRY, 18 N. 9th St., Phila. 7, Pa.
Bloodtested, Reds, Rocks, Crosses, Leghorns $6.95 per 100. Assorted Heavies (No Leghorns) $5.95. Special Assorted (our selection) $3.95. Jumbo Leghorn Cockerels $1.95. Live Delivery. C.O.D. WILLOW RUN CHICKS, Box 748, Trenton, N. J.
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From bloodtested breeders. New Hampshires, Barred Rocks, White Rocks and Rock-Hampshire Cross 25—$2.00; 50—$3.50; 100—$5.50. Also 3-week olds: New Hampshire only 25—$6; 50—$11; 100—$20. A. F. ROCKMAN, R. 8, Bellefonte, Pa.

4-Power Control Urged for Ruhr

B-r-r-r It's Cold

Middle West In Grip of Subzero Wave

By the Associated Press

A new subzero wave began enveloping the Midwest yesterday and cooler weather spread east to the Atlantic coast.

Temperatures dropped lower than 25 degrees below zero in North Dakota and special cold wave warnings forecast minimums of 25 to 30 below in northern Minnesota, —20 to —25 in northwest Wisconsin and —10 to —15 in northern Iowa. The zero weather was expected to extend as far south as northern Illinois by this morning.

A brief but somewhat heavy snowfall preceded the cold front as it spread eastward. In Chicago, the temperature dropped from 27 to 19 degrees in a half hour and the heavy overcast skies plunged the Loop into temporary darkness at midday.

The cold was expected to start moderating in the Midwest tomorrow. With few exceptions, conditions were rapidly returning to normal where heavy snow or sleet impeded transportation and hampered communications earlier in the week.

Generally cooler weather was in store for most Eastern States although no extreme cold was in prospect.

Snow fell yesterday in the northern Rockies, and the coastal regions of northern Oregon and southern Washington were pelted with driving rain.

3 of Family Die in Snowstorm

Jefferson, Wis., Feb. 1 (AP).—A searching party today found the bodies of a man and wife and their 11-year-old daughter huddled under a piece of carpeting along a fence where they died of exposure during Wednesday night's blinding snowstorm.

Harlow Block, 41, his wife, Gilma, 37, and their daughter, Patricia, were found less than a quarter of a mile from their farm home where five other children in the family remained while the three set out on a shopping trip which ended in tragedy.

Sheriff George Perry said the family car stalled and the three apparently attempted to grope their way home along the fence.

Compromise On Philippine Bases in View

Manila, Feb. 1 (AP).—A compromise agreement on establishment of American military bases in the Philippines was reported near today after more than five weeks of negotiations in which the Americans started the Filipinos by offering to withdraw all their forces.

This offer, by Ambassador McNutt, was rejected quickly by President Roxas and his chief negotiator, Foreign Secretary Elpidio Quirino. The interchange was credited with strengthening the American bargaining position.

The main stumbling block was the Filipino insistence that permanent bases not be located in metropolitan areas—chiefly Manila.

There were strong indications that this had been worked out, with the United States Armed forces to get adequate port facilities in Manila pending construction of their own port installations.

Fort McKinley and Nichols Field, both outside the city also were points of contention. It is understood that Nichols Field will remain under American jurisdiction but that Fort McKinley may be given to the Philippines as soon as the Americans can build facilities at Fort Stotensberg in the Clark Field area, 50 miles to the north.

Roxas' report to the Philippines Congress earlier in the week said the United States "in no instances has been arbitrary, capricious or unreasonable in the location of base sites."

Bobby-Sox Era Waning, Sorority Members Say

Chicago, Feb. 1 (INS).—The bobby-sox era is about over, a group of former bobby-soxers said today. They were members of Sigma, a University of Chicago sorority and are staging a style show next week.

They didn't state their sources, but were certain that the popularity of the Sloppy Joe sweater and the saddle shoe is on the wane. Spokesmen said:

"Teen-agers are showing a reawakened interest in the feminine art of fashion."

Radio Moscow Accents Wallace's Editorial

London, Feb. 1 (U.P.).—Radio Moscow devoted a complete morning broadcast today to reading the text of Henry Wallace's editorial in the New Republic saying that the United States eventually will become a "semimilitary police state" if the military is permitted to continue domination of scientists and scientific development.

Negro Troops in Japan

Kobe, Japan, Feb. 1 (AP).—Seven hundred men of the Twenty-fourth Infantry Regiment, only Negro combat troops assigned to Japan, arrived Friday aboard the transport General Collins. The regiment, which will become part of the Twenty-fifth Division, will be stationed at Gifu.

Red Paper Implies British Using Coal For 'Power Politics'

Moscow, Feb. 1 (AP).—The Russian magazine New Times implied today that Britain was using Ruhr coal as an instrument of "power politics," and said the rich Ruhr region should be brought under four-power control.

The authoritative magazine said that the Ruhr, which is in the British occupation zone, is an important part of Germany's economy and that unless it were integrated with the rest of Germany, the country would be "thrown backward 200 years."

Coal figures, too, in the arsenal of power politics," the article said. "Therefore, countries in western Europe thus far are not receiving Ruhr coal as reparations. The Soviet zone in particular is receiving a negligible share of Ruhr coal."

The magazine asserted that the recent economic merger of the British and United States zones of Germany was "plainly dictated by the desire not to permit joint allied control over Ruhr industry." It added that the merger was tied up with Winston Churchill's plans for "a united Europe in which western Germany, with a developed war industry, would have a central place."

New Times also charged that Herbert Hoover's proposed new tour of Europe to investigate the food situation was linked with recent proposals by John Foster Dulles to join Germany's economy with that of other western European countries.

Hoover's mission, the magazine said, "apparently is connected with efforts of certain influential American circles to orient German economy wholly toward the west."

Asks International Control

Paris, Feb. 1 (U.P.).—Foreign Minister Georges Bidault today presented the United States, Russian and British Ambassadors with a French memorandum calling for international control of the Ruhr's coal mines and heavy industry to prevent future use for German aggression.

The memorandum is the third in a series of five being prepared by the French for the forthcoming big four foreign ministers conference in Moscow.

The memorandum leaves open for future discussion France's long-held desire for political separation of the Ruhr basin from the rest of Germany.

Since the memorandum does not mention the political status of the Ruhr and since the other three powers are flatly opposed to political separation, it is believed the French government has decided not to press the issue too strongly.

Details of the French memorandum will not be published until Monday.

Prince Georges Dog Races Not Intended in Bill

Reports that a bill introduced in the Maryland House of Delegates Friday to authorize county control of amusement devices would permit dog racing in Prince Georges County were denied last night by Delegate Perry O. Wilkinson, chairman of the county delegation.

He declared that the sole purpose of the bill was to permit the county to place a tax on pinball machines and like coin-operated games of skill for the purposes of obtaining revenue. At the present time only a Federal tax is imposed, he said.

The dog racing reports had arisen over interpretation of a portion of the bill reading: "To permit the issuance of any prize or award in the operation of any such carnival, circus, show, amusement ride or amusement device."

County bills authorizing the commissioners to regulate taxicabs, raising the ceiling for bonds issued for local improvements to $800,000, and setting costs in trial magistrate courts at $2 for any single violation of local ordinances, and eight others applying only to the City of Hyattsville were reported favorably by the delegation on second reading and returned to the House for final action.

The Hyattsville bills would:

Make the office of city treasurer appointive instead of elective.

Provide for biennial instead of annual appointment of registration and election officers.

Prohibit occupancy of any building for dwelling purposes after certification that it is unfit for human habitation.

Require the mayor and council to meet on the third Monday in May following a municipal election to certify the results.

Authorize two council meetings a month instead of one.

Provide for assessment and collection of construction costs from owners of abutting property.

Trelles to Form Cabinet For Exiled Government

Paris, Feb. 1 (AP).—Augusto Barcia y Trelles, who held numerous cabinet posts in the Spanish Republic, today accepted an assignment from President Diego Martine Barrio to form a new cabinet for the Spanish republican government-in-exile.

Earlier, Dr. Jose Giral declined a second offer of the premiership. Giral resigned as premier last Monday after four of his ministers turned in their portfolios.

Steams Into Haifa Safely

Haifa, Palestine, Feb. 1 (AP)—The 10,172-ton American freighter Evans Creek steamed into Haifa Harbor today under her own power after being aground 10 hours off Acre in fog and a rainstorm. There were no casualties, and the ship was not badly damaged.

The Correct Way . . .

LEFT TURN—F. W. Lovejoy gives proper hand signal

RIGHT TURN—William Ewing comes about correctly, too

Post Staff Photos

STOP—Mrs. Robert Kenney conforms to regulations

Trick Watch Steals Show at Dallas Jewelry Exposition

Dallas, Tex., Feb. 1 (INS).—The show-stealer at the allied gift and jewelry exhibition in Dallas this week was a wrist watch—but not like the one you're wearing.

This watch has five dials, one of them with a slide rule around the edge.

The watch multiplies, divides, subtracts and adds. It also can compute interest and foreign exchange rates, with help from its owner.

It can figure the distance between the wearer and a flash of lightning, and the distance traveled in 40 seconds by an automobile going 58 kilometers an hour.

It also keeps time.

Royal Family Sails Despite Drifting Mine

London, Feb. 1 (U.P.).—The British battleship Vanguard was warned away from a drifting mine in the English Channel today as it departed with King George VI and the royal family, who are en route to South Africa for a three-month tour.

A message flashed from the Admiralty to the home fleet reported the mine was drifting toward the course of the Vanguard, which sailed on the Portsmouth tide in a thick gray mist at 7:15 a. m.

Escort ships of the home fleet immediately were detached to search and the mine finally was pinpointed off Durlstone Head, less than 2 miles from the Vanguard, which then was safely directed through the danger area.

Aboard the Vanguard with its specially fitted cabins when the mine was detected were King George, Queen Elizabeth, Princesses Elizabeth and Margaret and members of the royal suite.

Bomb Bursts in Office of Denazification Chief

Nuernberg, Germany, Feb. 1 (AP). A bomb exploded tonight in the office of Camil Sachs, president of the denazification court which is trying Franz von Papen, former German diplomat who was acquitted of war crimes by the international military tribunal.

Fritz Kuhn to Be Tried

Munich, Germany, Feb. 1 (U.P.).—Fritz Kuhn, one-time German Bund leader in New York, will be tried by a German denazification court here, Bavarian officials said today. Kuhn, deported from the United States and released from prison a year ago, is living here with his wife. He will be charged with having been a ward chief in the Nazi Party.

Hearings Open Tomorrow on 2-Term Ideas

By the Associated Press

A House Judiciary Subcommittee yesterday ordered public hearings tomorrow to speed action on measures limiting the time one man may hold the Presidency.

Nine proposals are before the committee, all constitutional amendments which would require approval of the House and Senate by two thirds majorities and ratifications by three fourths of the States.

Seven, differing in some detail, would limit a President to two terms of four years each. The other two would make the Presidential term six years, instead of four as at present, and limit an executive to one term.

The issue stems directly from the controversies over Franklin D. Roosevelt's third and fourth terms but Chairman Michener (R., Mich.) of the Judiciary Committee would go further and prevent political headaches like those which have arisen from the death of a President in office.

Under Michner's proposal, a president would be barred from serving more than any part of two terms. Such an amendment would have set a constitutional prohibition against Calvin Coolidge or Theodore Roosevelt seeking a third term.

Other measures would not go as far as Michener's setting instead a limitation that a person could not serve more than one full term and a "major" part of another. Their sponsors contend that, if a President died with only a week left to serve, Michener's limitation would be unfair to the Vive President.

Representative Dirksen (R., Ill.), sponsor of one of the six-year limitations, maintained it would take the President "out of politics" after election and give him a free hand in picking his aides and developing his policies.

President's Calling List

The President yesterday had the following callers:

10:30 a. m.—Press radio conference.

11 a. m.—War Secretary Robert P. Patterson.

1 p. m.—Lunch.

Jail-Breaker Seized

New York, Feb. 1 (AP).—Police headquarters reported today that the sixth of the nine felons who escaped from the Raymond Street Jail in Brooklyn January 2 had been recaptured in a bar and grill on the East Side in Manhattan. Police reports said the man was George Gurinovich, 28.

Bilbo Leaves Hospital After Jaw Surgery

New Orleans, Feb. 1 (AP).—Senator Theodore G. Bilbo left Touro Infirmary here today to return to his "dream house" at Poplarville, Miss., to recuperate from an operation for the removal of part of his jawbone.

He insisted that he will return to Washington as soon as he is able, to claim his seat in the United States Senate.

Meanwhile, he will undergo a plastic operation for the restoration of his lower jaw. A bone from his hip will be used.

"I am going back to Washington if I live," Bilbo declared vehemently from his hospital bed. "If I die my spirit will go back there and haunt the hell out of them."

"But," added the Senator, "I'm figuring on living a hundred years."

Asked whom his spirit would haunt first, if worst came to worst, Bilbo replied, "Glenn Taylor, the Senator from Idaho who pretends to be a Democrat."

It was Taylor who offered the challenge of Bilbo's seat when the Senator returned to take the oath for the new term to which he was elected last year.

Senate committees have investigated charges that Bilbo's campaign tactics disfranchised Negroes, and that the Senator accepted favors from war contractors.

A mask covered the lower part of Bilbo's face.

"I wouldn't let you see my mouth for anything," Bilbo said. "They took off my whole chin," he said.

Massey Favors Independent Water Supply

By William H. Smith
Post Reporter

Establishment of an independent water supply to serve Fairfax County's so-called "critical area" was advocated yesterday by G. Hubard Massey, county sanitary engineer.

In a detailed description of the three water supply proposals recommended last month by a Chicago engineering concern, Hassey said he favored the independent supply over purchase of water from either the District or Arlington County, because of the "eventual economy of the project."

To Go to Referendum

The alternate water supply proposals were submitted by the engineering firm in connection with an extensive program of water and sewerage installations which will be submitted to a public referendum of county voters at an unspecified date, under an act approved by the State Legislature in its emergency session last month.

After repayment of bonds which would be floated to finance the water supply, subject to the referendum, the independent system would eventually provide the county with a profitable, community-owned utility, according to Massey. On the other hand, he pointed out, purchase of water from negihboring areas would limit any profit the county might make from its water service.

Urofit from a community-owned water system also would enable the county to reduce eventually the cost of services to its consumers, Massey declared.

Cost More Than Three Million

Under the engineers' plans, the county could establish any of three water systems at costs ranging from $3,057,000 to $3,670,000. The independent supply, drawing water from Difficult Run near the mouth of the Potomac River, would be the most expensive from the standpoint of initial construction and installation costs.

Purchase of water from either the District or Arlington would be subject to final approval of a bill now before Congress, which would permit the District to sell water beyond the limits of Arlington County. Arlington now obtains its water supply directly from Washington.

A water supply to Fairfax from the District would be the cheaper of the two, Massey said, since it would eliminate the cost of relaying the water through Arlington mains and pumping stations.

Study Sewerage System

In addition to the water supply program, county officials are studying a comprehensive system to serve the same area, which consists of the rapidly-developing urban sections of the county nearest the District. Although no cost estimate for the sewer lines has been prepared, Massey said he believed they would cost about the same as the proposed water system.

Because three separate sanitary districts would be served by the proposed projects, Massey said he would ask the board of supervisors to provide for separate referendums in each of the three areas. Under his proposal, voters in each district would be permitted to decide whether they want either or both of the proposed new services without being affected by the votes in neighboring areas.

Water supply, first of the two projects to be considered by the Board of Supervisors, is now under sutdy by a four-man committee appointed last month. Plans for the sewer system, according to Massey, are now being prepared and will be submitted to the board of supervisors in the near future.

Peru Slaying Suspect Retracts Confession

Lima, Peru, Feb. 1 (U.P.).—Police reported that Alfredo Carrion has retracted a statement made "while intoxicated" that he murdered conservative newspaper editor and industrialist Francisco Grana Garland January 7.

Search for the author of the sensational assassination that caused a cabinet crisis continues, the police announcement said.

Text of Truman's Statement on Agreement Between Builders and AFL on Conciliation

Following is the text of a statement by President Truman on an agreement between the Associated General Contractors of America and the AFL construction trades department on a plan for voluntary settlement of labor disputes:

I HAVE an important statement for you this morning concerning labor-management relations.

You will recall that in my statement of November 9 accompanying the action removing all wage controls and all but a few price controls, I concluded by saying that the responsibility for working out agreements for the adjustment of differences, without interruption to production, now rested squarely upon labor and management.

I have a joint letter from the Associated General Contractors of America and the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor.

The Associated General Contractors represent management while the Building and Construction Trades Department represents 19 international unions and approximately two million workers.

The letter incloses an agreement setting up a plan of industrial peace for the construction industry.

Let me read you a few salient excerpts from the letter:

"We are inclosing a copy of a plan to provide a national joint conference committee in the building and construction industry for the settlement of any dispute or disagreement which may arise and which is voluntarily submitted to the committee by mutual agreement of the parties involved in the dispute.

"Having established this voluntary machinery to settle disputes in this important industry without stoppage of work by lockout or strike, our organizations intend to exert every effort to see that these procedures are used wherever possible to settle any dispute that may arise—over the terms of new contracts or over the interpretation of existing agreements.

"This important industry is anxious to accept its responsibility—both labor and management. We will make our contribution toward providing the highest possible measure of industrial peace."

In my message to the Congress on the State of the Union, I said: "We have established a national labor policy in this country based upon free collective bargaining as the process for determining wages and working conditions. This is still the national policy; it should continue to be the national policy."

THE agreement signed by the Associated General Contractors of America and the Building and Construction Trades Department of the AFL is a significant step forward in industrial relations in this country.

We have had good labor news during the past 10 days. The steel workers and the steel producing subsidiaries of the United States Steel Corporation have reached a final agreement on the problem of eliminating wage rate inequities—a highly complicated problem on which they had been working for over two years. The same parties have also reached an agreement to postpone the expiration date of their present contract until April 30.

The United States Rubber Co. and the Rubber Workers' Union of the CIO have also recently reached agreement on a significant contract.

The making of these agreements indicates a widespread willingness to resolve industrial disputes without resort to force. We are moving closer and closer to our ideals of free collective bargaining.

Truman Sends Letters

The President has sent the following letter to Herbert E. Foreman, managing director, and James D. Marshall, assistant managing director of the Associated General Contractors of America, and to Richard Gray, president, and Herbert Rivers, secretary-treasurer of the Building and Construction Trades Department, American Federation of Labor:

Gentlemen:

I congratulate the international unions affiliated with the Building and Construction Trades Department, AFL, and the Associated General Contractors of America on the plan that you have just concluded providing for a national joint conference committee. I am also delighted to know that the specialty contractors have their own machinery or are setting up comparable procedures, or may have access to the flexible machinery provided in your plan.

No industry was more important to the war effort, and no industry has a greater contribution to make to the maintenance of a high level of employment. The year ahead presents a great challenge to your industry, calling for united and determined effort, if we are to achieve the great needs of the country for building and construction. Your industry with approximately two million employes has just taken a far-reaching and constructive step.

I RECALL that the Government procurement agencies and the international unions comprising the Building and Construction Trades Department, AFL, entered into agreements in July, 1941, and May, 1942, which provided for stabilization of wages and conditions at a time when we were at the critical tooling-up stage of the war effort. The machinery established by those agreements, subsequently modified to include the contractors, served us well during the war. The combined efforts of labor, management, and Government yielded an outstanding record of uninterrupted production.

Now that most of the wartime controls have been removed, it is appropriate that in the American tradition labor and management assume their full responsibility. You have negotiated the present plan without Government participation. The public and the Government look to you to make it work.

The agencies of Government stand ready to be of all possible assistance to you in this new venture. The Secretary of Labor informs me that the conciliation service of the Department of Labor will cooperate with the joint conference committee in every possible way on any disputes that may arise. The statistical services of the Government agencies, and in particular those of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, stand ready to be of assistance to you. The splendid record of cooperation with the Davis-Bacon division of the Department of Labor will no doubt be continued.

You have taken a notable step along the road to industrial peace. I know that with the full support of the members of all your organizations—both management and labor—your industry and the Nation will achieve a higher level of production and greater stability.

Very sincerely yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

Text of Contractors-AFL Pact Announced

Following is the text of the arbitration agreement announced by President Truman yesterday between the Associated General Contractors of America and the Building and Construction Trades Department, American Federation of Labor.

National Joint Conference Committee Building and Construction Trades Department, AFL., and Associated General Contractors of America, Inc.

Purpose:

THE purpose of this committee is to set up machinery for the settlement of any dispute or disagreements which may arise and which is voluntarily submitted to the committee by mutual agreement of the parties involved in the dispute, thereby furnishing adequate machinery for the settlement of such disputes or disagreements in an orderly manner without any stoppage of work by lockout or strike.

Scope of Committee

The National Joint Conference Committee will set up separate committees for the purpose of handling such disputes or disagreements which may be referred to it by the various branches of the building and construction industry in the following manner:

1. A committee to handle and make decisions in any dispute which may arise by and between contractors engaged in heavy construction work and members of unions, who are employed in the heavy construction industry, in which disputes there has been a failure to reach an orderly settlement at the local level or through any other machinery which may have been provided; and where the parties to the dispute mutually agree to submit this dispute to this committee for final determination.

2. A committee to handle and make decisions in any dispute which may arise by and between contractors engaged in highway and road construction work and members of unions, who are employed in highway, road and street construction work, in which disputes there has been a failure to reach an orderly settlement at the local level or through any other machinery which may have been provided; and where the parties to the dispute mutually agree to submit this dispute to this committee for final determination.

3. A committee to handle and make decisions in any dispute which may arise by and between contractors engaged in the building industry and members of unions, who are employed in the building industry, in which disputes there has been a failure to reach an orderly settlement at the local level or through any other machinery which may have been provided; and where the parties to the dispute mutually agree to submit this dispute to this committee for final determination.

4. There may arise disputes on certain types of work on which it will be unable to classify as heavy construction, highway and roadway construction or building construction. In the event of such a condition arising the National Joint Conference Committee will be empowered to appoint a suitable committee to handle such situations on any disputes which may be voluntarily referred to it by mutual consent of the parties involved.

THE National Joint Conference Committee will not accept jurisdiction over any dispute which may arise where there is adequate machinery set up for the handling of such disputes until it has been proven that the machinery set up and operating has failed to bring about an orderly adjustment of the dispute. It will be necessary for parties in dispute to voluntarily submit the issues in the dispute to the committee, but, after submission is made the parties to the dispute are bound to consider the determination of the committee as a final and binding determination of the issues involved.

Membership

Membership of the National Joint Committee shall be composed of an equal number of representatives of employers and the building and construction trades department as follows:

One member from the Associated General Contractors who is representative of heavy construction industry; one labor member whose membership is predominantly employed in heavy construction industry.

One member from the Associated General Contractors who is representative of highway and road construction industry; one member of a labor organization whose members are predominantly employed in highway and road construction.

One member of the Associated General Contractors who is representative of the building industry; and one member from the Building and Construction Trades Department whose membership is predominantly employed in the building industry.

There shall be a representative member of the national associations serving the specialized and subcontracting employers; and one member from the Building and Construction Trades Department whose membership is predominantly employed by the specialized and subcontracting employers.

IT is understood that the present method set up in the Building and Construction Trades Department for the handling of jurisdictional disputes is to be continued and the above committees are not to assume jurisdiction over jurisdictional trade disputes unless the parties to the jurisdictional trade dispute voluntarily and by mutual consent requests the committee to take jurisdiction.

It is understood that parties sponsoring this agreement are the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor and its affiliated organizations and the employers affiliated with the Associated General Contractors of America, Inc., who is the general course of their business employ members of the Building and Construction Department.

It is also understood that the National Joint Conference Committee will not assume or accept jurisdiction over any dispute arising between organizations affiliated with the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor and employers on whose operation a non-union condition exists for any of the crafts on their construction work.

Bursting Pipes Break No English Plumbers' Hearts

London, Feb. 1 (AP).—In the wake of England's worst cold wave in 70 years came a watery chaos of broken pipes today.

It was the most hectic day in the memories of plumbers throughout the country. Urgent calls for assistance reached Middlesex plumbers at the rate of one a minute. Most of the callers got a curt brushoff. The workmen had more work than they could handle.

One plumber estimated it would be June before all the pipes were restored to normal.

Many British dwellings are equipped with "afterthought" plumbing, installed long after the house was built. Most of the pipes are outside, protected only by clinging ivy.

A News-Chronicle cartoon today depicted two Englishmen inspecting an icicle-coated pipe. The caption was: "If burst pipes were good enough for my dear father, they're good enough for me."

Newsmen Who Visited Alaska on Way Home

McChord Field, Wash., Feb. 1 (AP).—Fourteen newspapermen who visited the Army's task forces "Frigid" and "Williwaw," which are testing equipment and personnel under winter conditions in Alaska, stopped here today en route to Washington, D. C.

The group was delayed a day by engine trouble at Adak, Alaska. Only casualty during the trip was Douglas Smith, Scripps-Howard representative, who broke his right wrist in a fall on the ice at Anchorage. The plane is due in Washington tomorrow.

Coal Shortage to Close Austin Motor Company

Birmingham, England, Feb. 1 (AP).—The Austin Motor Co., protesting for the second time in six weeks at government allocations of coal during the winter shortage, announced tonight its plant here would close down indefinitely Monday night. The plant employs 17,000.

"We are faced with the alternative of working one day in 10 working days—which is ridiculous—or one full five-day week in every 10 weeks," L. Lord, company chairman, said in a statement.

Leopold Gets Parole Priority For Research Aid

Joliet, Ill., Feb. 1 (AP).—Nathan Leopold, now serving a life prison term for the 1924 murder of 14-year-old Bobby Franks, "is among 445 Illinois convicts who will receive preferred parole consideration because they voluntarily aided in malaria research," Warden Joseph Ragen of the State penitentiary at Joliet, said today.

Yesterday, Dr. Alf S. Alving of Chicago, supervisor of the Illinois' part in a national antimalarial project, said experiments carried out over three years at the penitentiary "exceeded all hopes or expectations." The experiments under which the prisoners voluntarily became malarial fever victims resulted in development of a new drug called pentaquine.

Leopold, who with Richard Loeb was convicted of the "thrill slaying" of Bobby Franks when Leopold and Loeb were student at the University of Chicago, is under life sentence for murder and 99 years for kidnaping. Loeb was stabbed to death in prison in 1936.

LABOR

From Page 1

reached agreement on a significant contract.

"The making of these agreements indicates a widespread willingness to resolve industrial disputes without resort to force. We are moving closer and closer to our ideals of free collective bargaining."

Covering as many as 2½ million men at the peak of construction next summer, the plan is the largest of those adopted to meet Mr. Truman's statement, when he removed price controls last November, that labor and management now have "the responsibility for working out agreements for the adjustment of their differences without interruption of production."

The President said he hoped the agreement would extend to other industries, and it was learned yesterday that this was not merely an empty wish. It is believed that voluntary agreements for settling disputes in other important areas of American industry are now being worked out.

The purpose of the construction trades plan is to furnish machinery to settle disagreements without strikes or lockouts in cases where both parties to the dispute agree to submit it to a settlement agency.

The agency itself is known as the National Joint Conference Committee, consisting of eight men, to be named. Four will be representatives of the contractors, one each for the building industry, heavy construction, road construction, and miscellaneous and subcontracting. The four union men will be representatives for the same classifications of labor.

Disputes will be handled, it is proposed, by a four-man subcommittee, one representative from each side in the industry in which the dispute has arisen, and another pair from a different branch. Tie votes are not expected to be a problem; the AFL electrical workers and contractors have settled disputes for decades in an equal representation board, and the building trades traditionally settled disputes better by themselves without the intervention of a third party.

Once a dispute is submitted to the committee, both sides must abide by its award, and no strikes or lockouts can occur.

The arrangement will not supersede any existing contracts providing their own machinery for settlement, and contemplates that in any event, most controversies will be settled on a local level. This latter procedure is not spelled out in the plan announced yesterday, but it is implicit. It was learned from sources close to the preparation of the agreement that top union and contractor officials will exert every pressure, whenever a dispute breaks out, to force the parties in the field to submit it to local arbitration or other settlement and not to strike.

Accordingly, they do not expect to be flooded with cases at the national level.

Also, there is considerable reason to hope that jurisdictional disputes will be settled by the committee, despite the exemption in the agreement. This is because the president of the AFL Building and Construction Trades Department, who has been called on to attempt settlements in the past, has always encountered political trouble in the job. Whichever way he decided in a jurisdictional fight between two unions, he ended with one enemy. It is not unlikely, therefore, that the department's new president, Richard Gray, a signer of the agreement, will choose to use the committee as a device to get him off the hot seat.

An important part of the plan is that the machinery is also available to handle disputes between other unions and other contractors not signatories to the agreement. Mr. Truman and Labor Secretary Schwellenbach, who also wrote a congratulatory letter to the union and contractor groups, both stressed this feature.

SUGAR

From Page 1

be divided among individual consumers and industrial users.

Demands of all nations participating in the world division of sugar exports total 1,200,000 tons more than the expected supply for 1947. Per capita requests range from 95.3 pounds for Canada and 92.3 for the United Kingdom to 13 for Austria.

Early Bird . . .

Associated Press WIREPHOTO

COMES OUT OF STORAGE—In Congress Hall in Independence Square, Philadelphia, Lois Jean McCullough examines the stuffed American eagle that served as a model for the sculptured friezes on the House of Representatives and the War Department and for the eagle on silver currency. The eagle died about 1805 after being in the Nation's first zoological garden founded in Philadelphia by the artist, Charles Wilson Peale. Charles Coleman Sellers, Wesleyan University historian of Middletown, Conn., came across references to the eagle in some of Peale's letters and had the bird dragged out of storage, where it had been for more than a century

CONFER

From Page 1

of "Wait a minute." The correspondents returned and faced the President's desk, where he had remained standing and laughing at their discomfiture.

After Mr. Truman had answered questions on the abortive rent hike order, Bert Andrews of the New York Herald Tribune put a complicated interrogation.

"Mr. President," Andrews said, "I want to ask you a question that you probably aren't even aware of." When the laughter subsided, the reporter continued, "You've got yourself into a lot of trouble with the cat lovers of America by some of your remarks that were interpreted by all the cat people as casting aspersions on cats."

Mr. Truman said he didn't understand and Andrews pursued: "I thought you might like to say a few kind words for cats . . . It was your reference to National Cat Week."

Mr. Truman laughed and said he had once remarked off the record, when he was shown a list of proposed "weeks", that he though Cat Week was funny. He said he was neutral on cats, except that he was against some cats with two legs.

"Mr. President," said a woman reporter, "you're in another cat fight now. You don't mean that all the two-legged cats are female?"

Mr. Truman laughed and said he thought only a very small part of them were female and someone ended the matter by proposing "Tom Cat Week."

Asked if he had established a policy of not appointing lame-duck politicians to Government jobs, the President said he had made no such policy. He remarked, though, that he hadn't made any lame-duck appointments so far.

In spite of his own fatalism about air travel, Mr. Truman said he was interested in promoting air safety. He pointed out that ever since he had been in office he had sought to have Congress formulate a national and international air policy but had never been able to get an agreement. He said he did not care to comment on a proposed measure to establish an independent Air Safety Board until it is put up to him officially.

Neither would he comment on reports that Winston Churchill had suggested the United States and Great Britain share the government of strife-ridden Palestine on an equal basis. Mr. Churchill, he said, is entitled to his own opinion, and he had not been in touch with the British on the Palestine matter. He added that he knows of no plans for removing American citizens from that country.

Asked about his views on the difference between private and public papers in the hands of public officials, Mr. Truman said the matter was under consideration and would be presented to Congress. The question evidently had reference to the current minor furore over some 900 volumes of "diary" prepared by Henry Morgenthau, jr., while he was Secretary of the Treasury.

Still hoarse from a mild attack of laryngitis, which he referred to as "the heaves," the President revealed that he intends to make his projected flight to Mexico City next month nonstop. His only stop on the trip would be at Waco, Tex., on the way back, he said. There he will be awarded a degree by Baylor University.

No Canadian Visit

The reference to a meeting with Stalin and Attlee was inspired by a report by Elliott Roosevelt in Look magazine that Stalin had told him: "I think there should not be one meeting but several of them. If there were several, they would serve a useful purpose." The last meeting of the Big Three was at Potsdam, Germany, in May, 1945.

The President said he had no plans to visit Canada to return a forthcoming visit from the Canadian governor general. He said he had received no invitation, and a reporter suggested that, since the matter had come up, he probably would.

KIDNAP

From Page 1

support and three years of separation.

Worrell is attached to the U. S. Army Transport General Hodges, docked in San Francisco Bay.

$50,000 Is Demanded In 4th W. Va. Kidnap Note

Grafton, W. Va., Feb. 1 (U.P.)—Authorities tonight probed the fourth kidnap threat not delivered here within a week—this time threatening abduction of the 3½-year-old son of a prominent family unless $50,000 was paid.

W. J. Fry, jr., assistant general manager at his father's pottery plant at Mannington, W. Va., notified police and the Federal Bureau of Investigation that he found the crudely scrawled note demanding $50,000 in his automobile last Thursday. Police withheld information at first in hopes of finding a "crank" who may be writing the notes.

The first message demanded only $35 from one couple in a threat on their grandson; the second $20 for another boy, and the third threat, made by telephone, asked $100 against abduction of still another boy. None of the notes or calls, however, specified the method in which the money was to be paid.

The latest note, scribbled on brown wrapping paper, said:

"You have a woman and a boy. Also you have 50,000 bucks. We want 50,000 in small money or else."

CHEST

From Page 1

improvement in the functioning of the Chest.

Cite Sample Questions

"Here are sample questions which the contrbuting public ask together with brief answers:

"Why does the Chest finance a noncharitable agency such as the Council of Social Agencies?

"The Council of Social Agencies is financed by the Chest because by constant review of new and old welfare services it prevents duplication of services, thus saving the community money in both tax-supported and philanthropic fields, also it points out gaps in the community welfare program, to the end that essential welfare services are not neglected, thus reducing the number of social ills that might otherwise become acute and costly if neglected.

"Why did the Chest authorize an appropriation to the Council of Social Agencies for a social survey?

"The survey was recommended by the Council of Social Agencies to the Chest. The object of the survey was to point out social welfare needs for postwar Washington and environs and to furnish information for the more efficient expenditure of Chest funds. On this basis the appropriation was approved by the Chest, although not unanimously, and was made from income from endowment funds which were unrestricted in use by the donors.

"The report of the Survey on Racial Relations which has aroused much discussion is the report of the survey subcommittee which report was turned over to the Council of Social Agencies for its study and recommendations. These recommendations have not yet been made. No official action has yet beep taken on the report by the council or by the Chest.

"Are Chest salaries abnormally high?

"We do not so consider them. They are 25 to 30 per cent lower than comparable salaries in Government. Lack of funds has prevented making certain increases recommended by the job classification committee.

"There are many other questions in which contributors logically have an active interest and for which we intend so far as possible to furnish adequate answers.

"Although we feel that the large number of leading citizens who give much of their time to the Chest are doing a good job, we feel that a still better job can be done. With that thought in mind we are inviting in some leading citizens to help us to find ways of improving the function of the Chest and to insure that it will adequately represent its contributors as well as most efficiently meet the needs for which the money is given.

Welcome Full Discussion

We have asked representatives of the Washington Board of Trade, the Federation of Citizens Associations and the Federation of Businessmens Associations to join with representatives of the Chest in studying all aspects of the Chest operations. Individuals in these organizations had raised questions regarding aspects of the Chest operation and expressed an interest in assisting in the study of its activities. We would welcome representation from other organizations which would be willing to give the time and effort which a study of this kind entails.

"We welcome the fullest possible discussion of the Chest and its activities. The Chest policies are dictated and put into effect by citizens such as we. We cannot operate without paid assistance. We get the best we can and think that we have, on the whole, an excellent organization. We wish to do a constantly better job in the raising and spending of your money and ask for your support in the achievement of this purpose."

TRAFFIC

From Page 1

Shop, 2101 Rhode Island ave., ne., was driving west on Alabama ave. when he lost control at the slight curve. He was thrown out the driver's side just as the vehicle overturned, sliding over his body to come to rest against a telephone pole.

He was pronounced dead on the scene by Dr. Noam Koff of Casualty Hospital, who responded with the ambulance.

SIGNALS

From Page 1

ave. nw., who was driving his father downtown at the time he was observed, doing something right, has, as a matter of fact, been reading the newspapers lately about the traffic regulations. He has been following the new regulations carefully.

In a two-hour tour of heavily and lightly traveled District streets yesterday, a Post representative was able to observe almost any given set of traffic problems arising from failure to warn other drivers of left, right or U-turns, or full stops. Here are some flagrant examples:

Virginia license 153-709 turning from the inside lane of four traffic lanes on Dupont Circle, outward in heavy traffic to Msschusetts ave. No signal of any kind.

U-Turn Not Indicated

Maryland license 303-066, traveling south from Chevy Chase circle on Connecticut ave., hesitated for one block, pulled to full stop in inside traffic lane, made U turn. No signal of any kind.

Tenessee license 2-16274, making left turn off Connecticut into Florida aves. in heavy traffic. No signal.

Maryland taxicab H-17-411, going south on Connecticut ave., balled up traffic at an intersection. No signal. The taxicab was followed by a District taxi, 19-430, the driver of which shouted imprecations at Maryland cabbie for one block, pulled away from Maryland cab, into curb to pick up fare. No signal.

The way it looked yesterday, the Guess What The Other Guy Is Going To Do system of driving is here to stay, regardless of how many signals are standardized, or whatever.

Only hope for change, as one innocent bystander put it yesterday, is the arrival of summer, warm weather, and open windows. Until then, local drivers had best be psychic.

For Itching, Burning, Irritation of
ECZEMA
PSORIASIS
Athlete's Foot
Amazing Wonder Cream
14 DAYS FREE TRIAL
Do tiny watery blisters form? Do dry, scaly patches form? Does skin crack, thicken, peel, or swell? Does itching, burning, redness become intense?
SEND NO MONEY, NO COST
UNLESS 100% SATISFIED!
MAIL COUPON TODAY
Wiley Products—Dept. No.... 158
4300 Drexel Blvd., Chicago 15, Ill.
Send postpaid full size jar Wiley's Wonderful Skin Cream for 14 days Free Trial. Will use it faithfully. If not satisfied will notify you within 20 days after receiving jar, otherwise will keep jar and pay for it.
NAME.....
ADDRESS.....
CITY STATE

BANDIT

From Page 1

him, he walked into police headquarters, they said, and announced he was a witness in the holdup. He was arrested and charged with robbery. Police say he confessed to participating in the planning and execution of the crime.

On Friday, Judge Margold ordered Parker and Royster held in $1000 bond for the grand jury.

GI Crime Rate in Europe On Par With Civilian US

Frankfurt, Germany, Feb. 1 (AP). Fewer than 8 United States soldiers in every 10,000 in the European theater were "involved in crime or disorder" in December, American Army headquarters said today.

This rate, the announcement said, would "compare favorably with the offense rate of most equally populated areas in the United States." The theater strength in December was approximately 180,000 troops.

Dachau Camp Escape Fails; SS Prisoner Shot

Frankfurt, Germany, Feb. 1 (AP). The United States Army announced today an S. S. (Elite Guard) prisoner of war was killed and seven others recaptured almost immediately following an escape attempt at the Dachau internment camp.

A Polish guard shot the S. S. prisoner and prevented the break. The prison houses American-held war criminals.

No words can describe it!
Hear
The Greatest Story Ever Told
Today WMAL 7:30 P.M.

King Denies He Plans To Make War on Syria

Cairo, Egypt, Feb. 1 (U.P.).—The Arabic weekly newspaper Akhbar el Yom said today that Transjordan's army is concentrating on the Syrian frontier and that King Abdullah Ibn ul Hussein is suspected of intending to invade Syria. Abdullah denounced the report.

"I categorically deny these allegations which are outrageous and ill-motivated," he said when reached by telephone. "I want a partnership, not war. I submitted an application of membership to the United Nations. I am a member of the Arab League. This sensational report is most irresponsible."

3 Killed in Truck Crash

Erie, Mich., Feb. 1 (AP).—A spectacular head-on crash between two heavy trucks a mile south of here claimed three lives today. Police identified the victims as G. B. Brown, 27, Providence, Ky.; Alonzo Hayman, 1228 Bank st., Cincinnati, both drivers, and Charles W. Anderson, about 30, box 530, Erie garage mechanic.

What To Do For That Sluggish, Down-and-Out Feeling

Remember the time when you could eat like a horse, bubbled-over with energy, felt happy as a lark? Was it not because you liked to eat—didn't know what indigestion was, felt strong as an ox? As age advances the "old stomach and the ever-changing blood" need help. Now you may again release vibrant energy to every muscle, fibre, cell.

Every day—every hour—millions of tiny red-blood-cells must pour forth from the marrow of your bones to replace those that are worn-out. A low blood count may affect you in several ways: no appetite, underweight, no energy, a run-down condition, lack of resistance to infection and disease.

To get real relief you must keep up your blood strength. Medical authorities, by analysis of the blood, have by positive proof shown that SSS Tonic is amazingly effective in building up low blood strength in non-organic nutritional anemia. This is due to the SSS Tonic formula which contains special and potent activating ingredients.

Also, SSS Tonic helps you enjoy the food you eat by increasing the gastric digestive juice when it is non-organically too little or scanty—thus the stomach will have little cause to get balky with gas, bloat and give off that sour food taste.

Don't wait! Energize your body with rich, red-blood. Start on SSS Tonic now. As vigorous blood surges throughout your whole body, greater freshness and strength should make you eat better, sleep better, feel better, work better, play better, have a healthy color glow in your skin—firm flesh fill out hollow places. Millions of bottles sold. Get a bottle from your drug store. SSS Tonic helps Build Sturdy Health.

No Money, No Chalk —But Plenty of Marble

Hongkong, Feb. 1 (U.P.).—Officials of the Central Bank of China opened some huge cases supposed to contain 80 million Chinese dollars (about $30,000 United States) and found nothing but blocks of marble, police reported today.

The money was stored in India during the war and later shipped to Central Bank vaults in Shanghai. Last week the cases were brought to Hongkong and opened for the first time, legally.

Nun Burned to Death In Orphanage Blaze

Prince Albert, Sask., Feb. 1 (AP). A nun was burned to death, another was injured seriously and four children were missing today in a $20,000 fire which destroyed St. Patrick's orphanage and drove more than 100 children in night attire into 45-below-zero weather.

HOW TO KEEP AHEAD IN 1947

Here are four suggestions:—1. Take advantage of new Tax Developments. 2. Keep informed on latest trends in industry. 3. Watch vital events in Washington. 4. Keep informed on price trends of materials.

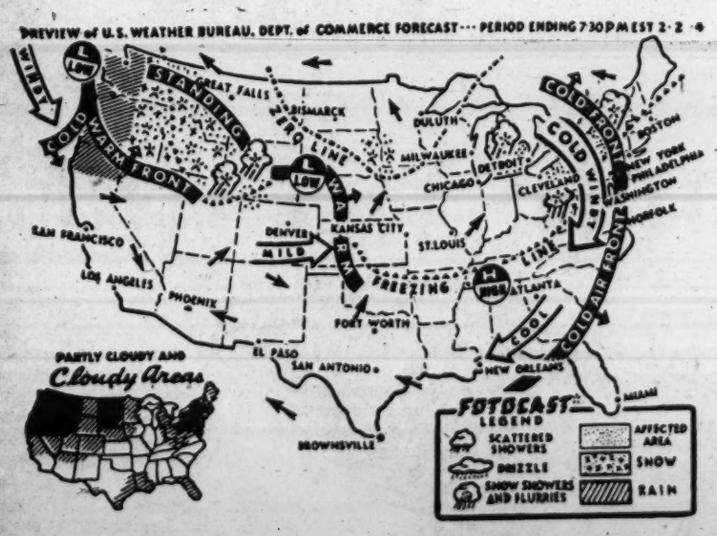
The above is the kind of information you get in The Wall Street Journal. On page 1, every Wednesday, you get a Tax Report which summarizes important Tax Developments. Every Thursday you get a Business Bulletin which tells you latest trend-making news in business and industry. Every Friday you get Washington Wire, a column of news about vital events in the nation's capital. You are also promptly informed on every major new development relating to Labor, Materials, Prices, Marketing, Foreign Trade, Commodities, War Assets, Finance and World Events.

The Wall Street Journal is the complete business daily. Has largest staff of writers on business and finance. The only business paper served by all four big press associations. Try it for 3 months. Just tear out this ad and attach check for $5 and mail. Trial subscription, $5 for 3 months—77 issues (in U. S. and Possessions). WP 2-2

WALL STREET JOURNAL
44 Broad Street, New York 4, N. Y.

National Weather Summary

Copyr. 1947 Edw. L. A. Wagner



TWENTY-FOUR-HOUR FORECAST: There will be clear skies and sunny weather for "Groundhog Day" thoughout most of the South and Central States.

Cloudiness appears limited to the more Northern States and to sectors where rain or snow and snow flurries are expected in the Northwest, North-central and Great Lakes regions.

Sub-zero temperatures will prevail in sections North of the Zero line on the Fotocast, even when the maximum temperature reading is taken, Sunday afternoon, and freezing conditions will be general southward to the freezing line which is drawn through points where the maxima will be 32 degrees, Sunday.

Occasional snowfall or snow flurries will be experienced from the eastern shores of Lake Michigan to Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York State, also in the northern and central Rockies.

Intermittent rain and snow are forecast in the Pacific Northwest where a storm center is causing moist air to flow inland from the Pacific.

It will be coldest in the North-central States, upper Mississippi Valley and the middle and upper Great Lakes area. Temperatures will be dropping through those parts of the East influenced by the advancing cold front which will extend Southward along the Eastern Seaboard from central New York by Saturday night.

Maximum temerature forecast for Sunday afternoon at principal cities follow: Boston and Hartford, 33 degrees; New York and Seattle, 40 degrees; Philadelphia, 43 degrees; Washington, Oklahoma City and Atlanta, 44 degrees; Milwaukee, 2 degrees; Chicago, 5 degrees, Indianapolis, Detroit and Cleveland, 22 degrees; Kansas City and St. Louis, 28 degrees; Los Angeles, 75 degrees; New Orleans, 52 degrees; Miami, 83 degrees.

New EGG POACHERS
Poach eggs this new, easy, quick failure-proof way. Molds eggs in neat, oval uniform shape. Use also for boiling or baking eggs. Full directions and fitter included—order one or more sets now at present low price.
Set of 3 50¢ POSTPAID
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Did "Diamond Jim" Have Stomach or Ulcer Pains?

It is hardly likely that Diamond Jim Brady could have eaten so voraciously if he suffered after-eating pains. Sufferers who have to pay the penalty of stomach or ulcer pains, indigestion, gas pains, heartburn, burning sensation, bloat and other conditions caused by excess acid should try Udga. Get a 25c box of Udga Tablets from your druggist. First dose must convince or return box to us and get DOUBLE YOUR MONEY BACK.

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INVOLUNTARY NAPS
HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE SYMPTOMS
Why be distressed needlessly when you can now get the effective aid of garlic for relief, without fear of offending with garlic breath. GOSEWISCH'S odorless GARLIC TABLETS, time-proven by thousands of users, really are GARLIC MADE SOCIABLE. Whiffless, pleasant, chewable like candy. Use them regularly in this handy form. 60c & $1.10.
Mfr. Excelsior Laboratory, Atlantic City, N. J.
AT LEADING DRUG STORES

Lemon Juice Recipe Checks Rheumatic Pain Quickly

If you suffer from rheumatic, arthritis or neuritis pain, try this simple inexpensive home recipe that thousands are using. Get a package of Ru-Ex Compound, a two-week supply, today. Mix it with a quart of water, add the juice of 4 lemons. It's easy. No trouble at all and pleasant. You need only 3 tablespoonfuls two times a day. Often within 48 hours—sometimes overnight—splendid results are obtained. If the pains do not quickly leave and if you do not feel better, return the empty package and Ru-Ex will cost you nothing to try as it is sold by your druggist under an absolute money-back guarantee. Ru-Ex Compound is for sale and recommended by drug stores everywhere.

"How's a girl to know?"

Is it *more* schooling—or a job right away?

This year, a lot of good jobs are waiting for young women graduating from school. The telephone company is building up its peacetime organization and training hundreds of young people for steady, responsible jobs.

No experience is necessary. You are trained right here—and get paid while learning. Salaries are higher than ever before and regular raises start shortly after you complete your training period.

You'll like the friendly people you work with, and the clean, pleasant environment. Telephone jobs are interesting and safe, and there's plenty of opportunity for advancement.

Stop in and talk it over.

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GOOD WAGES. You may start as high as $29 for a 5-day week and earn up to $34 for a 5-day week by the end of your first year. Regular increases come as you gain experience. At the top wage rate, when evening, Sunday and holiday work is involved, you may average up to $50 for a 5-day week.

The Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Company

Bill Seeks Old Hotel for D. C. Court

By Edward Ryan
Post Reporter

Congress will be asked to decide whether it wants to use the old Capitol Park Hotel for housing its own members and employes, or for relieving District Court's space cramps.

This issue was presented yesterday in a Senate bill introduced by Senator Chapman Revercomb (R., W. Va.) to turn over space in the hotel to the District Court.

Already lined up in probable opposition to Revercomb's bill, which has the backing of PBA and District Court officials, are 50 to 60 Congressmen—all reported favoring a proposal of Representative Adolph J. Sabath (D., Ill.) to use the hotel as quarters for house-hungry Congressmen and Capitol employes.

To Act Upon His Return

Sabath, an aide said, is in Chicago, ill with a cold. He planned on his return to call a meeting of members interested in his congressional housing plan, and name a steering committee to draft and push necessary legislation.

The line-up favoring congressional use of the hotel showed up in letters to Sabath answering a circular he sent out to get reaction on his proposal.

The prewar Capitol Park Hotel was used as the United Nations Service Center until early this month. The building is owned by the Government.

Senator Revercomb, chairman of the Senate Public Works Committe, also introduced anew in the Senate legislation sidetracked in the last Congress to authorize a 10.3 million dollar building to house both the District and Appeals Courts, in the northwest Washington block bounded by Constitution ave., C st., 3d st. and John Marshall pl.

Could Be Used in Meanwhile

The Capitol Park Hotel, at N. Capitol and E sts., could be used by the District Court until the proposed new Washington Federal Courts Building is finished. In addition, an adjoining parking lot on the west side of N. Capitol st. between E and F sts. could be used by court personnel.

The permanent Federal courts building, and future operating costs would be financed half by the Federal Government and half by the District.

The District owns most of the land on which the new court would be built.

900 Celebrate At Dinner of Trade Board

Approximately 900 members of the Washington Board of Trade tossed their cares to the smoke-laden atmosphere of the Mayflower Hotel ballroom last night and had a rollicking good time at their twenty-eighth annual midwinter dinner.

Filled with contentment, tenderloin steak and champagne, the capacity crowd cheered, whistled, ad libbed and otherwise encouraged an excellent group of entertainers headed by an octet of shapely chorines.

Theme of the party was "Winter Holiday" and appropriate displays from winter vacation resorts—from Lake Placid to Miami—lined the hotel halls outside the ballroom. Timetables, roving "conductors" and PCA airline hostesses, who pinned carnations on the "passengers" as they entered the hall, helped transport the celebrants away from their worries.

There were no speeches.

In addition to the chorus girls, known as the Holliday Dancers, the program included dances by Evans & Co.; songs by Betty Williams; quick-tongued quips and clever musical interpretations by Ken Whitmer; musical comedy songs by the Buccaneers; and three heavyweight girl dancers, "The Kewpies," who invited three of the audience to participate with them in a hilarious version of the "Bumps-a-daisy."

Among the guests of honor with President Joseph C. McGarraghy were John Russell Young, president of the District Board of Commissioners; Guy Mason, Commissioner of the District of Columbia; and Senator Henry C. Dworshak of Idaho, chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Appropriations for the District.

Other guests included 14 Senators, District judicial leaders, and high Government officials.

The "second edition" of the dinner, presented in two sections this year to accommodate more members, will be held tonight at 6:30 o'clock at the Mayflower. J. Merrill Conner is chairman of the general committee in charge of arrangements for the dinners.

Bill Would Pay D. C. Man $6000 For Loss of Eye

Charles A. Hooper, 81, of 1712 Monroe st. ne. would get $6000 for loss of his left eye in an accident at the Washington Navy Yard in 1894, under a Senate bill introduced yesterday by Senators Arthur Capper (R., Kans.) and Pat McCarran (D., Nev.).

The bill was sent to the Senate Judiciary Committee. Both authors are former chairmen of the Senate District Committee.

Bills to pay Hooper have passed Congress six times, but all have failed to win presidential approval. After leaving the Navy Yard, Hooper was in the grocery business for several years. He entered Government service in 1909 and retired in 1932 with a Civil Service annuity of $1146.72.

Graduates' Aid Asked in War On Race Bias

Nisei war hero Ben Kuroki yesterday asked midyear graduates of Western High School to join him on his "fifty-ninth mission" against racial intolerance.

Kuroki, who took part in 58 bombing missions over Europe and Japan and is now waging a lecture battle against discrimination as a "fifty-ninth mission," spoke to Western's 62-student graduating class during formal exercises

"Racial barriers such as exist in our Nation's Capital do not speak well for democracy," the 28-year-old former aerial gunner declared.

Western's graduation exercises were among 13 ceremonies held by local junior, senior and vocational high schools yesterday to mark the end of the autumn semester.

G. Howland Shaw, former Assistant Secretary of State, told a 70-student graduating class at Dunbar High School yesterday that "a universal dishonesty in which we all indulge" must be eliminated if life is to be successful.

Dr. Joseph H. Douglass, executive secretary of the Washington branch of the Urban League, declared at Cardozo High School graduation exercises that the Negro racial identity becomes utterly insignificant "if we concentrate on world citizenship and on the much larger objective of building the world new."

The 107 graduates of Armstrong High School who took part in exercises yesterday learned of "unlimited opportunities in the engineering field from a guest speaker, Archie Alexander, president of a Des Moines construction firm

Other schools holding exercises included: McKinley High, Banneker Junior High, Shaw Junior High, Hine Junior High, Paul Junior High, Powell Junior High, Stuart Junior High, Alice Deal Junior High and Chamberlain Vocational High. The Webster Americanization School also graduated 39 adults yesterday.

Black Onyx Rings Prove Unlucky For Hillside Man

Black onyx brought a black outlook to 78-year-old Richard Clubb, Hillside, Md., in Municipal Court yesterday.

Clubb was found guilty of two charges of false pretense involving bad checks totaling $12.95 and sentenced to 60 days by Judge Armand Scott.

According to police, Clubb was in the habit of buying black onyx rings with worthless checks and then pawning them.

Ladders Used To Save Six In Shop Fire

A three-alarm fire which caused two women and four men to use fire ladders destroyed most of the contents of the second-floor workshop of Hoffman Upholsterers at 1711 14th st. nw. yesterday.

While most of the 15 shop employes used the one inside stairway available to escape the flames, the six preferred to leave from the front windows, assisted by firemen from No. 4 company, the first to arrive. A spark from an electric picker machine was reported as the fire cause.

Twelve engine companies and four ladder trucks responded to a telephone call made by William Turner, 3724 D st. se., an employe of the Miller-Dudley Co., which is across the street from the upholstery firm, and to a third alarm sounded by Fire Marshal Ray Roberts. Turner's call was at 1:59 p. m., he said, and the first engine arrived at 2:02.

Zoltan Hoffman of 112 M bourne st., Silver Spring, Md., proprietor of the upholstery shop, a Fire Marshal Roberts were una to estimate the amount of dame at the time. Firemen threw nu erous flaming furnishings from th second floor as they fought the blaze, which took less than an hour to quell. Thick smoke belched continuously from the rear windows, attracting large crowds. No injuries were reported.

The firefighters were led by Chief Engineer Clement J. Murphy, Deputy Chief Frank G. Berry and three battalion chiefs.

Marshal Roberts and Hoffman eed that the igniting spark e from a "picker" used to arate upholstery wadding ma- ial in refurnishing upholstered rniture.

Smith to Testify On Labor Bills

Representative Smith (D., Va.) will be the second witness to testify when hearings start Wednesday on management-labor bills before the House Education and Labor Committee. Smith offered early in the session a bill amending the National Labor Relations Act.

Hawkes Rent Bill Opposed by Civic Group

Strenuous opposition to the pending Hawkes bill to increase ents was voiced yesterday by the Emergency Committee for D. C. Rent Control in a session at the E st. YMCA.

The committee voted to sponsor a mass meeting in the near future to protest any rent increases.

Crossed Eyes Trap Suspect In 2 Holdups

Police believe they have captured the "cross-eyed bandit" sought for two armed robberies early in the session a bill amending with the arrest yesterday of Alexander Parker, 39, of 1602 14th st., nw.

Parker

According to police, Parker has confessed to the two crimes, robbery at gunpoint of a liquor store at 300 M st., sw., on January 28, and a similar holdup of Mrs. Max Goldstein, operator of a grocery at 1399 Half st., sw., the day before.

When Alexander Schulman, liquor store proprietor was relieved of $748 in the holdup, witnesses declared the stickup man was cross-eyed. In the $200 grocery robbery, witnesses told police the holdup man appeared to be blind in one eye.

Parker, who is cross-eyed, is charged with robbery, force and violence.

Parker, along with Gene D. Royster, 21, of 1435 Corcoran st. nw., was placed under $1000 bond pending grand jury action

Veteran, 35, Ends His Life In New Home

A war veteran committed suicide early yesterday in the newly rented home into which he had intended to move his family after months of house hunting.

He was Eugene L. Eby, jr., 35, whose body was found slumped over the gas range of the home at 4236 Alton pl. nw. by his father, a retired Metropolitan Police lieutenant. A certificate of suicide was issued by Deputy Coroner Christopher J. Murphy.

Eby had been living with his parents at 4219 Yuma st. nw. since he was discharged from the Army last April. His wife, Bernadine, is employed by a Chicago law firm. They have a 5-year-old daughter, Barbara Ann.

Eby had told his father he was going bowling. When he did not return, the father, with Pvt. E. A. Sadler of No. 8 Precinct went to the Alton place home and found him with his head on the stove and the gas jets open.

Eby had suffered from melancholia for the past six months, his family said. He had been employed as a commercial agent at the St. Louis Southwestern Railway Lines office here until last December.

Mental Clinic Treated 747 In Past Year

The Washington Institute of Mental Hygiene gave psychiatric service to 747 men, women and children last year and many more had to be turned away, Dr. Sidney Berman, director, disclosed yesterday.

In his annual report to the Community Chest agency's board of directors, Dr. Berman revealed that at one time there was a waiting list of 75 applicants in the children's clinic and 45 in the adult clinic. But inadequate facilities and personnel prevented accommodation of many.

The situation, he said, "attests to the lack of facilities in the Greater Washington area for psychiatric clinics because of the impossibility to obtain funds for such needed expansion."

Of the 747 persons treated in 1946, 503 were new cases, about evenly divided between children and adults. Interviews totaled 5868.

All officers were reelected at the annual meeting. They are Dr. Winfred Overholser, president; Dr. Dexter Bullard and Mrs. Milton King, vice presidents; Mrs. W. G. Stuart, secretary; Mrs. John Proctor, treasurer, and Roger W. Jones, assistant treasurer.

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All new Oldsmobiles offer GM Hydra-Matic Drive*—proved, perfected, now at its peak!

Smart Buy

There are three full lines of 1947 Oldsmobiles — General Motors quality cars in every way!

Oldsmobile Series "98" 4-Door Sedan
(White sidewall tires at extra cost when available)

Smart is the word for Oldsmobile's 1947 styling . . . the long, rakish lines . . . the attractive new colors . . . the over-all impression of quality and good taste.

And *smart* is the way you'll *feel* . . . once you drive a new Oldsmobile of your own. You'll enjoy the admiring glances that follow you down the street. You'll revel in the comfort and luxury of Oldsmobile's coil-cushioned ride. And above all, you'll find a new kind of deep-down satisfaction in the Oldsmobile way of driving . . . without shifting gears . . . without pushing a clutch . . . thanks to GM Hydra-Matic Drive.* This is the *fully-proved, fully-automatic* drive . . . the drive that does all the gear shifting for you, from first through a special economy fourth speed . . . the drive that takes the clutch pedal right out of the car!

See this great new Oldsmobile now on display. Three complete lines of cars to choose from . . . every one a General Motors value . . . and every one a *smart choice* for 1947!

1947 OLDSMOBILE

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GM GENERAL MOTORS HYDRA-MATIC DRIVE

*OPTIONAL AT EXTRA COST

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...and see what you SAVE!

The Bendix SAVES wear on clothes—and washes extra clean

Here's extra cleansing action . . . without agitators, paddles, suction. Gentle Bendix Tumble-Action tosses clothes through swirling, bubbling suds hundreds of times—keeping soap and water so active, so penetrating, even deep-down grime disappears. Yet it's wonderfully gentle for dainty slips, blouses.

And 3 Bendix rinses wash away soil-laden soap with a thoroughness you never saw before. And all you do is set the dial and add some soap. All by itself the Bendix fills itself with water—washes clothes—changes its own water—rinses 3 times—damp drys clothes—cleans itself—drains itself—shuts itself off!

The Bendix SAVES so much hot water and soap

Don't skimp on shaves and showers any more, because it's washday. The Bendix Water-Saver Cylinder saves gallons and gallons of precious hot water—yes, with all that thorough washing and all that extra rinsing. And many Bendix owners say their soap bills are cut in half—because with less water in the cylinder you need less soap for good, brisk, cleansing suds.

The Bendix SAVES dollars when you buy it

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Today there are more Bendix washers than ever coming off production lines. Of course, with so many Bendix washer enthusiasts they're gone in a hurry. But, your nearby Bendix dealer, who'll be glad to show you how Bendix takes the work out of washing, can set aside one of his next Bendix washers for you, if you see him soon. Why not be smart and make it tomorrow?

. . . and that nine-year Performance Record is Proof!

Guaranteed by Good Housekeeping

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J. L. Bateman & Son
2004 Rhode Island Avenue, N.E.

Baylor Furniture Company
724 17th Street, N.W.

Bill's Radio
3169 Mt. Pleasant Street, N.W.

Beltran Barker
8th and Florida Avenue, N.W.

Cameo Appliance Co.
511 4th Street, S.W.

Castelberg's
1004 F Street, N.W.

Chevy Chase Radio and Electric Co.
4451 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.

Colony Radio Sales and Service
6119 Georgia Avenue, N.W.

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2320 18th Street, N.W.

District Electric Company
5023 Wisconsin Avenue, N.W.

District Hdwe., Radio & Appliance Co.
2146 P Street, N.W.

District Home and Auto Supply Store
1320 Good Hope Rd., S.E.

Dobkin's Dept. Store
2324 Pennsylvania Avenue, S.E.

Earnshaw Radio and Appliance Co.
3210 Branch Avenue, S.E.

Eastern Furniture and Appliance
514 8th Street, S.E.

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514 10th Street, N.W.

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2375 Rhode Island Avenue, N.E.

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Home Appliance Company
1021 H Street, N.E.

House and Herrmann
7th and Eye Streets, N.W.

Hub Furniture Company
7th & D Streets, N.W.

Irving Music and Radio Co.
3042 14th Street, N.W.

Jordan Piano Co.
1015 7th Street, N.W.

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800 E Street, N.W.

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909 F Street, N.W.

Livingston Appliance & Radio
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Wm. E. Miller Furniture Co., Inc.
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Monarch Radio Shop
733 12th Street, N.W.

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Peerless Furniture Company
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708 7th Street, N.W.

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4805 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

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409 11th Street, N.W.

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625 F Street, N.W.

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1327 H Street, N.E.

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215 King Street, Alexandria, Va.

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3147 Wilson Blvd., Arlington, Virginia

Virginia Electric Supply Co.
917 King Street, Alexandria, Virginia

Washington Post Sports
8M Sunday, February 2, 1947 ***

$10,000 Golf Tourney Set for Capital

Pieces of Haight:

By Walter Haight
Post Reporter

Haight

NATS' GIL COAN was being stamped the rookie of the year this time last winter. Now the Red Sox believe they have a second Ted Williams in a youngster named Sam Mele, a nephew of Tony Cuccinello. Coan hit only a few points over .200 in 1946 (.209 to be exact) . . . Kentucky failed to get one of the most promising stallions in breeding ranks when First Fiddle recently was installed at the North Wales Stud at Warrenton, Va. . . . I see by the papers there's a move to abandon plans for the Fort Drive in Washington. We don't need a drive anyway, but the areas could be turned over for playgrounds and recreation. Most of it is being used for that purpose now, unofficially . . . The "Nut of the Month" title goes to the guy who advised Blanchard and Davis to apply for those Army furloughs. Isn't pro football in Dutch too much now? . . . Looks as if the poor fish ain't going to have a chance. From Manteo, N. C., comes word that an air company has purchased a new amphibian plane to be used to carry the fishermen from mainland points directly to schools of fish which can be sighted from the air . . .In answer to inquiry: Outfielder Bob Johnson played with the A's from 1933 to 1942, was with the Nats in 1943 and went to the Red Sox the following year. He was not in the majors last season . . . Washington's criminal element should go into hiding next Friday. The national rifle champion, G. Wayne Moore, and the national pistol champion, Harry Reeves, will be in town . . . The impression is that promoters of all big fights make money. That wasn't the case when Gene Tunney and Tom Heeney clashed June 6, 1928. The Madison Square Garden admitted a loss of "about $200,000."

ERNEST E. BLANCHE has a book just published with the title, "Off To The Races." It is informative and should have wide appeal among the occasional race fans. For one thing, it probably will stop people from asking me, "What is a claiming race?" . . . Speaking of racing, I asked a junior reporter who was working on the charts what horse won the second race. He replied it was won by "Driving." I said there was no horse in the race by that name and he replied: 'Says right here 'Won driving; place, same,' but I don't know who was third." The regulars will get it . . . Recently there was a third race at Hialeah with only four horses entered. The numbers boys decided to take the day's third number from the fourth race because wise guys sometimes figure the number on short fields. Oddly, the mutuels on both the third and fourth races added up to "9" . . . Collegiate sports followers of 20 years ago will remember West Virginia U.'s Little Sleepy Glenn. He is now Dr. Marshall Glenn, a practicing physician in Charles Town. His son, Walter, is the star of his town's high school team and tops scores in the Eastern Panhandle of the State . . . Sometime back I wrote a piece about the knock being in for Dauber, the Preakness winner, as a stud horse. I predicted he'd make good if given a chance. Ray Bryson, the Marylander, took Daubesse, a 2-year-old son of Daulber to Florida. When the youngster failed twice, he sold him and Daubesse won at the first asking for the new owner and could be a future star.

EVANGELINE LEAGUE ball players working part time as bookies brought a laugh last week. No doubt they got what they deserved when given the bum's rush by baseball. However, ball players working during the off-season in gambling joints is not new. Years ago I knew several big league stars who were dice table men during the winter and nobody questioned their honesty . . . Dan Daniel, N. Y. baseball writer who admits he's the Greenberg Case Expert, tapped out a line: "Greenberg will stay with the Tigers," about a week before Hank was sent to smoke out in Pittsburgh . . . I'm expecting a certain local scribe to pop up with a "Jim Thorpe Signs With Redskins" story any day now . . . Joe Abramowich, in the Sporting News, comes up with the observation that Joe Gordon, traded to Cleveland several months ago by the Yankees, closed his career as a Yankee with an unusual record. Gordon participated in exactly 1,000 American League games with New York and made exactly 1,000 hits . . . When Charley Trippi was in an auto accident last week (unhurt, fortunately) the question arose in our office if he would have been paid for the season had he been seriously injured and unable to play. Al Costello says the pro league contracts state that a player must report in shape to play to make a contract binding . . . Majority of basketball fans are crazy over the present "firewagon" brand of the game. However, more than a scattered few are in favor of returning the center-jump following field goals. Several Midwest bigtime coaches are of the same mind . . . Bill Carl, of the Redland Hunt, has routed a "strep" infection and it won't be long until he's "back in the saddle again" . . . We won the war but we're not winning the peace as far as the Jockey Club is concerned. That haughty group won't recognize the thoroughbreds imported by the Army from Germany—stock that would fit nicely into America's breeding setup.

FRANK MENKE, sports historian, says polo is the most ancient game played with a stick and ball and that it outdates golf, invented, 'tis said, by shepherds who knocked stones around with staffs before the Christian era. Incidentally, golf is the only game played with a stick and ball which demands no defense . . . Dave Herman, Turner's Arena publicity director, was all wet yesterday. He bumped into a guy who was carrying two paper cups of coffee. Everything happens to Dave . . . Want to buy a hunting shack? There's one for sale at Belhaven, N. C. It has 20 rooms, four baths, all hardwood floors and four-car garage. Priced at $30,000. All I can say is, lovely, lovely . . . Horse racing has moved to the No. 1 spot as an honest sport, thanks to pro football, boxing and baseball in the grease. And aren't we all getting tired of that word "fix" . . . Several colleges are hot on the trail of Stan King, Coolidge High's versatile star . . . George Brandt, one of the last four-letter athletes in local high school history while at Central, played on the same line at North Carolina U. with Jim Tatum, Maryland's new coach, and George Barclay, Terp's assistant coach. Brandt was an end, Tatum a tackle and Barclay a guard. Incidentally, Barclay was the Tarheels' first All-American player . . . Georgetown University was represented in the Poughkeepsie Regatta five times but never finished better than second. The first crew was formed in 1900 and seven of the original eight oarsmen are still alive . . . Which reminds me of the black night I rowed 3 miles to shore on the bay, trying to get out of a storm, with Art (WOL) Brown, who doesn't know how to row, weighing down the boat and an 8-year-old boy up front crying and chanting, "This is the way my grandfather died."

'Man on the Street' Acclaims Patterson's Reply to Stars

By Al Costello
Post Reporter

The "man on the street," who comes up with the cash that keeps the turnstiles clicking, yesterday gave Secretary of War Patterson a lusty pat on the back for the manner in which he dealt with the Davis-Blanchard-Poole case.

Patterson pleased even the most chronic second-guessers in turning down the four-month payless leaves requested by Army's trio of All-Americans who wanted to play pro football next year to the tune of about $25,000 each.

Opinion Unanimous

Of approximately 50 persons queried, ranging from a high-salaried engineer to a hotel bellhop, the opinion was unanimous:

"Patterson did exactly right."

Few questioned knew that Davis, Blanchard and Poole were entitled to two months leave upon graduation from West Point plus 30 days Army leave. Few cared.

All that mattered, it seemed, was that the trio wanted "out" after being in West Point supposedly preparing for Army careers while other Americans were "doing the dirty work" in the Pacific and Europe, as one elderly man put it.

A father of two sons who graduated from West Point, one of whom gave his life on the battlefield during the war, not only lauded Patterson's decision but went on to blast pro football owners for dangling bundles of money in front of cadets or midshipmen who have given their words to their country.

He said:

"Professional football owners know what the War Department regulations are. By publicity and the offering of big money, cadets and midshipmen are tempted to break their word that they will serve four years with the Army or the Navy, as the case may be, when they are graduated from their respective academies.

"It is time these pro owners got 'hep' to themselves and not make offers to boys at West Point or Annapolis."

Another man, a former newspaperman, brushed it off like this:

"What's all the fuss about? Patterson couldn't do anything but the right thing in this case. But the speed in which he made his decision is what I liked best. The Secretary didn't dilly-dally. He saw it was wrong right away and said 'No' without fuss or feathers."

A well-known lawyer said virtually the same thing. So did the head of a local automobile-distributing firm.

Most of the "men on the street" didn't blame Blanchard, Davis and Poole for wanting to cash in on their football ability.

Would Attend Games

As to their resigning from the Academy, opinion was equally divided. Some said they should continue in the Army; others said they thought they should resign simply because they could become "well fixed' in five or six years of pro football—

See DAVIS, Page 9, Column 7.

Ferrier Takes Tucson Lead; Worsham 3d

Tucson, Ariz., Feb. 1 (AP).—Carding a 33, 35—68 for a total score of 201, Jim Ferrier of Chicago became temporary leader in the third round of the 72-hole $10,000 Tucson Open Golf Tournament.

Ferrier's score was two under par for the El Rio Club Course which the touring professionals continued to take to pieces today as they had the preceding two rounds.

Warm, sunny weather and lack of wind conditions aided in the low scoring on the flat 6400-yard course.

Jim Turnesa of White Plains, N. Y., and Skip Alexander, Lexington, N. C., shared a second-place tie at 202 among the early finishers. Turnesa posted 33, 33—66 for his third round, while Alexander went around in 35, 33—68.

Lew Worsham of Washington, D. C., in second place with 131 as the third round started, blew up slightly with a 2 over par 72 to hang up a total score of 203. He had some trouble with his approaches to the greens and failed to drop putts in the clinches.

Other scores with the field half way in included: Lawson Little, Cleveland, Ohio, 66—204; Erick Monti, Los Angeles, 70—205; Dale Andreason, Los Angeles, 69—205; Jack Hardin, El Paso, 66—205; Art Doering, Denver, 65—206; Jim Milward, Madison, Wis., 67—207; Ed Furgol, Detroit, 72—208; Al Zimmerman, Portland, Oreg., 67—208; Leland Gibson, Kansas City, Mo., 68—208, and Harry Todd, Dallas, Tex., 70—208.

Nelson Will Return For Houston Open

Houston, Tex., Feb. 1 (U.P.).—Byron Nelson, who has retired from the fairways and close-clipped greens of the Nation's golf courses to a Texas farm, will put aside farmer's chores long enough to compete in the Houston Open golf tournament May 8-11, it was announced today.

International Loop Closes Off Dugouts

New York, Feb. 1 (AP).—The International Baseball League today barred all except accredited newsmen from its dugouts and clubhouses and announced an automatic fine would be assessed against any player found in conversation with a spectator at a ball game.

President Frank J. Shaughnessy said signs would be posted in all dressing rooms warning that any player who might be approached on any proposition not calling for 100 per cent effort on his behalf would be considered guilty if he failed to report that fact to his superiors.

Virginia Host To Prep Boxers

Charlottesville, Va., Feb. 1 (AP).—Ten and possibly more of the best prep and high school boxing teams from seven Eastern and Southern States will compete on March 14 and 15 in the nineteenth annual South Atlantic International Boxing Championship tournament at the University of Virginia's Memorial Gymnasium here.

The tournament, one of the oldest of its kind in existence, has been held annually since first sponsored in 1928 by the University of Virginia.

Moving South this year after three years at the University of Maryland, the tournament, for the first time since 1940, will have as host the Miller Manual Training School, Albemarle County, Va.

Entries are expected from Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Indiana, Illinois and Virginia.

Teams already entered:

Mississippi, Bay St. Louis and Biloxi; Maryland, Charlotte Hall Military Academy; North Carolina, Central High School of Charlotte; Indiana, Culver Military Academy; Virginia, Fairfax High School, Massanutten Academy, Reedville High School, Louisa County Consolidated School and Miller Manual Training School.

Episcopal Whips Randolph-Macon

Episcopal High of Alexandria won its second game of the season yesterday as it defeated Randolph-Macon Academy of Front Royal, Va., 33-27, at Alexandria.

Tommy Gregory was Episcopal's pace-setter with 10 points. Jack Sommerfeld of Randolph-Macon was the game's high scorer though with 15 points. Four of his field goals came right after the opening of the second half.

His team was trailing, 13-12, when he got hot. But Episcopal overcame the seven-point deficit caused by Sommerfeld by the end of the third quarter.

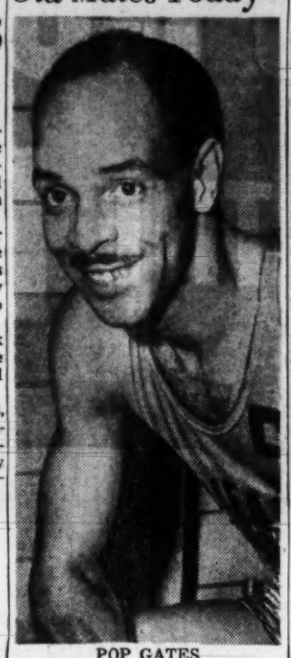
Episcopal.	G	FG	T	R'olph-Macon.	G	FG	T
Schacht,fg	3	2	8	Sommerfeld,f	7	1	15
Gregory,f	4	2	10	Young,f	2	1	5
Kimbrough,f	1	0	2	John,f	0	0	0
Gamble,c	1	0	2	Brightman,f	0	1	1
Barnet,c	0	0	0	Ballard,c	0	1	1
Welsh,c	1	1	3	Smith,c	0	0	0
Dower,g	1	1	3	Sykes,g	1	2	4
Martin,g	2	1	5	Chewning,g	0	1	1
Cruland,g	0	0	0				
Totals	13	7	33	Totals	9	7	27

Score at half-time—Episcopal, 13; Randolph-Macon, 12. Officials—Shirley and Keppel.

Rhode, Sharkey Wrestle At Turner's Wednesday

Dutch Rhode, current favorite with Turner's Arena mat fans, will meet former titlist Babe Sharkey in the feature attraction of the Turner's Arena wrestling card next Wednesday night. Kola Kwariana, Russian ace, grapples with Roughhouse Jack O'Brien of St. Louis in the semifinal.

Pop Gates Plays Old Mates Today


POP GATES
One of the Pro Greats

POP GATES (above), rated one of the greatest professional basketball players, will lead the Tri-City Black Hawks from Moline, Ill., against his former teammates, the Washington Bears, at Turner's Arena today at 3:30 p. m.

Gates played with the Bears in 1943-44 when they won the world's pro title.

The invading Black Hawks, members of the National Professional League, also have Howie and Lennie Rader, former Long Island University stars; Bill Hassett, last year's Notre Dame captain, and Don Otten, mainstay of the 1946 Bowling Green team.

Rocky-Zale Title Bout In Jeopardy

New York, Feb. 1 (AP).—As a result of Rocky Graziano's preliminary skirmishing with the State Athletic Commission, fight folk were not so sure today his scheduled return title bout with Tony Zale would be held.

Until Graziano's hearing for failure to report a $100,000 bribe offer was postponed yesterday until Tuesday, fight circles believed boxing's latest "Golden Boy" would get off with a sharp reprimand and temporary suspension.

Might Be Banished

But from remarks made by both the commission and the attorney general's representative, indications were seen that Rocky might not only lose his March 21 middleweight title shot, but also might be lucky to escape even lifetime banishment.

Rocky insists he thought it was "a gag" when three men he says he does not know offered him the bribe to throw his canceled December 27 bout with Ruben Shank.

Should Rocky get "the book" from the commission, his manager, Irving Cohen, and his attorneys all indicated they would take the case into the courts.

Speedy Trial for "Pete"

Meanwhile, the district attorney's office sought a speedy trial—"in a week or two"—for David (Pete) Krakauer, Harvey Stemmer and Jerome Zarowitz in connection with the attempted fix of the National Football League championship in December.

Krakauer, described by detectives as a one-time associate of Dutch Schultz and Lepke Buchalter, walked into the prosecutor's office yesterday, surrendered and was held in $35,000 bail.

Krakauer is believed to be the "Pete" of an Elizabeth (N. J.) bookmaking office, mentioned in tapped telephone transcriptions introduced at the trial of Alvin Paris, self-styled "big bettor" convicted of the attempted gridiron fix. General Sessions Judge James G. Wallace, fixing bail, said Krakauer appeared to be a "fourth offender." A fourth felony conviction would make him liable to life imprisonment.

West Virginian Heads Johnson City Team

Johnson City, Tenn., Feb. 1 (AP).—Robert D. Dix of Beckley, W. Va., has been named business manager of the Johnson City Cardinals of the Appalachian Baseball League, President C. Howard McCorckle of the club said today.

A former sports editor on the Beckley Daily News, Dix succeeds Guy Oakes of Johnson City, who served last year as part-time manager of the St. Louis Cardinals farm team.

Majors Adopt Pension Plan For Baseball

By Jack Hand

New York, Feb. 1 (AP).—Baseball adopted a far-reaching pension plan today in unprecedented joint major league action by which players, coaches and trainers will receive from $50 to $100 monthly for life after the age of 50 if they have spent at least five years in the big leagues.

Fulfillment of this retirement scheme, an outgrowth of last year's player committee meetings, depends on participation by at least 75 per cent of all major league athletes. At least 60 per cent of any club's eligible players must belong if any are to participate in the plan.

All players on the roster of major league clubs on opening day 1947 will be eligible for membership by a series of annual payments ranging from $45.45 in the first year to $454.75 in the tenth year. After the player has paid in $2500 his yearly premium would be $250.

Fund Has $352,000

Each major league club would pay $250 for each participating player and the remaining costs would be provided by the net receipts of the annual all-star game and the sale of radio rights to the World Series. If there should be a deficit, the 16 clubs would make up the difference. At the present time the commissioner's office is holding in escrow $352,000 for the start of the fund.

Under a graduated scale, a retired player who had five years' service would receive $50 monthly for life at the age of 50. For each additional year, the pension would be increased $10 monthly until it reached a $100 maximum.

Details of the plan, called the "most complicated pension system ever adopted," call for similar payments to beneficiaries over a 120-month period if the player should die before collecting.

Armed Service Counts

Time spent by the athletes in the armed service also shall be counted in figuring their years of big league play, provided three of his five years qualifying service covered actual play on a major league team.

Although the pension plan was the outstanding development of the joint session, the big leaguers did guarantee a $250,000 player pool for all subsequent World Series.

If the receipts do not reach the required sum, the two leagues will make up the difference, thus assuring each winning team of a $150,000 "kitty" and each losing team of at least $100,000.

The ban against team bonus payments to big league players was reaffirmed, calling for a fine by the commissioner of an amount equal to but not exceeding the total bonus paid. If more than 50 per cent of the players of a series team are paid a bonus, it shall be called a "team bonus" and subject to fine.

There will be no more barnstorming tours while the World Series is being played, an obvious result of the 1946 situation which found some athletes promised more money for playing exhibitions than they could make in the series. From now on, the 30-day barnstorming rule remains in effect but it dates from the close of the series, not the end of the regular season.

Increase of the interleague waiver price from $7500 to $10,000 and adoption of the bonus player rule by which a player who receives more than $6000 for signing a major league contract shall hereafter be known as a bonus player completed the business of the two major leagues under the supervision of Commissioner A. B. (Happy) Chandler.

George Trautman, new head of the National Association of Professional Baseball Clubs, in his first appearance before the joint major league meeting, said the minor leagues had made plans to combat situations such as existed in the Evangeline League last season which resulted in the banning of players for alleged fixing of games.

Chandler Denies Suspending Lippy

New York, Feb. 1 (U.P.).—Baseball Commissioner A. B. (Happy) Chandler announced today that he soon will confer with Manager Leo Durocher of the Brooklyn Dodgers, but denied a story printed in Chicago that Durocher had been suspended for conduct detrimental to baseball.

"I intimate nothing," Chandler said, "but I definitely will see Leo and talk to him.

He said the Chicago story "is inaccurate."

"Durocher has not been suspended," he said.

The Chicago story said that Durocher had been suspended by Chandler in connection with his marriage to Laraine Day and the subsequent court proceedings.

Carnera Gives Kids a Lift . . .

PRIMO CARNERA
William "Poochie" Hilleary Accepts Gift

Primo Thinks We Need a Ring Czar—and Who Doesn't?

Primo Carnera, former world's heavyweight boxing champion, now a wrestler, made a whirlwind tour of Capitol Hill yesterday during which he took time out to discuss the boxing and wrestling situation with Representative Fred Hartley of New Jersey.

Accompanied by Aldo Spoldi, former fighter, and Joe "Toots" Mondt, Carnera stopped here for several hours before flying on to Florida.

Carnera, in his best chipped English, told Hartley, father of District boxing:

"What we need ees beeg czar of wrestling and boxing."

Before leaving, Carnera made a contribution to the Metropolitan Police Boys' Club campaign to raise "in excess of $150,000." The campaign starts February 10.

His contribution was accepted by 13-year-old William "Poochie" Hilleary of Club No. 11, and Da Preem carefully put into his wallet his membership card.

He showed a keen interest in the work of the youngsters and said he would like to do more for them. He plans to return here late in March.

Hank Denies He'll Retire

New York, Feb. 1 (U.P.).—Hank Greenberg, again denying reports that he planned to retire, conferred with Roy Hamey, general manager of the Pittsburgh Pirates for two hours today without reaching any agreement on a 1947 contract.

"We didn't even discuss salary, only generalities," Greenberg said.

He added that he would confer with Frank McKinney, president of the Pirates, in New York or Pittsburgh next week and said emphatically:

"I don't anticipate any difficulty whatever on reaching satisfactory salary terms."

Greenberg was incensed at the latest reports that he was going to retire.

"When I retire from baseball," he said, "I'm going to tell the world about it. And right now I want to tell 'em that I'm not retiring."

He made it emphatic that he expected no trouble in coming to terms.

"I've never had any trouble before," the former Detroit Tiger star, still bitter about being waived out of the American League and away for the Tigers said. "And I don't expect any now."

Johnny Barrett Takes Case to Chandler

New York, Feb. 1 (AP).—Johnny Barrett, speedy Pittsburgh and Boston Braves outfielder who was waived out of the National League this winter, took his case to A. B. (Happy) Chandler, baseball's commissioner, today.

Chandler said that he understood Barrett had been given permission to make a deal for his services with any major league club by San Diego of the Coast League, which now owns Barrett's contract.

Kling, Former Cub, Dies at 71

Kansas City, Feb. 1 (AP).—John G. (Johnny) Kling, colorful catcher of the Chicago Cubs from 1900 to 1911 died here Friday night. He was 71 years old.

Kling suffered a heart attack six weeks ago on a train while returning to Kansas City from Miami, Fla. The former Cub star, whose fondness for pool playing brought him a world title, had made a fortune in real estate and died a wealthy man.

Kling bought a controlling interest in the Kansas City Blues of the American Association in 1933, but he sold out to the New York Yankee chain system in 1937.

After other trials, he got up to the Cubs in 1900. In his first major league game, Kling got three hits in four trips to the plate and scored one run. Clark Griffith was his pitcher.

Kling severed connections with Chicago in 1911 and managed Boston of the National League in 1912 and Cincinnati in 1913. He appeared in 1227 games, 994 with Chicago, and played in five World Series, all with the Cubs. His lifetime batting average was .271 and fielding mark .972.

Charlotte Hall Beats Army Plebes

West Point, N. Y., Feb. 1.—Charlotte Hall Military Academy, of Charlotte Hall, Md., invaded the boxing ring here today against Army's Plebes and walked off with everything but the ringside chairs. The Southerners won handily, 7 to 1.

The only bout won by the Plebes was in the 165-pound class, which C. H. M. A., South Atlantic Prep School champions for the past two years, chose to forfeit.

In the feature bout of the match, Bucky Ennis, 155-pounder scored a third-round technical knockout over West Point's Cadet Pierce.

125-POUND CLASS—Alvin Class (CHMA) won by a decision over Cadet Marfield.
130-POUND CLASS—Mike Smith (CHMA) won by a T. K. O. in the third round over Cadet Quartin.
135-POUND CLASS — James Schaffer (CHMA) won by a decision over Cadet Pettigrew.
145-POUND CLASS—Frihdis Sinn (CHMA) won by a decision over Cadet Petrie.
155-POUND CLASS—Bucky Ennis (CHMA) won by a T. K. O. in the third round over Cadet Pierce.
165-POUND CLASS—West Point Cadet Schaepper won by a forfeit.
175-POUND CLASS — William Maher (CHMA) won by a decision over Cadet Loucks.
HEAVYWEIGHT—Bill Downes (CHMA) won by a decision over Cadet Hindes.

Results

BASKETBALL

33 Episcopal ..... Randolph-Macon 27
52 Navy Fishes ..... Newport News 31

SWIMMING

29½ Randolph-Macon deads. Baltimore 26½
41 Mercersburg Acad. ..... Navy 23
46 Navy Varsity ..... Columbia 8
43 Lorain (Ohio) ..... Catholic U. 23
33 Yale ..... Army 28

Top Stars Play Here June 5-8

By Morris Siegel
Post Reporter

A big-time golf tournament, absent from this area's sports calendar since 1934, returns to the docket June 5-8 when the $10,000 National Capital Open will be played on the Prince Georges County Club course.

The field will include all of golfdom's blue blood, including National Open Champion Lloyd Mangrum, PGA Titlist Ben Hogan and British Open King Sammy Snead.

It may also see the incomparable Byron Nelson leave his Texas farm and hit the trail for cash again. Every effort will be made to lure Nelson out of retirement for the event.

Homecoming for Lew

The last National Capital Open, a $3000 affair, was held in 1934 at the Kenwood Country Club.

Financial backing for the ambitious undertaking is being supplied by members of the Prince Georges Club, whose special tournament committee meets Tuesday night to map final details for the four-day event.

The 36-hole test will also serve as a fitting homecoming to young Lew Worsham of Washington, who is rapidly coming to the fore as one of the Nation's finest professionals.

U. S. Open Next Event

No more suitable date for the event could have been selected. On June 12, the pro brigade moves on to St. Louis for the National Open where Mangrum, the "Purple Heart Kid," puts his title on the line.

The National Capital will serve as a final tournament test before golf's "world series."

Immediately preceding the National Capital Open will be the Philadelphia Inquirer and Goodwill Invitational round-robin, the latter one of the richest events on the pro circuit.

Freddie Corcoran, PGA tournament manager, has approved the dates and informed Al Houghton, Prince Georges pro, that the entire field of top-flight pros will be on hand for the resumption of the event.

Sixty Will Qualify

From a financial standpoint, the tourney will be the largest ever held here. From a competitive field, it should be the best.

Washington's last tournament of national significance was held in 1921 when Long Jim Barnes captured the National Open at Columbia with a 289, shading Walter Hagen for the title.

Present plans call for four rounds of 18-hole play with the first two days devoted to qualifying for the final 36. The low 60 scorers will qualify for the final 36.

Par at the 6900-yard-long course is 72 and tournament officials promise the course will be in championship form for the championship event.

Bluege Talks At Touchdown

The Touchdown Club resumes its weekly luncheons after a layoff of several weeks Tuesday at 12:30 p. m. when Ossie Bluege, manager of the Washington Nationals, takes over as main speaker.

Bluege, who reports to the Nats' Orlando, Fla., spring training base this month, will outline the Washington Club's prospects for 1947 while reviewing the baseball situation generally.

The Nats' manager has been associated with the Washington Club since 1922, and will discuss some of the highlights of his career. He also will review last year's record-breaking season and touch upon other topical subjects.

President Hugh P. "Bingo" Flynn also will take time out to pay tribute to Jim Magner, secretary-treasurer of the club, who is to open his own restaurant soon. Magner was presented with a new Packard automobile at the recent Touchdown dinner as a reward for his long and faithful service.

Phils, A's Move To Curb Gambling

New York, Feb. 1 (AP).—Both Philadelphia major league baseball clubs are taking steps to keep gamblers out of their joint stamping grounds—Shibe Park.

This was disclosed today at the opening of the meeting of the two leagues by Roy Mack of the Athletics and General Manager Herb Pennock of the Phillies.

Pennock said that he conferred about a month ago with Philadelphia police to effect plans for this coming summer, and Mack said that similar precautions have been taken by the Athletics for several years.

Calling All Huskies

The Metropolitan Siberian Husky Club will hold a meeting Monday evening at 8:30 o'clock at the home of Mrs. Earle R. Nagle, 410 Circle ave., Takoma Park, Md. Guest speaker will be Mrs. Frieda G. Boyce.

JCC Meets Wilmington

The Jewish Community Center basketball team will meet the Wilmington (Del.) YMHA today at 4 p. m. in the Community Center gym.

Caps Make News

Kids Sad as (Basketball) School Recesses

There's going to be a slight recess in the Washington Cap basketball school and the Caps regret it as much as the thousands of youngsters who turned out for the first two sessions.

But it can't be helped because the Caps are on the road.

They'll be back next week, however, and business will be resumed again. A few changes in schedules and instructors will be made and also the day for the third class, which features defense. All details will be announced in The Post in the next few days.

Last Wednesday's classes turned out to be another success. The lessons included passing and dribbling and another capacity turnout greeted the instructors at the seven junior high gymnasiums.

Three of the Caps—Johnny Mahnken, Buddy O'Grady and Ken Keller—had to miss Wednesday's session, and no one regretted it more than they. They send their apologies to the boys at Gordon and Banneker.

Five more youngsters were selected by the Cap instructors and their D. C. Recreation Department assistants as the best at the various schools, and this quintet, along with the seven chosen two weeks ago, will be honored at the close of the school by being guests of the Caps for their game with Pittsburgh on, February 22.

The date for the big finals is Saturday, February 22.

Remember, there will be changes in schools and instructors. Read The Post for the latest data.

The youngsters selected Wednesday were Richard Abraham, 12, of Langley School at the Langley clinic; Tommy Jones, 9, of St. Dominic's School at the Jefferson clinic; William Parker, 14, of Francis School at the Francis clinic; Phil Capuano, 13, of Raymond School at the MacFarland Clinic, and Jerry Gill, 14, of Stuart School at the Stuart clinic.

Armed's Mighty Stretch Rush Defeats Hialeah Sprint Stars

Busy Man:

Hursey Fights Twice Here In 10 Days

THERE'LL BE NO fights at Turner's Arena tomorrow evening, but boxing returns to the W Street emporium with a bang next Monday night.

And most of the noise should be supplied by Washington's own Smuggy Hursey and Howie Brodt, the former marine from Utica, N. Y.

Hursey, an up-and-coming middleweight who is fast acquiring a "rep" since he was taken over by Henry Armstrong, and Brodt agreed to the match yesterday and the District Boxing Commission promptly approved the bout.

It will be Hursey's toughest test locally since he dropped a close decision to Bee Bee Washington last summer at the ball park. Brodt, who figures to be the underdog, will have a great chance to score another upset. Two weeks ago the former national AAU welterweight titleholder knocked off Jimmy McGriff at Turner's, the first defeat for McGriff in 30 months of local campaigning.

Just why Armstrong accepted the fight for Hursey is somewhat of a mystery. Ten days later, on February 20, Hursey goes against Philadelphia Billy Arnold, the knockout operative, at Uline Arena.

The Arnold engagement figures to be a good payday for the Armstrong-Hursey combine.

Hursey must believe he can thump Brodt without too much trouble, or else he wouldn't risk an injury or possible defeat at the hands of Brodt the week before.

Ahearn Asks Hursey To Post Forfeit

Matchmaker Goldie Ahern of the Liberty Athletic Club last night said he would request the District Boxing Commission to order Smuggy Hursey to post a bond guaranteeing his appearance here February 20, when he is slated to box Billy Arnold at Uline Arena.

Hursey, Washington middleweight, is also scheduled to meet Howie Brodt at Turner's Arena February 10.

"I don't care how many times he fights between now and February 20," Ahern said, "but I insist on some protection for my card and will ask the commission to force Hursey and Henry Armstrong, his manager, to post a sizable forfeit bond."

FIGHT TALK: Voluble Tom Stanley, manager of Johnny Flynn, now denies he said Flynn had a bad hand when he lost a dull decision to Jimmy Bivins here last month. Stanley, after the bout, told this reporter Flynn's right hand was bad and the fight should have been postponed. In a letter to the Boxing Commission, Stanley hedged and claimed that his fighter hurt his thumb in the fifth round. The injury, whatever it may have been, must have taken place between rounds because Flynn couldn't have hurt himself against Bivins . . . Heavyweight Jackie Cranford decisioned Red Cameron at Miami Beach Monday night in the feature of a benefit show . . . Col. Harvey Miller, D. C. Boxing Commission chairman, has ordered a full medical report on the condition of Billy Arnold's eyes from physicians on the New Jersey and Pennsylvania commissions. In addition, Miller will order Arnold examined by the District Commission's eye specialist before going through with the Hursey bout on February 20 . . . "There may be nothing wrong with his eyes," Miller explained, "but we just want to make certain." Arnold has a cataract on his right eye, but Pennsylvania doctors declared it did not impair his vision to an extent he shouldn't be allowed to box. . . . (MORRIS SIEGEL).

Calumet Ace Head Victor In '47 Debut

Hialeah, Fla., Feb. 1 (AP).—Making his first start since September, conceding gobs of weight to some of the best, seasoned sprinters here and racing at a distance shorter than he prefers, Warren Wright's Armed today captured the Wildwood purse and showed a big crowd why he is the country's handicap champion.

The greatest money-winning gelding of all time, carrying 128 pounds, rallied from last place in the field of five and got up to win by a head in the fast time of 1:10 1/5 for the six furlongs.

C. T. Chenery's Hornbeam, fresh from setting Tropical Park's 6 furlong track record, barely lost out while beating Sam Garfield's Shiny Penny by a length and a half for the place. Hilton Dabson's Nance's Ace, holder of the w rld 5½ furlong record and winner of the Hialeah Inaugural Handicap, lost the show by three lengths, with Samuel D. Riddle's two-time local winner, The Shaker, last.

Armed was a $4.40 favorite.

Armed Steals Show

The appearance of the mighty Armed in this overnight dash completely stole the show away from the nominally-featured Bougainvillea handicap.

Armed picked up $3200 for his hard-earned triumph, boosting his all-time earnings to $388,375. He has now won 25 of 41 starts and remains in sixth place on the list of world money winners, which is topped by the horse he succeeded as Calumet Farm's champion—Whirlaway.

The 6-year-old brown son of Bull Lea, winner of last year's Widener and top-weighted for this season's renewal of that fixture, as well as for the Santa Anita Handicap, last started in the Narragansett Special, in which he was third. He was then given a needed rest and though still on the small side, proved his heart is as big as ever.

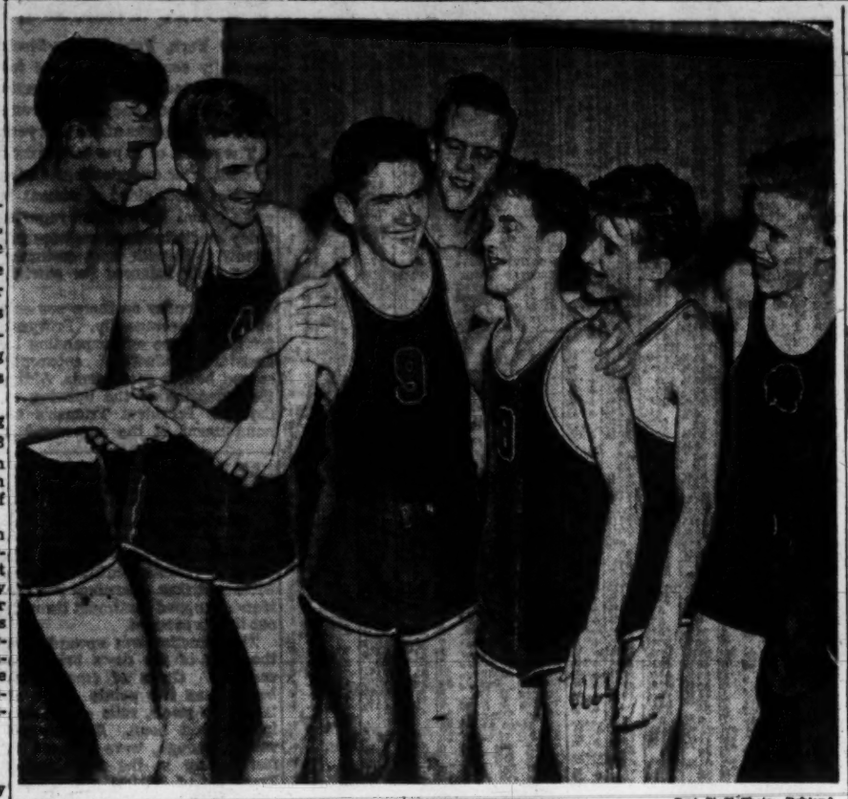
20,000 See Race

It was estimated that upward of 20,000 fans saw the Calumet comet run his remarkable race today. Last to the top of the stretch, he then was taken around the leaders by Jockey Doug Dodson and nipped the pace-making Hornbeam right on the wire. Hornbeam, The Shaker, Nance's Ace and Shiny Penny were bunched heads apart after the first quarter mile, at least three lengths in front of Armed. Dodson never used the whip on the gallant gelding, but put up a powerful hand ride.

The Florida-owned Frere Jacques, something of a champion when racing on the grass, set a new track record as he easily captured the $10,000 added, 1 3-16-miles Bougainvillia Handicap, the day's nominal headliner.

Flying the silks of Jacob Sher, the Jack High gelding scored by four lengths in 1:57 2-5, two full seconds better than the mark established on the turf course three years ago by Miami Springs.

Gustave Ring's Respingo was just as easily second over R. S. McLaughlin's Kingarvie. The victor, under Ted Atkinson, earned $8850 and was a $4.30 choice.



Post Staff Photo—Rohland

SCOTTY SILVERS (No. 9), Anacostia's star forward, gets the glad hand from his teammates after pacing them to their stunning 50-45 victory over McKinley Tech. Scotty, playing his last game before graduating, turned in a sensational 23-point performance. He had scored only 21 points in three previous interhigh games this season. Scotty begins classes at the University of Maryland tomorrow. Congratulating Scotty are (left to right) Andy Cranford, Wally Warner, Gene Schroeder, Max Pheasant, Len Koontz and Don Anderson

Hialeah Racing Chart

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1947.
WEATHER CLEAR, TRACK FAST.

FIRST RACE—One and three-sixteenths miles. Purse, $3000. For 4-year-olds and up; claiming price $2500. Start good. Won easily; place driving. Went to post at 1:59. Off at 2:00½. Winner, N. Petitte's b. h. (7) by Easton—Imp by Lemberg. Trained by H. M. French. Value, $1850. Time, 1:59⅗.

Horses	Jockeys	Wgt.	Post	St.	¼	½	¾	Str.	Fin.	Straight
JUNIOR EASTON	(Claggett)	116	5	4	1²	1²	1²	1²	1²	$31.70
HOMER	(McPhee)	114	10	5	7³	3¹½	2½	3¹½	3hd	3.20
INDIAN GIVER	(Sneller)	111	9	3	2²	2¹½	2²	2½	3¹	1.10
MT. AIRY	(Atkinson)	107	2	2	5½	5⁴	5¹	4¹	4hd	10.20
AWAY	(Jemas)	116	1	1	4hd	4¹½	4½	5⁶	5⁶	5.90
FAGRACE	(McCreary)	107	6	6	6²	6²	6hd	6hd	6hd	12.50
CAN'T SWEEP	(Bentham)	109	7	10	8²	7²	6¹	6hd	7hd	33.15
EBONY MOON	(Annesley)	111	4	9	9³	9⁴	10	10	8¹⁰	29.95
MEMORY BOSS	(Maschek)	113	8	8	10	10	9³	8¹	8¹	119.90
THORMOND	(Balzaretti)	116	3	7	7¹	8¹	7½	9³	10	17.20

JUNIOR EASTON, $45.40, $23.10, $6.70; HOMER, $4.90, $2.90; INDIAN GIVER, $2.40.

JUNIOR EASTON, going in improved form, was rushed into a long lead, then rated along and drew away at end. HOMER moved up fast in final furlong. INDIAN GIVER was a stout factor from the start. MT. AIRY had no mishap.

SECOND RACE—Six furlongs. Purse, $3000. For maiden 3-year-olds. Start good. Won driving; place same. Went to post at 2:30. Off at 2:31½. Winner, J. R. Steinman's b. c. (3) by Stimulus—Pretty Sis by Monk's Way. Trained by M. Buxton. Value, $1850. Time, 1:11.

Horses	Jockeys	Wgt.	Post	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.	Straight
STIMULIST	(Burton)	122	6	3	1½	1¹	1²	1½	$1.95
PEPPY NELL	(Dodson)	117	3	2	3¹½	3²	3²	2¹½	1.80
FRIENDLY DON	(Jessop)	122	9	1	2¹	2¹½	2½	3¹²	6.20
SPRITSAIL	(Gray)	122	8	8	5¹	5¹	5¹	4hd	102.75
DESERT RULER	(Delara)	122	4	6	6¹	6¹	6¹	5²	87.80
SANCHILLA	(Rogers)	122	1	4	4²	4¹	4¹	6½	31.30
PHARALUS	(Lindberg)	122	2	7	7¹	7½	7½	7²	3.15
RENO UPTART	(Schmidl)	122	10	9	9²	8¹	8²	8½	118.10
HASTY SUN	(Skorenski)	112	7	10	10	9²	9²	9¹⁰	26.05
DEVIL'S PAIR	(Balzaretti)	122	5	5	8¹	10	10	10	104.55

STIMULIST, $5.90, $2.90, $2.30; PEPPY NELL, $3.20, $2.60; FRIENDLY DON, $2.90.

STIMULIST, showing a high turn of speed, assumed lead early and lasted to win. PEPPY NELL suffered interference at far turn, recovered and finished with a rush. FRIENDLY DON ran a good race. SPRITSAIL made up some ground.

DAILY DOUBLE—JUNIOR EASTON and STIMULIST—PAID $232.60

THIRD RACE—The Wildwood. Six furlongs. Purse, $5000. For 4-year-olds and up. Start good. Won driving; place same. Went to post at 3:01. Off at 3:02. Winner, Calumet Farm's br. g. (6) by Bull Lea—Armful by Chance Shot. Trained by H. A. Jones. Value, $3200. Time, 1:10⅕.

Horses	Jockeys	Wgt.	Post	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.	Straight
ARMED	(Dodson)	128	1	5	5	5	3¹½	1hd	$1.20
HORNBEAM	(Martin)	116	5	3	1hd	1¹	1¹½	2¹½	4.45
SHINY PENNY	(Atkinson)	116	3	1	1	2¹	2¹	3¹	4.25
NANCE'S ACE	(Gonzales)	112	3	4	3hd	4¹	5	4¹	5.25
THE SHAKER	(C.Kirk)	114	4	2	2hd	3¹	4²	5	3.95

ARMED, $4.40, $2.90, $2.40; HORNBEAM, $4.70, $3.60; SHINY PENNY, $3.20.

ARMED, in great form, broke slow, trailed the field to the middle of the turn began to move up, was taken to outside in final furlong, closed with a rush and got up to win in the last stride. HORNBEAM jumped away to fast start, displayed a high turn of speed and fought it out to the finish gamely. SHINY PENNY was a stout factor from the start. NANCE'S ACE ran a good race. THE SHAKER quit badly.

FOURTH RACE—Seven furlongs (chute). Purse, $3500. For 3-year-old fillies. Start good. Won driving; place same. Went to post at 3:30. Off at 3:31. Winner, Glen Riddle Farm's blk. f. (3) by Trace Call—War Jitters by Man o' War. Trained by C. Gribbin. Value, $3200. Time, 1:24⅘.

Horses	Jockeys	Wgt.	Post	St.	¼	½	⅝	Str.	Fin.	Straight
MERRY LASS	(C.Kirk)	116	3	3	3½	2²	2²	1½	1hd	$1.60
DANGEROUS AGE	(Atkinson)	113	8	6	5hd	3¹	3²	3²	2²	2.95
PROUD RULER	(MacAndrew)	113	11	1	1	1²	1hd	2½	3¹	7.00
STAGE MOTHER	(McCreary)	113	4	4	4½	5¹	4¹	4¹	4½	4.65
LADY MAYFLOWER	(Skorenski)	113	7	9	9²	9²	6¹	5½	5¹	38.55
ROSALU	(Schmidl)	113	5	11	11	11	9¹	6½	6hd	8.25
BOXIE	(Claggett)	113	2	7	6hd	6¹	7½	7hd	7hd	63.05
SISSIE G.	(Jessop)	108	10	8	7hd	8¹	8¹	8¹	8½	53.05
PIE LADY	(Errico)	105	6	5	8²	7¹	5²	9²	9¹	59.05
DUCHESS ARGYLE	(Gray)	113	9	10	10²	10²	10²	10²	10²	71.60
CORAL STAR	(Padgett)	110	1	2	2²	4½	11	11	11	21.75

MERRY LASS, $5.20, $3.10, $2.40; DANGEROUS AGE, $3.40, $2.70; PROUD RULER, $3.40.

MERRY LASS, away fast, was rated off pace to stretch, then shot to the front and just lasted to win. DANGEROUS AGE, under vigorous handling, just failed to get up. PROUD RULER got away flying, showed good speed and held on well. STAGE MOTHER performed well and is worth noting. LADY MAYFLOWER came from far back. ROSALU is improving.

FIFTH RACE—Six furlongs. Purse, $5000. For 3-year-olds. Start good. Won easily; place same. Went to post at 4:00. Off at 4:01. Winner, R. S. McLaughlin's br. c. (3) by Roman—Regina II by Wallenstein. Trained by A. Brent. Value, $3200. Time, 1:10⅘.

Horses	Jockeys	Wgt.	Post	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.	Straight
IMPERATOR	(Rotz)	109	1	1	1¹	1¹½	1²	1²	$4.60
LOOKOUT SON	(Skoronski)	116	5	2	2¹	2²	2¹½	2¹½	3.90
FERVENT	(Dodson)	124	6	5	4hd	3¹½	3½	3²	†1.40
RED DEVIL	(Lindberg)	109	3	3	3hd	4½	4²	4²	3.60
CUISINE	(Atkinson)	108	2	6	6	5²	5²	5²	14.35
BALANCED	(Martinez)	109	4	4	5¹	6	6	6	?

†Calumet Farm entry.

IMPERATOR, $11.20, $4.70, $2.20; LOOKOUT SON, $3.90, $2.10; FERVENT, $3.10.

IMPERATOR broke very fast, assumed lead early, saved ground and drew away in the run through the stretch. LOOKOUT SON showed good speed but was allowed to go wide entering stretch. FERVENT closed gamely. RED DEVIL is sure to improve. CUISINE stumbled going out of the gate. BALANCED was shut off at the far turn.

SIXTH RACE—One and three-sixteenths miles (turf course). Purse, $10,000 added. For 3-year-olds and up. Start good. Won easily; place same. Went to post at 4:35. Off at 4:36. Winner, J. Sher's ch. g. (5) by Jack High—Tatanne by St. James. Trained by M. McGonigle. Value, $8,650. Time, 1:57⅖.

Horses	Jockeys	Wgt.	Post	St.	¼	½	¾	Str.	Fin.	Straight
FRERE JACQUES	(Atkinson)	122	2	2	3½	2¹	2²	1²	1²	$1.15
RESPINGO	(Doncso)	123	3	4	4¹	4²	3²	2½	2²	4.15
KINGARVIE	(Landeau)	118	5	3	1²	1¹	1½	3²	3²	6.85
CAT BRIDGE	(Roberts)	118	4	7	6¹	6¹²	6²	4²	4²	5.70
BEL REIGH	(Rogers)	118	1	1	2²	3½	5½	5²	5²	10.35
P. B. KYE	(Martin)	111	7	5	5²	5hd	6²	6²	6hd	17.70
CHANCEGAIN	(McCreary)	110	6	6	7	7	7	7	7	8.45

FRERE JACQUES, $4.30, $2.90, $2.60; RESPINGO, $3.70, $3.10; KINGARVIE, $3.50.

FRERE JACQUES, much the best, was rated behind the pace for 7 furlongs, began to move up around the turn, took command entering stretch and drew away to win nicely in hand. RESPINGO moved up gamely in final quarter mile and was next best. KINGARVIE displayed good speed for 7 furlongs and then quit. CAT BRIDGE came from far back. BEL REIGH had no mishap. CHANCEGAIN was outrun.

SEVENTH RACE—One and three-sixteenths miles. Purse, $4000. For 4-year-olds and up, in Grade D. Start good. Won driving; place easily. Went to post at 5:05. Off at 5:06. Winner, G. Ring's ch. g. (5) by Pilate—Composure by Star. Trained by C. M. Feltner. Value, $2500. Time, 1:57⅕.

Horses	Jockeys	Wgt.	Post	St.	¼	½	⅝	Str.	Fin.	Straight
PREFECT	(Atkinson)	122	2	1	2¹½	2½	2½	1²	1hd	$1.55
BALLAST	(Kirkland)	108	1	2	5	5	4³	4¹²	2²	1.45
APPLAUSE	(Skoronski)	116	4	5	3²	3²	3²	3¹	3¹	3.25
CHANTEUSE	(Padgett)	111	5	4	1²	1²	1¹	2hd	4¹⁰	12.65
BLUE SASH	(McCreary)	107	3	3	4³	4¹	5	5	5	10.90

PREFECT, $5.10, $2.40, $2.10; BALAST, $2.40, $2.10; APPLAUSE, $2.10.

PREFECT, well ridden, was rated off pace for a mile, then moved up fast, assumed long lead, tired, but held on gamely to win. BALLAST, badly outrun for first 7 furlongs, closed with a rush and was wearing the winner down. APPLAUSE had early speed. CHANTEUSE displayed good speed. BLUE SASH was outrun.

EIGHTH RACE—One and one-eighth miles. Purse, $5000. For 3-year-olds and up. Start good. Won ridden out; place driving. Went to post at 5:35. Off at 5:36. Winner, K. A. O'Connor's ch. g. (5) by Silver Horde—Spread by Display. Trained by G. Lunsford. Value, $3200. Time, 1:50⅘.

Horses	Jockeys	Wgt.	Post	St.	¼	½	¾	Str.	Fin.	Straight
STATESMAN	(Scurlock)	126	3	1	3¹½	3hd	4²	2¹	1²	$6.80
BILL HARDEY	(Moore)	126	2	6	5²	8¹⁰	3¹½	1hd	2¹	5.35
BOAT MAN	(Sherwood)	112	5	5	4½	4hd	8¹²	5²	3²	13.70
WINSOME LAD	(Maschek)	117	6	3	2²	2hd	4¹	4²	4²	3.55
KIRE	(McPhee)	116	4	2	1²	1½	1hd	3²	5²	9.60
TREE LAND	(Wilson)	105	1	4	6	6	6	6	6	10.55

STATESMAN, $3.60, $2.80, $2.40; BILL HARDEY, $4.80, $3.60; BOAT MAN, $4.00.

STATESMAN saved much ground entering stretch, took no chances and won easily. BILL HARDEY made a game effort. BOAT MAN closed very fast. WINSOME LAD had no mishap. KIRE quit badly.

EIGHTH RACE—Six furlongs; purse, $3600; 4-year-olds up; claiming.

1	Sierra Jean (Sneller)	107	20-1	
2	Chicago Dr. (no boy)	117	5-2	
3	Park Flame (Fannell)	110	20-1	
4	Rouge (no boy)	112	15-1	
5	Victim (no boy)	112	8-1	
6	Irish Count (no boy)	112	6-1	
7	Potsey (Skoronski)	109	8-1	
8	Affiant (Watson)	117	10-1	
9	Again (no boy)	112	10-1	
10	Lord Jim (May)	112	20-1	
11	Hygro's Ginger (Strange)	115	4-1	
12	Mister Gone No (no boy)	117	20-1	
13	Mary's Dell (Caffarella)	114	10-1	
14	Gay Legend (no boy)	112	20-1	
15	Princess Rona (Errico)	107	12-1	
16	Beau Quest (Errico)	104	20-1	

HIALEAH (FAST)

1—No selections.
2—Lochinvar, Lump Sugar, Homogenize.
3—Sal's Sister, Free Dustan, Machesinidar.
4—Farone, Ned Canron, Rough Feathers.
5—Dinner Hour, Radar Man, Sweet Pupstry.
6—Cuspidon, Santa Claus, Stage Fire.
7—GAL ANN, Myrtle M., Stonetrim.
8—Irish Count, Gay Legend, Chicago Dr.
—Louisville Times (F).

Yellow Jacket Swimmers Win

Front Royal, Va., Feb. 1.—Two new pool records were established here this afternoon in a swimming meet in which Randolph-Macon Academy tankmen defeated Baltimore City College, 39½ to 26½.

Thomas, of Baltimore City College, rubbed out a previous pool record by finishing the 100-yard backstroke event in 1 minute, 3.2 seconds.

Randolph-Macon set up a new mark for the 120-yard medley race, of 1 minute, 9.5 seconds, in a hair-breadth finish with Burnham ahead of Brooks of Baltimore City. Swimming for the Yellow Jackets were A. Wilson, T. Appleby and Burnham. Thomas, Jackson and Brooks constituted the visitors' team.

Randolph-Macon took five of the eight events, Baltimore City winning the 220-yard free style, 100-yard backstroke and diving numbers.

Santa Anita

1—⅝; $3000; 4-year-olds up; claiming.

Tinta Bar, 117 (James)	13.10	7.40	5.80
Twista, 117 (Higley)		23.40	12.80
Paich up, 113 (Swigart)			11.30

Perle Navra, Lucky Walter, Frosty Mary, Valiant Prince, All Bright, Piccadilly, Good Bid, Market Place, Pharack also ran. Time, 1:22⅘.

2—1 1-16; $4000; 4-year-olds up; claiming.

Fuego, 115 (Lauzelle)	8.00	4.30	3.40
Frosty Chief, 110 (Nichols)		13.00	6.40
Impregnable, 118 (Longden)			2.90

Allied Command, Granny, Indian Rose, Tickety Boo, Alfy, Lantourist also ran. Time, 1:52⅘.

3—4-year-olds; $3500; 3-year-olds; allowances.

Sparky Cannon, 112 (Arcaro)	21.50	10.00	6.30
Horsense, 112 (Adams)		9.30	5.80
Tropical Sun, 115 (Permane)			3.60

Dean Math, Silver Leader, Lord Champion, Rude Remark, Bother Wafer, Chico Gale, Pabst Note, Jetka, Antares also ran. Time, 1:34⅘.

4—⅝; $6000; 4-year-olds up; allowances.

Barbwire, 120 (Richol)	4.50	3.00	2.60
Buddy, 116 (Bailey)		4.00	3.20
Terry Ravyelle, 116 (Swigart)			5.10

Little Wig, Lovemate, Friture, By Hustle also ran. Time, 1:10⅘.

5—1 1-16; $4000; 4-year-olds up; claiming.

Mon-O-Mahn, 119 (Lydon)	12.50	5.00	4.30
Venus Be Mine, 108 (Jemas)		10.30	6.30
Scorus, 106 (Peterson)			15.30

Namesake, Gallavant, Star Cline, Guam, Charlight also ran. Time, 1:34.

6—1 1-16; $4000; 4-year-olds up; claiming.

Tinta Bar, 117 (James)	13.10	7.40	5.80
Twista, 117 (Higley)		23.40	12.80
Paich up, 113 (Swigart)			11.30

Perle Navra, Lucky Walter, Frosty Mary, Valiant Prince, All Bright, Piccadilly, Good Bid, Market Place, Pharack also ran. Time, 1:22⅘.

7—1 1-16; $4000; 4-year-olds up; claiming.

Fuego, 115 (Lauzelle)	8.00	4.30	3.40
Frosty Chief, 110 (Nichols)		13.00	6.40
Impregnable, 118 (Longden)			2.90

Allied Command, Granny, Indian Rose, Tickety Boo, Alfy, Lantourist also ran. Time, 1:52⅘.

8—4-year-olds; $3500; 3-year-olds; allowances.

Sparky Cannon, 112 (Arcaro)	21.50	10.00	6.30
Horsense, 112 (Adams)		9.30	5.80
Tropical Sun, 115 (Permane)			3.60

Dean Math, Silver Leader, Lord Champion, Rude Remark, Bother Wafer, Chico Gale, Pabst Note, Jetka, Antares also ran. Time, 1:34⅘.

9—⅝; $6000; 4-year-olds up; allowances.

Barbwire, 120 (Richol)	4.50	3.00	2.60
Buddy, 116 (Bailey)		4.00	3.20
Terry Ravyelle, 116 (Swigart)			5.10

Little Wig, Lovemate, Friture, By Hustle also ran. Time, 1:10⅘.

10—1 1-16; $4000; 4-year-olds up; claiming.

Mon-O-Mahn, 119 (Lydon)	12.50	5.00	4.30
Venus Be Mine, 108 (Jemas)		10.30	6.30
Scorus, 106 (Peterson)			15.30

Namesake, Gallavant, Star Cline, Guam, Charlight also ran. Time, 1:34.

Babe Zaharias Wins Miami Women's Golf

Miami, Fla., Feb. 1 (AP).—Babe Zaharias, out to make a "grand slam" of women's golf events this year, won the fifteenth annual Helen Lee Doherty golf tournament with ease today by trimming Margaret Gunther, Tennessee State champion, 12 and 10, in the 36-hole finals.

Mrs. Zaharias, national women's amateur champion, won the Tampa Women's Open by five strokes last week.

The former Olympic track star, now of Denver, Colo., fired a one-under men's par 71 on the first 18 holes to lead 8 up at that point.

The match ended on the 146-yard twenty-sixth hole when Miss Gunther conceded after her tee shot went into a canal, and Mrs. Zaharias' ball was straight and true from tee to green.

Miss Gunther of Memphis, Tenn., was able to win only one hole—the ninth—in the match.

On the afternoon round, Mrs. Zaharias grabbed the nineteenth hole. The next two were conceded and Mrs. Zaharias copped the twenty-second, twenty-fourth and twenty-sixth.

Mrs. Zaharias was five under men's par for the eight competitive rounds.

"I'd certainly hate to play against those figures," she said.

Mrs. Zaharias said she would remain in Florida for a month.

Fair Grounds

1—⅝; $1500; 4-year-olds up; allowances.

Snappy Verse, 117 (J. Co'best)	4.60	2.80	2.20
Harwav, 122 (Hartwich)		3.80	2.80
Impenetrable, 115 (Monsen)			4.80

Good Ground, Devil's Brew, Gallant Vi, Waza Walla, Rodimie, Jolly Greenock, Eddie Bo-Gee also ran. Time, 1:13⅘.

2—⅝; $1500; 4-year-olds up; allowances.

Alar, 111 (Shufelt)	33.60	15.60	11.20
Mate Me, 114 (Daniels)		5.00	4.80
Tiny's Choice, 111 (Brooks)			5.40

Campanula, Cocegrande, Silversnish, Dick Skinner, Frisky Spirit, Edrar Maid, Sliding Home also ran. Time, 1:13⅘.

DAILY DOUBLE PAID $123.20.

3—$1500; 2-year-olds; allowances.

†Hypestyle, 119 (Tripodis)	4.80	2.20	2.60
Romanette, 106 (Taylor)		2.40	2.40
†Hypothesis, 114 (Peabody)			2.60

Eventide, Larec, Carolina Star, Little Chip also ran. Time, 0:23⅘.

†W. Mikel entry.

4—⅝; $1500; 3-year-olds; allowances.

†Aristos, 119 (Riemal)	3.20	2.40	2.20
Khard, 116 (Scanza)		5.80	5.00
Joe's Son, 116 (Baird)			4.00

†Lower Egypt, Swing Maid, *Town Girl, Double Light, Joy Forever, Wasp Waist, Brown Clipper. *Arab's Fancy, Diavolo Chief also ran. Time, 1:13⅘. *Field.

†William G. Helis entry.

5—⅝; $2000; 4-year-olds up; allowances.

Islam Prince, 120 (Brooks)	5.20	3.60	3.20
Mrs. Valenti, 111 (Adams)		8.00	4.80
Brown Clown, 114 (Johnson)			4.40

Pie Man, Little Prim, Miss Marianna, American Eagle also ran. Time, 1:13⅘.

6—⅝; $3500; 4-year-olds up; allowances.

Shake, 115 (Lallo)	10.60	5.20	3.40
Jack S. L., 116 (Brooks)		3.80	2.60
†Bengal Boy, 115 (Combest)			2.60

Espinana, He Don't, Kovlarose, Airy Acres, Inverourt, K. Dorko also ran. Time, 1:12⅘.

†J. A. Kinard, Jr. entry.

7—1 1-16; $2000; 4-year-olds up; allowances.

*Karbek, 109 (Spencer)	15.00	8.00	5.00
Military Str, 109 (Combest)		8.80	6.20
Baby Gold, 120 (Brooks)			3.60

Well Repaid, Cold Ray, Marcelle B., Little Monarch. *Steel Chain, Miss America, Pinchy Teddy, Sky Wolf also ran. Time, 1:47⅘. *Field.

8—1 1-16; $1500; 4-year-olds up; allowances.

Woodvale Queen, 117 (Brooks)	12.30	5.00	3.80
Just Daylight, 117 (Combest)		4.00	2.80
Dark Ship, 112 (Gross)			2.80

Aerial Gunner, Debarah, Solid Mast, Bright Gallant, Boss Mc, Lady Cavite, Fosa, Barzer also ran. Time, 1:48.

Sunshine Park

1—5½; $700; 4-year-olds up; claiming.

Lawrinson	118
Reeves	116
Donald C.	113
Rye Beach	116
El Cauna	103
All Crystal	113
Wine Don	118
Flag Orland	113
Janet Ragland	116
Time Flies	113
Morgit's Lad	113

2—⅝; $800; 4-year-olds up; allowances.

Allagazam	118
Rusty Y.	118
Victory Dot	108
Rippleby	120
Hi Lucille	105
Javer	113
Red Mars	115
Hanup	108
Nancy B.	106
James Quest	120
Hi-Gee	113

3—⅝; $700; 4-year-olds up; claiming.

Torch Lee	115
Attacting	115
Mintwich	110
Shoebeau	115
Catcher Upper	115
Burning Deck	120
Mint Elian	116
Hill Flares	120
Sunare	120

4—⅝; $700; 4-year-olds up; claiming.

Glen	113
Justa Wooling	112
Song Flight	110
Freddie's Game	120
Tiptolate	113
Sir Gerald	115
Levena	112
Graymar Ann	110

5—1 1-16; $1000; 4-year-olds up; allowances.

Freeland's Own	115
Darby Dempa	113
Due Sport	120
Guinea Club	120
Wicked	108
Spark Bar	113
Mr. Jim	108

6—1 1-16; $800; 4-year-olds up; claiming.

Distention Str	114
Semi Deck	116
Fiery Steel	109
Ho Toy	116
Must Win	113
Bestmade	114
Masculine	114

7—⅝; $700; 4-year-olds up; claiming.

Morocco Betty	109
Capt. America	113
Joss	113
Dorothy's Boy	108
Cassie Gal	108
Chat Hopkins	113
Pentagon	113
Black Thrush	113

8—1 1-16; $800; 4-year-olds up; claiming.

Down Stream	113
Alcinous	115
Come Eleven	120
Lorion	119
Noah's Choice	120
Tina Banjour	110
Sea Romp	113

SUNSHINE PARK (FAST)

1—Wine Don, Lawrinson, Bye Beach.
2—Red Mars, James Quest, Allagazam.
3—Burning Deck, Attracting, Mintwich.
4—Tiptolate, Freddie's Game, Lorena.
5—Due Sport, Wicked, Freeland's Own.
6—BASTNADO, Masculine, Fiery Steel.
7—Pentagon, Capt. America, Black Thrush.
8—Come Eleven, Alcinous, Noah's Choice.
—Louisville Times (F).

Sunshine Park

1—5½; $700; 4-year-olds up; claiming.

Lawrinson	118
Reeves	116
Donald C.	113
Rye Beach	116
El Cauna	103
All Crystal	113
Wine Don	118
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2—⅝; $800; 4-year-olds up; allowances.

Allagazam	118
Rusty Y.	118
Victory Dot	108

Business Outlook

By J. A. Livingston

The stock market's doing a little second-guessing. It's going up. It's casting a shadow of doubt on its barometric forecast of last June. Then stock prices cried out to high heaven that something was wrong in business somewhere; then stocks went down, and whispers started: "A recession is around the corner." The whispers grew, till they reached a roar, with almost everybody ultimately joining the crescendo.

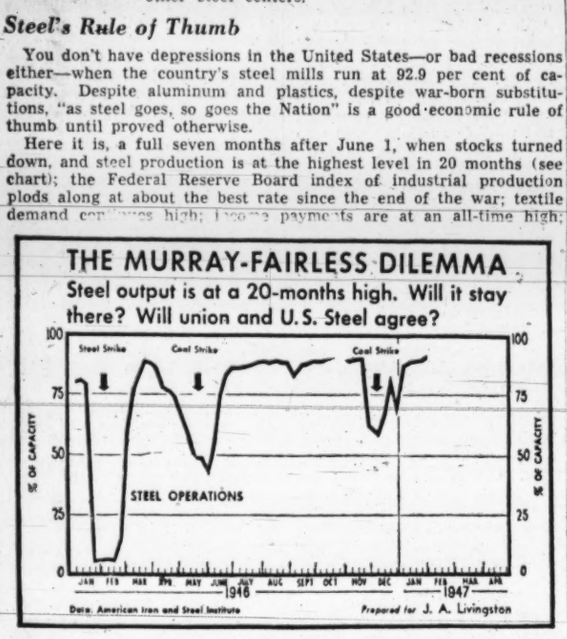
Livingston

But the recession hasn't come off. It hasn't even shown positive signs of coming off. True, there are layoffs here and there—New York Central and Bullard, for instance. True also, some prices have come down, like corn, cattle, and butter; true still further, January retail clearance sales are widespread, like in furs and jewelry. Yet, when you've said that, you've said nearly everything. And you haven't said that the smoke hangs heavy over Pittsburgh, Buffalo, Gary, Birmingham, and other steel centers.

Steel's Rule of Thumb

You don't have depressions in the United States—or bad recessions either—when the country's steel mills run at 92.9 per cent of capacity. Despite aluminum and plastics, despite war-born substitutions, "as steel goes, so goes the Nation" is a good economic rule of thumb until proved otherwise.

Here it is, a full seven months after June 1, when stocks turned down, and steel production is at the highest level in 20 months (see chart); the Federal Reserve Board index of industrial production plods along at about the best rate since the end of the war; textile demand continues high; income payments are at an all-time high;



people still have money and still spend it. Department store sales—though not so buoyant as earlier in the year—hold up. That's partly due to the January clearance sales. These sales have tested the market, have shown that there are still buyers at a price.

All this makes a business analyst stop, look and question: When will the recession come? How long will it last? To be sure, students of the Dow theory are satisfied. They're sure we're still in a bear market. The rise last week was to them merely a continuation of the secondary rally in a bear market—a continuation of the rally that got under way last October when the industrials reached a low of 163.12. But other market followers—those who follow resistance points—are wondering if the rise through 180 could mark a break through and ultimately prove to be the first leg of a bull market.

You Pays Your Money . . .

If it weren't for the way the steel rate holds up, for the way people still flock to stores, there wouldn't be any doubt at all. It would still be a bear market. But now chartists are wondering if the market drop last spring could have forecast a recession that isn't going to come. The opinion of the economists—the men who study the fundamentals—is that a bull market cannot start now. At the annual trade association meeting of economists and statisticians at Atlantic City recently, economists freely predicted a recession some time this year. And most economists can't see a bull market in security prices running head on into a bear market in business. After business starts declining, yes; but before, no. So, you pays your money, and you takes your choice.

My personal hunch is that a business recession lies ahead, that when price adjustments increase production inevitably will drop.

The market has had good news to go up on. All last year, business was dogged by strikes and threats of strikes and fears of a second round of strikes. Now the time for the second round is here and the United States Steel Corp. and the United Steel Workers are getting along nicely together. They agreed to extend the contract, due to expire February 15, to April 30. That permits negotiations to go on without the pressure of a strike threat; also it allows time for the portal-to-portal back pay suits to be settled. Steel companies cannot well make a wage agreement until they know how much of a back pay liability they have overhanging their bank accounts.

The extension is significant. It departs from the wartime custom of making wage increases retroactive to the contract-expiration date. This imparts flexibility to the wage negotiations. The company and the union will bargain on retroactivity when the new wage rate will take effect. That aids making a deal. The corporation might be willing to pay a flat sum in retroactive pay instead of incurring, say, a big boost in the wage scale. That might suit the union too—another cash windfall for workers!

There's another flexible factor in the labor outlook. The CIO has broken away from the fixed pattern of wage rates. In cotton textiles, the increase was 10 cents an hour; in woolens, 15 cents, and in meat packing a variety of rates, averaging around 7½ cents. This is a far cry from President Truman's across-the-board 18½-cent standard last year. Wait and see what happens in steel. There's a real prospect that fabricators will get a better wage deal than the basic steel companies, that the union won't demand the same wage rise from them as, say, from United States Steel and Bethlehem.

The Murray-Fairless agreement has a strategic import. It throws the ball—in the can-you-top-this labor rivalry—back to John L. Lewis. The coal miners truce with the Government expires March 31. What will he do then? Meanwhile, the agreement assures a high rate of steel production for another two months.

New Car Dealers Score Increase

Detroit, Feb. 1 (AP).—There now are 46,877 new-car dealers in the United States, compared with 43,952 at the outbreak of the war, according to the trade publication Automotive News.

During the war the number fell off to about 32,000.

The major factor responsible for the over-all increase, Automotive News reported, was Kaiser-Frazer's 4250 new dealers.

Young Spring & Wire Votes 25 Cents Dividend

Detroit, Feb. 1 (AP).—L. A. Young Spring & Wire Corp. today announced a dividend of 25 cents per share, payable March 15 to holders of record March 1. The last dividend was paid March 15, 1946.

Also announced was the election of N. D. Ely, in charge of manufacturing in the company's 13 plants, as vice president and general manager. He succeeds C. M. Young, who was killed in a plane crash January 12.

First Ford Truck to be Finished Tomorrow

The first truck will move from the Ford Co.'s new $2,100,000 truck assembly line at the Highland Park plant tomorrow, it has been announced by E. J. Wedge, plant superintendent.

The company expanded its truck assembly facilities after moving them from the Rouge plant to Highland Park in order to boost production.

Commodity Index

New York, Feb. 1.—The Associated Press weighted wholesale price index of 35 commodities today advanced to 165.73; previous day, 165.45; week ago, 164.05; month ago, 168.88; year ago, 112.12.

1946-47. 1945. 1944. 1943.
High 170.57 112.81 108.73 107.54
Low 112.02 107.90 106.03 103.43
(1926 average equals 100.)

Gasoline Increased Half Cent In Texas

Houston, Tex., Feb. 1 (AP).—The Texas Co. increased the wholesale price of gasoline ½ cent a gallon in Texas, effective at 7 a. m. today, company officials announced.

Retail prices posted at filling stations this morning were also a ½ cent higher, with standard grade listed at 20 cents a gallon and ethyl at 22 cents.

Chicago Grain

Chicago, Feb. 1 (AP).—Concluding a week of persistently advancing prices, wheat was strong again on the Board of Trade. Corn closed steady after early strength while oats firm during the early trading, weakened toward the finish.

At one time wheat had gains extending to more than 2 cents, and even weekend profit taking in the closing 30 minutes did not make much of a dent in the advance. March and September wheat again established new seasonal highs, March reaching 2.16⅛.

Wheat closed ⅞ to 2 cents higher, March 2.16⅛; corn was unchanged to ¼ higher, March 1.32⅛@1.32½, and oats lower to ⅛ higher, March 75⅜@75½.

Main stimulus in back of wheat was the overnight announcement of March export allocations, largest for any month since the famine relief program got under way. There also was some buying on cold weather in the Southwest, raising minor apprehension about the winter wheat crop.

Corn export allocations were raised substantially. This grain had added support from the Agriculture Department's action in removing it from the "short supply" list, which traders said paved the way for removal of existing restrictions on distillers and brewers use of corn.

Despite these favorable factors, corn receded quickly in the closing minutes. Traders feel there is a large surplus of the grain.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
March	2.15⅛	2.16⅛	2.15⅛	2.16⅛
May	1.98⅛	2.00	1.98⅜	1.99⅛
July	1.83	1.84⅛	1.83	1.84
September	1.79¾	1.80⅛	1.79⅛	1.80⅛
Corn—				
March	1.32⅜	1.33⅛	1.32⅛	1.32⅛
May	1.30⅛	1.31⅜	1.30⅜	1.30⅛
July	1.28⅛	1.29⅝	1.28⅛	1.28⅛
September	1.26⅛	1.25⅝	1.25⅛	1.25⅝
Oats—				
March	76	76⅜	75⅛	75⅛
May	69¼	69⅝	68⅛	68⅛
July	62⅜	63	62⅜	62⅛
September	60⅛	60⅜	60	60⅜
Barley—				
March	1.19½	1.19½	1.19½	1.19½
Lard—				
July	26.00	26.00	26.00	26.00
September	24.00	24.00	24.00	25.00
November	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00

Cash Grain

Chicago, Feb. 1 (AP).—WHEAT—None.
CORN—No. 1 yellow, 1.37⅛; No. 4, 1.31; No. 5, 1.19½@1.22½.
OATS—No. 1 heavy white, 85; No. 2, 84½; No. 2 white, 84.
BARLEY—Malting, 1.35@1.73 nominal; feed, 1.03@1.23 nominal.
FIELD SEED—Per hundredweight nominal.
RED CLOVER—43.00@47.00; sweet clover, 11.50@13.00; red top, 17.50@18.50; timothy, 7.40@7.75.

Quotations on N. Y. Stock Exchange

By the Associated Press

Total stock sales yesterday, 880,000 shares; previous day, 1,310,000; week ago, 429,140; year ago, 997,060; two years ago, 1,034,800; January 1 to date revised, 24,433,717; year ago, 54,062,777; two years ago, 43,459,605.

Dow-Jones Stocks

	Open	High	Low	Close	Change
30 Ind.	180.22	181.23	180.01	180.88	+0.44
20 Rails	50.99	51.52	50.93	51.47	+0.79
15 Utils.	37.03	37.15	36.95	37.06	+0.14
65 Stks.	65.26	65.78	65.18	65.63	+0.38

Transactions in stocks used in averages today: Industrials, 67,900; railroads, 83,680; utilities, 24,800; 65 stocks, 176,380.

	Sales Add 00	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
ACF-Brill Mot	2	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅜
Acme Stl	3	47½	47¼	47½	+ 1¼
Adams Exp	16	17⅜	17	17⅜	+ ⅜
Addressog-M	2	37½	37½	37½	+ ⅜
Admiral Corp	3	10	9¾	10	+ ⅛
Air Reduction	7	38¾	38⅝	38⅝	+ ⅜
Alaska Juneau	8	5½	5½	5½	.....
Allegheny Corp	196	5¼	5	5¼	.....
Alleghany pf	19	42¼	40½	42	+ 1⅜
Allegh pr pf	2	64½	63½	64½	+ 1¼
Alleg Lud Stl	7	45⅞	45	45⅞	+ ⅜
Al Chem & D	1	177½	176⅜	176½	+ ⅛
Allied Kid	2	21½	21¼	21½	+ ⅛
Allied Strs	13	36¼	36	36	+ ⅛
Allis-Ch Mfg	12	37⅜	37½	37⅜	+ ⅛
Allis-Ch Mfg pf	5	97½	97¼	97½	+ ½
Alpha P Cem	3	34¼	34¼	34¼	+ ¼
Amal Leather	3	7¾	7⅝	7¾	+ ⅛
Am Ag Ch Del	2	40⅜	40½	40¾	+ ⅛
Am Airlines	44	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
Am Airlines pf	1	71	71	71	+ ½
Am Bank N	2	30½	30½	30½	.....
Am Bosch	3	15⅜	15⅜	15½	+ ⅛
Am Brake Shoe	5	48	47	48	+ 2⅛
Am Cable & R	13	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
Am Can	2	95½	95	95	— ½
Am Car & Fdy	1	54⅞	52⅞	54⅞	+ 2¾
Am Ch & Cable	5	27½	26⅞	27½	+ ⅛
Am Colortype	6	25½	25	25½	+ ⅛
Am Cry Sug	1	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	.....
Am Distill	3	41¼	40⅝	40⅝	— ⅛
Am Encaus Til	5	6¼	6¼	6¼	.....
Am Export L	5	18⅛	18¼	18½	+ ⅛
Am & For Pow	7	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
Am & FP17 pf	1	109¾	109¾	109¾	.....
Am & F P 2 pf	2	22⅜	22½	22½	.....
Am H & L	15	8	8	8	.....
Am Home Pr	9	31¾	31½	31⅝	— ⅛
Am Ice	10	10	10	10¼	+ ¼
Am Internat	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
Am Locomot	47	29½	28⅝	29¼	+1
Am M & Fdy	2	25½	25½	25½	.....
Am M & Met	2	15	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
Am Metal	2	31	31	31	+ ⅛
Am Molasses	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
Am Pow & Lt	41	14¾	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
Am P&L $6 pf	2	122	122	122	+1
Am P&L $5 pf	3	110	109⅞	110	+1
Am R & St S	86	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	.....
Am Roll Mill	17	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	.....
Am Safety Raz	3	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	+ ⅛
Am Seating	2	22	22	22	+ ⅛
Am Smelt & R	14	58⅛	56⅞	58⅛	+ ⅜
Am Snuff	1	37½	37½	37½	.....
Am Stl Fdrs	14	36⅛	35⅞	35⅞	+ 1
Am Stores	2	26½	26½	26½	+ ⅛
Am Sugar Ref	3	44	44	44	+ ¼
Am Tel & Tel	20	173¾	173⅜	173⅜	+ ⅜
Am Tob B	1	83¾	83¾	83¾	.....
Am Viscose	1	56¼	56¼	56¼	+ ⅛
Am Wat Wks	18	18	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
Am Woolen	52	35¾	34	35⅝	+ ⅜
Am Wool pf	2	99¾	99¼	99¾	+ ⅛
Am Zinc LdS	1	10	10	10	+ ⅛
Anaconda Cop	81	41	40¾	41	+ ⅛
Ander-Prich Oil	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	.....
A P W Prod	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	.....
Arch-Dan-Mid	1	37	36½	37	.....
Armour & Co	16	14½	14½	14½	.....
Armstrong C	7	52½	51½	52½	+ 1
Artloom Corp	4	16	15½	15⅞	— ⅛
Ashland Oil	20	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ⅛
Atch T & S F	9	95	93¾	94½	.....
A T F Inc	3	17	17	17	.....
Atl Coast Line	5	52⅜	52⅜	53⅜	+ 1½
Atl G&W Ind	1	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	.....
Atl Refining	5	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	— ⅛
Atlas Corp	5	24¾	24¼	24¾	— ⅛
Aust Nichols	1	11	11	11	— ⅛
Autocar Co	3	29¼	28⅜	29¼	+ ⅛
Autom Canteen	1	27¼	27¼	27¼	+ ⅛
Aviation Corp	11	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
Aviation C pf	4	46⅞	46⅛	46⅞	— ⅛
Avco Mfg	42	23⅜	22⅛	23¼	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio	47	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	+ ⅛
Balt &Ohio pf	21	24¼	23½	24	+ ⅛
Barber Asph	4	55⅞	55	55⅛	— ⅛
Barnsdall Oil	1	23⅜	23⅜	23⅞	— ⅛
Bayuk Cigars	1	22⅞	22½	22⅞	+ ⅛
Beatrice Foods	2	51	51	51	+ ⅛
Beech Airc	6	11	10¾	11	+ ¼
Bell Airc	15	18	17¼	18	+ 1
Bendix Aviat	3	38⅞	38	38½	+ ⅛
Benef Ind Lo	1	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	+ ⅛
Best & Co	4	33¼	33	33¼	+ ⅛
Best Foods	5	24⅞	24¾	24⅞	— ⅛
Beth Steel	22	98⅜	97½	98	+ ⅜
Bigelow-Sanf	2	148	148	148	—2
Bigelow-Sanf pf	2	65	63½	65	+ 2½
Black & Decker	1	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	+ ⅛
Blaw-Knox	10	19⅜	19¼	19¼	+ ⅛
Bliss (E W)	1	24	23½	24	+ ⅛
Boeing Airplane	3	20¾	20½	20⅝	+ ⅛
Bond Strs	8	33¾	33	33½	+ ⅜
Borden Co	5	43⅛	43⅜	43½	.....
Borg-Warner	1	48¼	48¼	48¼	.....
Boston & Maine	2	6	6	6	.....
Bower R Bear	3	39½	38	39½	+ 2
Braniff Airw	12	12½	12¾	12½	+ ¼
Briggs Mfg	24	39	38¾	38⅞	+ ⅛
Briggs & Strat	6	30	29¾	30	+ ⅛
Bristol-Myers	3	51¼	51¼	51¼	.....
Brunswick-B	3	26¾	26½	26¾	+ ⅛
Bucyrus-Erie	10	17⅛	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
Budd Co	188	14½	13¾	14½	+ ⅛
Buffalo Forge	1	96	96	96	+1
Buf N'iag El pf	1	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	.....
Bullard Co	8	22¾	22½	22¾	+ ⅛
Bulova Watch	8	34¾	34¾	34¾	+ ⅛
Burling Mills	12	15½	15⅛	15½	+ ⅛
Burr Add M	15	15¾	15½	15¾	+ ⅛
Bush Terminal	10	8¼	8	8¼	+ ⅛
Butler Bros	2	23½	23½	23½	+ ⅛
Butte Cop & Z	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	.....
Byers (A M)	20	19¾	19¾	20	+ 1
Calif Packing	2	29½	29¼	29½	+ ⅛
Callahan Z-Ld	4	3¾	3⅝	3¾	— ⅛
Calumet & Hec	8	8	7⅞	8	.....
Campbell Wys	3	29¼	29	29¼	+ ⅛
Can Dry Gi Ale	11	16⅜	16⅛	16½	.....
Canad Brew	1	23⅜	23⅜	23¾	— ⅛
Canad Pacific	67	14	13¾	14	+ ⅛
Capital Adm A	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ⅛
Caro P&L	4	14¾	14½	14¾	+ ⅛
Carpenter Stl	2	49½	48⅝	49½	+1⅛
Carrier Corp	19	19	18½	19	+1
Carrier C pf	2	40¾	40½	40½	+ ⅛
Case (J I) Co	17	66¾	65¾	66¾	+ ⅜
Caterpil Tract	4	61½	61	61½	+ ⅜
Celanese Corp	21	21	20⅜	21	+ ⅛
Celotex Corp	23	31	30½	30⅝	— ⅛
Cent Aguirre	1	21½	21½	21½	+ ⅛
Cent Foundry	10	13½	13½	13½	+ ⅛
Cen H G & E	2	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
Cent R R N J	1	12	12	12	— ⅛
Cerro de Pas	1	33½	32½	33½	.....
Certain-teed Pr	66	20¾	19¾	20¾	+ ⅛
Champ P&F	3	24½	24¼	24½	+ ⅛
Ches & Ohio	11	52⅜	52⅜	52⅛	.....
Chicago Corp	8	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
Chi & R III	127	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	+ ⅛
Chi & E Ill A	2	12½	12¾	12½	+ ⅛
Chi Gri West	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
Chi Grt W pf	10	15⅜	15	15¼	+ ⅛
Chi I & L A ct	6	10½	10⅜	10⅜	.....
Chi I & L B ct	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	.....
Ch M S P&Pac	89	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	+ ⅛
Ch M SP&P pf	33	37⅞	36¾	37¾	+ 1¼
Chi & N W	32	24½	24¼	24¾	+ ⅛
Chi & N W pf	7	50½	49¾	50½	+ ⅛
Chi Pneu Tool	4	24	23⅞	24	.....
Childs Co	5	6½	6¼	6½	.....
Chrysler Corp	20	98⅜	97½	98¼	+ ⅛
Cin G & E	3	29¼	29¼	29½	+ ⅛
Cin Mill Mch	3	26½	26½	26½	+ ⅛
CIT Finan	2	47½	47½	47½	+ ⅛
City Invest	9	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	+ ⅛
City Stores	11	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	.....
Climax Molyb	3	73¾	73¼	73¾	+ ⅛
Clinton Ind	1	37¾	37¾	37¾	.....
Cluett Peabody	2	44⅜	44	44	—1
Coca-Cola	1	153	153	153	—1
Colgate-Pal	19	48½	47¾	48	+ ⅛
Collins & Aik	2	45½	45½	45½	+ ⅛
Col Fuel&Ir	36	15¾	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅛
Col P & Ir pf	3	19¾	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
Col & Sth	2	16	15½	16	+ ⅛
Col & Sth 1 pf	1	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅛
Colum BrcastA	2	32	32	32	+ ⅛
Colum G&El	34	11⅝	11½	11½	.....
Colum Pict	3	20⅞	20¾	20⅞	+ ⅛
Col & So Ohio	1	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	— ⅛
Coml Credit	1	45½	45½	45½	+ ⅛
Coml Solvents	12	25½	25¼	25⅜	— ⅛
Comwlth Edis	15	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	.....
Comwlth & Sth	259	4	3¾	4	+ ⅛
Com&Sth pf	1	122½	122½	122½	+ ⅛
Conde Nast	8	13¾	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
Consoleum- N	7	30	29⅝	30	+ ⅛
Consol Cigar	1	34¾	34¾	34¾	+ ⅛
Cons Copperm	11	6¾	6¾	6¾	.....
Cons Edison	7	29¾	29¼	29¾	+ ⅛
Cons Edison pf	1	107¾	107¾	107¾	+ ⅛
Cons Grocers	6	19½	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
Cons Nat Gas	5	51¼	51¼	51¼	+ ⅛
Con R RCubapf	1	27½	27½	27½	.....
Cons Rail Strs	1	18	18	18	.....
Cons Vultee	16	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	+ ⅛
Container Corp	7	45	45	45	.....
Cont Bak	38	19½	19	19¼	+ ⅛
Cont Can	14	42⅛	41⅝	42⅛	+ ⅛
Cont Diam Fib	1	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅛
Cont Ins	3	53	52½	53	+ ⅛
Cont Motors	27	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	.....
Cont Oil Del	3	40	39½	39⅝	— ⅛
Cont Steel	1	17¾	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
Cooper-Bess	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	.....
Copperw Stl	3	15½	15¼	15½	+ ⅛
Corn Prod	1	73¾	73½	73½	+ ⅛
Cornell-Dub El	1	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	+ ⅛
Corning Glass	2	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	+ ⅛
Coty Inc	8	8	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
Coty Internat	1	4½	4½	4½	.....
Crane Co	11	39¾	39½	39½	+ ⅛
Crown Cork&S	1	42	42	42	.....
Crown Zellerb	4	30¼	30⅛	30¼	+ ⅛
Crucible Steel	8	33⅜	33½	33⅞	+ ⅛
Cuban-Am Sug	11	19¾	19¼	19⅜	+ ⅛
Cudahy Pack	2	43⅝	43⅛	43⅝	+ ⅜
Cuneo Press	1	19	18½	19	+ ⅛
Curtis Publish	152	11¾	10⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
Curtis Pub pf	1	68	68	68	+1
Curtiss-Wright	64	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
Curtis Bay A	13	19¾	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
Cutler-Hammer	3	30½	30⅛	30½	+1
Davega Stores	1	18	18	18	.....
Davison Chem	6	18½	18¼	18⅛	— ⅛
Dayton P&L	6	18½	18¼	18⅜	— ⅛
Dayton Rub	2	20¾	20¾	20¾	.....
Decca Records	2	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ⅛
Deere & Co	9	37⅞	37⅝	37⅞	+ ⅛
Del & Hudson	10	43	41⅞	42¾	+ ⅜
Del Lack&West	91	10¼	9⅞	10¼	+ ⅜
Detroit Edis	15	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	.....
Det Stl Corp	2	20	20	20	.....
De Vilbiss	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	.....
Devoe&Ray A	2	31½	31½	31½	+ ⅛
Diamond Match	2	31¾	31½	31¾	+ ⅛
Diam T Mot	3	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞	+ ⅛
Dist Sorp-Seag	20	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	+ ⅛
Dixie Cup	1	33¼	33¼	33¼	+ ⅛
Dr Pepper	2	32	32	32¼	+ ⅛
Doehler-Jarvis	2	25	25	25	.....
Dome Mines	2	19½	19⅜	19½	+ ⅛
Douglas Airc	1	72¼	72¼	72¾	+ ⅜
Dow Chem	1	174½	174½	174½	—1¼
Dow Chem pf	1	112	112	112	.....
Dresser Indus	2	21¾	21¾	21¾	+ ⅛
Dresser Ind pf	2	97½	97½	97½	— ⅛
Dunhill Int	2	18	17⅝	18	+ ⅛
du Pont de N	3	189	187½	188	.....
Eagle-Pich	1	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	.....
East Air L	18	19¾	19½	19¾	+ ⅛
East S Stl	7	50½	50	50¼	+ ⅛
Eastman Kod	1	225	225	225	—3
Eaton Mfg	4	55¼	55	55¼	+ ⅛
Ekco Prod	2	25¼	25¼	25¼	— ⅛
Elastic Stop N	4	7¼	7	7⅛	— ⅛
El Auto-Lite	6	63¼	62½	63	+1
Elec Boat	3	14¾	14¾	14¾	.....
El & Mus Ind	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	.....
El Pow & Lt	6	18½	18	18½	+ ⅛
El Storage Bat	6	50½	50	50½	+ ⅛
Emerson El M	17	14	13⅞	14	.....
Emer Rad&Ph	5	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
Eng Pub Serv	7	22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ⅛
Eng Pea $1½ pf	1	107¾	107¾	107¾	+ ⅛
Erie RR	69	12⅛	11⅝	12	+ ⅛
Erie RR pf A	8	66	63½	66	+3¼
Eureka Wms	5	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
Eversharp	24	24⅛	23⅝	24¼	+ ⅛
Ex-Cell-O	1	42¼	42¼	42¼	+ ⅛
Exchange Buf	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
Fairbanks Mor	4	58⅛	58	58⅛	.....
Fajardo Sugar	45	31¾	30	31¾	+2⅛
Farns Tel & R	21	8½	8⅜	8½	+ ⅛
Fed Mogul	1	49	49	49	+ ¼
Fed Mot Truck	2	13⅞	13⅜	13⅞	+ ⅛
Federat D Strs	10	25	23⅞	25	+1
Ferro Enam	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
Firestone T&R	7	58⅛	58¼	58⅞	+ ⅛
Flintkote	24	36⅛	35½	36⅜	+ 1⅛
FoEansbee Stl	11	18	17½	17¾	+ ⅛
Food Fair Sts	3	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
Foster Wheeler	3	28⅛	28⅜	28⅜	+ ⅛
Francisco Sug	8	25	24¾	25	+ ⅛
Freeport Sulph	1	48½	48½	48½	.....
Froedt G&M	1	18	18	18	.....
Fruehauf Tra	9	35¾	34¾	35¾	+ ⅜
Gabriel Co	2	15	15	15	.....
Gair (Robert)	1	7⅜	7½	7½	.....
Galvin Mfg	5	10⅜	10¾	10⅜	.....
Gar Wood Ind	17	9¼	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
Gar Wood pf	5	42½	41	42	+1⅝
Gaylord Cont	9	17⅜	17⅛	17¼	+ ⅛
Gen Am Invest	1	15⅛	15	15	+ ⅛
Gen Am Trans	1	58¼	58¼	58¼	.....
Gen Baking	2	12⅛	12	12	— ⅛
Gen Cable	17	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
Gen Cable 2 pf	1	45½	45½	45½	.....
Gen Elec	17	39⅜	39¼	39⅜	+ ⅛
Gen Foods	143	43½	43½	43½	+ ⅛
Gen Mills	2	48	47½	48	+ ½
Gen M3¾% pf	1	116	116	116	.....
Gen Motors	49	59⅝	59¼	59½	+ ⅛
Gen Motors pf	1	126¾	126¾	126¾	+ ¼
Gen Mot 3¾ p

They're Colorful, But Costly

Famed 'Iron Horse' Yields to Diesels

By T. E. Applegate

New York (AP).—The wheels of progress are pushing the picturesque old huffing and puffing steam locomotive from the American railroading scene. It won't happen overnight. Some 37,000 still are hauling freight and passengers, by latest Interstate Commerce Commission reports.

But in the rush to fit transportation service to the postwar world, the railrods are seeking improved means of locomotion.

The smoke-belching stacks are doomed.

Sleek oil-burning streamliners have no such appendages and new coal-fired locomotives now in development are described as quiet and smokeless.

The trend toward use of fuel in the form of Diesel-electric power units has been hastened by frequent disruptions caused by coal-mine strikes.

Ownership of steam locomotives is now at its lowest point since 1900, President R. V. Fletcher of the Association of American Railroads, says. Not since 1937 have the carriers ordered more steam than Diesel units.

Diesels on Increase

N. C. Dezendorf of General Motors Corp.'s electro-motive division predicted recently all through passenger trains between Chicago and the Pacific Coast would be dieselized this year. He added the New York Central and Pennsylvania Railroads have enough Diesel units on order to haul all their first-class through trains between New York and Chicago and St. Louis.

The railroads are traditionally friends of coal. It provides about one-eighth of their freight revenue. They consumed in 1945 around 22 per cent of total bituminous production.

A revolution is brewing in methods of burning coal in locomotives, spurred by efforts of the bituminous industry and of a group of railroads to develop a coal-fired turbine unit capable of out-performing the Diesels.

John I. Yellott, director research for the locomotive development committee headed by Roy B. White, president of the Baltimore & Ohio, said the new gas turbine burning powdered coal holds "the prospect of lowering railroad main-line locomotive operating costs to one-third of their present amount."

Estimating for the gas turbine an operating cost of 9 cents a locomotive mile against 26 cents for a Diesel, Yellott said on the basis of 250,000 miles for a main-line unit, the new coal-burning power plant indicated an operating saving of $40,000 per locomotive per year in fuel and maintenance costs.

It is designed to carry a charge of fuel for 1000-mile trips without refueling.

Smoke Nuisance Ended

The new turbo-motive will eliminate the smoke nuisance, Yellott said, while its exhaust heat can be applied to the train's heating system.

For the past two years the Pennsylvania has been testing what was described as "the first direct-drive steam-turbine locomotive built in the United States." Jets of steam race through a turbine, transmitting to the driving wheels some 6500 horsepower, sufficient to pull a full-length passenger train at 100 miles an hour.

In the meantime the oil-burning Diesels have been taking over more and more the task of hauling the Nation's passengers and freight.

Class one railroads in 1946 put 480 Diesel locomotives of all types in service, against 83 steam units. On order January 1 were 534 of the oil burners compared with only 64 steam locomotives.

Diesel power units, many railroad operating men say, have speeded train schedules, provided a cleaner ride and great comfort because of the even power impulse imparted to the wheels. Their high availability rate and freedom from tie-ups has brought marked economy over the older steam types.

New Types to Serve D. C.

Chesapeake & Ohio, which received from coal and coke some 70 per cent of total revenues, recently ordered ten additional coal-burning passenger engines, and plans new steam-turbine-electric 6000-horsepower locomotives for "the Chessies," when these Washington-Cincinnati streamliners are put in service. However, Diesel power hauls the new Detroit-Grand Rapids trains of Pere Marquette, C. & O. affiliate.

Many railroad enthusiasts have a sentimental attachment for the "Casey Jones" type of locomotive that will never be dispelled by any smooth oil-using power unit.

Old-time charm in many a field, however, is giving way to efficiency and "glamour," and locomotive producers are promoting this trend.

Constabulary Cuts German Patrols

Bamberg, Jan. 25 (AP).—Using the red pin and map system, the Army's police force has narrowed down the "trouble spots" in Germany to such an extent that road patrolling is due for a sharp slash.

The constabulary clocks seven million miles a month now and chews up a million gallons of gasoline.

Trouble turns up mostly in the large cities and in certain "frequency" points where there are either heavy troop concentrations or the population is sprinkled with lawless German or displaced person elements. The constabulary decided to concentrate its patrols in those areas.

Mysterious Yemen, Long Isolated, Woos U. S. Business

By Clarke Beach
AP Newsfeatures Writer

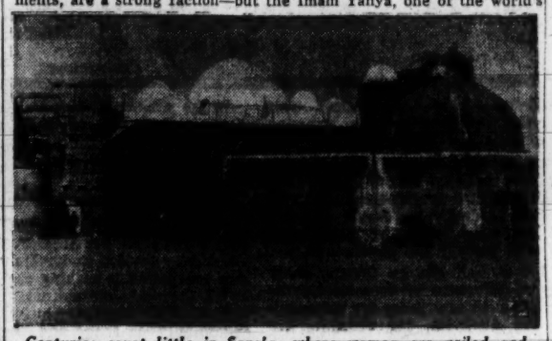
THE Imam of Yemen would like to do business with enterprising American merchants and industrialists.

His little kingdom, at the southwest corner of Arabia, has had almost no contact with the modern world. Within the past year the United States Government practically lifted it out of the context of an Arabian Nights tale, extending recognition, signing an agreement of friendship and appointing a United States Minister who will spend part of his time in Sana'a, the capital of Yemen.

The only important Yemeni who lives outside of Yemen is Prince Abdulla, one of the Imam's 13 sons, who has headquarters in Cairo, Egypt, and serves as Yemen's link with the Arab League and window to the outside world.

Foreigners are not permitted to enter Yemen except by special permission of the Imam. Yet, American engineers, technicians and medical men are wanted, in spite of the fact that only a handful of persons in Yemen speak English, out of a population of more than three million.

Isolationists, abhorring intimate connection with foreign governments, are a strong faction—but the Imam Yahya, one of the world's



Centuries count little in Sana'a, where women are veiled and streets drain to the midale. Buildings are of stone

last absolute rulers, has recently adopted an international viewpoint.

He has been trying to get United States recognition of his government since 1918, when he threw off the yoke of the Ottoman Empire. The short, stocky, white-haired 81-year-old mountain chieftain since than has consolidated his little kingdom by the sword. He has been on the throne since 1904—longer than any other living ruler—and he claims that his ancestors have ruled Yemen for 1000 years.

The United States Government decided that, emerging as a great world power, it could no longer ignore little Yemen's plea for attention. The country is strategically situated on the Red Sea, overlooking the main ship lanes between Europe and the Orient. It is a neighbor of Saudi Arabia and other oil-rich lands of the Near East.

Lifting the Oriental Veil

AN American mission, headed by Col. William E. Eddy, Arabic-speaking Near East expert of the State Department, then the United States Minister to Saudi Arabia, was sent to Yemen last spring. Only seven Americans had ever before entered the kingdom.

The Imam had made vast preparation. So that the mission's small caravan of two truck and five jeeps could drive from the seaport, Hodeida, to the capital, Sana'a, 7000 workmen had labored for six months to make the canal trail into a primitive road. In the guest house at Sana'a, European plumbing was installed for the special benefit of the American mission.

After a journey through high mountain passes, over terrific trails, the mission reached the heart of the Kingdom of Yemen, an idyllic valley 100 miles long, 7000 feet above the sea. It is a fertile, well-watered land, full of populous towns and thriving farmers. It has a pleasant climate, moderate the year around.

Besides grainst and coffee, the farmers grow bananas, oranges and grapes. The coffee, which used to be shipped from the port of Mocha, has been famous for centuries.

All this lush landscape comes as a complete surprise to the traveler, who would be expected to know nothing of Yemen except the hot, sandy, malarial coastal plain, backed by the forbidding 10,000-foot mountain ranges. Aden, the best known seaport on the Arabian Peninsula, is a British Crown Colony. It is one of the hottest places in the world, and seamen have long shunned it as one of the most unpleasant ports.

AT Sana'a, the party was greeted by 10,000 Yemeni. They rode through lines of white-robed riflemen, and three Yemeni bands played Arab music on the way to the palace. The old Imam received them with great cordiality in a throne room of blue and silver.

The Americans showed motion pictures to the royal family and officials, mostly government films and travel "shorts." The princes were so enthralled with the picture of Rockefeller Center that they were repeated 8 or 10 times.

For 23 days they negotiated. They narrowly averted failure when word arrived that the Anglo-American Commission had recommended the immigration of 100,000 Jews into Palestine. Yemen isolationists temporarily got the upper hand and talks were deadlocked until the Imam himself took a hand and ordered that an agreement of commerce and friendship be signed.

Aladdin's lamp is rubbed for American business and the sacred precincts of Sana'a are viewed by outsiders. At the right is the dome of the mosque where the Imam worships

NOW the Imam wants things that Yemen never had before: A cement plant, a textile mill, a lot of motor vehicles and road-building machinery. He also wants a seaport of his own because Aden is in the British sterling bloc and the Imam sees disadvantages in that.

Business Eyes Rich Resources

At least three American business parties are planning to visit Yemen in the near future, and other businessmen are becoming interested.

At present State and Commerce Department officials are wrestling with the problem of finding such scarce items as textile machinery—and machinery, particularly of the textile variety, is about the scarcest thing in America. The search may take years but the Yemeni are not expected to become impatient. Centuries count little in Yemen.

Oklahoma Town Held Safest Spot in World

KENDRICK, Okla., Jan. 25 (AP).—There just seems to be no escaping the fact: Kendrick (population 256) is about the safest place in the world, and the luckiest.

Some towns might go to their chambers of commerce for material to refute the claim, but the fortunate folks of Kendrick merely point to statistics.

Never in Kendrick's history has there been a fatal automobile accident within the town's corporate limits.

In World Wars I and II every young man from Kendrick who entered military service came back alive.

There never has been a murder in the town's history.

The Santa Fe railroad tracks run through Kendrick, but the town has never had a fatal accident involving a train.

And to make the record even better: There were no arrests in Kendrick last year. The town jail has long been in ruins, and there is not even a town marshal or a constable in the town or vicinity.

A proud local correspondent did some careful checking and came up with these additional facts to prove that a special Providence must be watching over Kendrick:

The town went through 1946 without so much as even a minor injury resulting from a motor accident.

Every baby born in this town in 1946 was still living at the year's end.

There were no cases of infantile paralysis, typhoid or pneumonia here in 1946.

"The town never has had any major storm damage," the correspondent proudly reported. "Back in 1945 a bad tornado spread havoc to the country all the way between Chandler and Kendrick, but when the storm reached town, it veered to the north and not a single house here was hurt.

"Kendrick is lucky in everything, even to politics. Uncle Joe Pringey stepped up from the town's postmaster to county clerk and then in 1922 he went to Congress. And now, 1947 sees one of Kendrick's former barefoot boys, Roy J. Turner, take his seat as Governor of Oklahoma."

Diaper Depot

Mrs. Maud Powell Is Nurse to Tots Between Trains

CLUB-CAR and diaper service—that's what the Pennsylvania Railroad gives traveling tots who pass through New York's Penn Station. More than 24,000 infants have taken advantage of these novel facilities since the railroad first provided them in 1944.

Whenever a porter sees a woman with a baby and a harassed look he directs her to the nursery, which adjoins the train concourse. There, surrounded by nursery-rhyme murals, the mother relaxes with a magazine while her baby takes its ease in a comfortable crib.

Glad-hander to these journeying juveniles is Mrs. Maud Powell, a sharp-tongued native of Edinburgh, Scotland, who is their adviser, confidante and nurse.

Dizzy From Six

Usually well-poised and dignified, Mrs. Powell admits she suffered a slight dizzy spell the day a mother brought her batch of six, all under 10.

The youngest guest she ever rolled over was just eight days old. No passengers have yet been born on the premises.

Mothers may park infants in the nursery only while they are waiting in the station between trains. And since she has had as many as 42 babies in the nursery at one time, Mrs. Powell prefers to have the mothers within call.

That big day happened to be the same on which 100 school children came to the nursery for a sightseeing tour. Before the day was over Mrs. Powell wished she had never left Edinburgh.

Has Definite Views

Mrs. Powell, who has three children and a grandchild of her own, has decided views on child-rearing. "Some young mothers handle their children beautifully," she says, "but others keep rubbing them the wrong way. Sometimes I put a mother out and take care of the baby myself."

The nursery's record book boasts visitors from every State in the Union and from a dozen foreign countries. Many of them, including a large proportion of British brides, scorn the feeding bottle for Nature's own. Mrs. Powell approves heartily—it makes things a lot easier.

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Recover Race Horses

Warsaw, (AP).—The Polish government has recovered 1200 horses which were shipped to Germany during the Nazi occupation. Many are race horses which have been signally successful on Polish courses.

Moon Rocket Too Costly, Expert Says

By the Associated Press

Col. J. E. Bain, assistant director of rocket development for War Department Army ordnance, believes it would take billions of dollars and years of research to perfect a rocket to the moon.

Bain said this tremendous effort in time and money would result in putting a piece of metal on the moon "the size of your fist."

"That wouldn't prove a thing," Bain said. "Whom do we want to fight on the moon? We are in the business of producing military weapons."

Theoretically, Bain said, it is purely a matter of velocity and control to fire a rocket to the moon and it probably could be done. The escape velocity (escape from the earth's gravitation field) has to be about 36,000 to 37,000 feet per second.

The German V-2 rocket with which American ordnance scientists are experimenting reaches a speed of 5,000 feet per second and it is the fastest known rocket.

German V-2 Just a Start

The V-2 cost the Germans 300 million dollars to perfect in 12 years of effort. It will deliver a one-ton warhead, but a B-29 bomber can carry several bombs weighing a ton each and drop them on a target with much greater accuracy.

"It is possible by the principles we know today to get a velocity of about 24,000 feet per second at a tremendous cost," Bain said.

He added that the Germans had a transatlantic rocket on the drawing boards with a one-ton payload and a range of 3000 miles. It would have weighed 180 tons at takeoff and have a velocity of 11,000 feet per second.

To reach the escape velocity with existing propellants, a moon rocket would have to be the size of a skyscraper, the scientists estimate.

To get a super-velocity the scientists figure on a system of rockets-within-rockets. The first rocket would reach a velocity of 5,000 feet per second. From it would fire a second rocket which would reach 11,000 feet per second. Still a third rocket fired from it, and so on, the experts theorize, could reach a desired speed.

Rocket Would Be Satellite

Bain estimated that with a four-stage rocket you could reach a velocity of 24,000 to 25,000 feet per second, or a "satellite velocity." That would mean the rocket would become a satellite revolving around the earth. It would weigh seven pounds, if you started with a 15-ton rocket.

He predicted that the next war—if any—largely will be fought with improved models of equipment used in World War II. At present, bombers and artillery can do the job more effectively than rockets except at long range.

"Push-button war is not just around the corner," Bain said. "How soon we reach it depends on the money and effort spent on solving the problems."

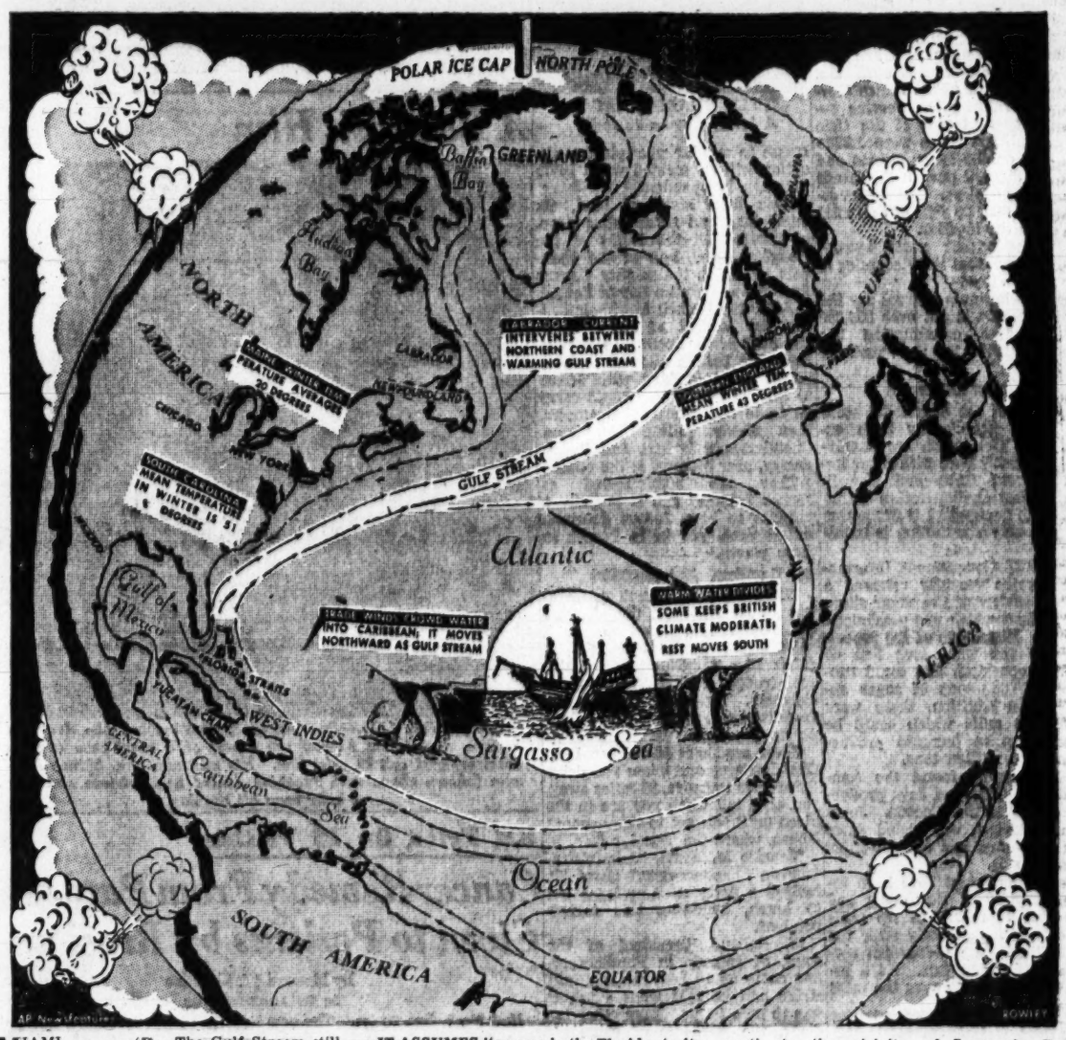
Gunsmith Course Is College Plan

Trinidad, Colo., (AP).—A Two-year course in gunsmith training, believed by school authorities to be the first of its kind in the Nation, is to open late this month at Trinidad Junior College.

In announcing the new course, President Dwight C. Baird said the college had received inquiries and applications from 22 States. Many of these came from former servicemen whose interest in firearms had been awakened during the war and who wanted to make a life's work as gunsmiths.

The idea for the new course came from P. O. Ackley, nationally known gunsmith and operator of a Trinidad gunshop. He received many inquiries from men wanting to earn his trade and, not wishing to undertake the training of apprentices himself, he referred the applicants to the college.

Gulf Stream Is Great River of Sea



MIAMI, (AP).—The Gulf Stream still sweeps the relics of war through Atlantic wastes long after the last depth charge exploded and the last torpedo was launched.

Upward of 30 life rafts dot mariners' charts to warn of present obstructions to navigation and to remind of days when ships were sunk within sight of shore and enemy submarines lurked so near that harbor craft helped search for them.

The Gulf Stream, gathering its forces in the Straits of Florida and carrying its warm waters to the frigid Arctic above Europe, is a great marine highway—one of the busiest shipping lanes in the world.

Its flowing waters add speed to northbound ships. The 40-mile distance between southern Florida and the Bahamas gives the stream itself a 40-mile width which it holds for hundreds of miles before broadening out. A narrow counterflow near the coast helps southbound ships.

Because it is a busy shipping lane, it was a favorite haunt for U-boats.

Nathaniel Bowditch, more than a century ago, termed the Gulf Stream the most remarkable of ocean currents. Benjamin Franklin discussed its wonders in one of his scientific papers.

THE mighty Mississippi is little more than a country brook in comparison with this great river of the sea—hundreds of fathoms deep, 40 miles broad and averaging 4 miles an hour as its sharply defined, indigo-blue waters sweep northward. Its warm depths are the home of some of the ocean's greatest gamefish.

IT ASSUMES its name in the Florida straits, but the Gulf Stream has its beginning in such cosmic affairs as the rotation of the earth, the constancy of the trade winds, the blazing heat that leaps 92 million miles from the sun to the earth.

Because of the earth's rotation, winds do not blow across the equator. Winds that originate in the Northern Hemisphere remain in that hemisphere. And yet the earth's rotation sets up flows of air from east to west. One such flow forms the trade winds which blow constantly across the Atlantic, from the coast of Africa toward the Caribbean Sea and Florida. This wind brought Columbus to the New World.

THE constantly blowing trade winds push surface waters of the Atlantic along with them. A westerly drift of water is set up in the open Atlantic and is carried into the Caribbean Sea and toward Florida. A vast quantity of wind-pushed water is trapped in the Caribbean and is further expanded by the sun's tropical heat.

This excess water finds its way out through the Yucatan channel, the narrow body of water between Cuba and Mexico. It enters the Gulf of Mexico, where it divides into two flows, one moving directly along the north coast of Cuba to the Florida straits, the other following the gulf's shoreline. The two flows meet again in the Florida Straits below Key West—and the Gulf Stream is born.

Other wind-driven water flows into the stream from the east below the Bahama Islands, and still more joins up to the north of the Bahamas. The Gulf Stream then is in its final state of perfection. It sweeps due north to the vicinity of Savannah, Ga., curves sharply eastward and turns north again. It maintains its 40-mile width and a relatively contstant velocity until it is off Cape Hatteras, N. C.

Gradually it broadens out. Off Nova Scotia its warm waters are 250 miles wide, and travel more slowly but continue toward land that would be bleak and icebound except for them. Well at sea, the waters lose their identity as a definite flow and become a broad drift of warmth.

Its warmth brushes the southern coast of Iceland and makes it habitable. Iceland has a civilization more than 1000 years old, largely made possible by waters warmed thousands of miles away.

APPROACHING Europe, the drift divides into two definite currents. One part washes along the British Isles with the moist, foggy but temperate effect that permits palm trees to grow in one spot in England. This current moves on past Norway, greatly affecting its climate, and into the Arctic, providing otherwise impossible ice-free ports on the northern coast of Europe.

Another part turns southeastward and returns to the coast of Africa.

Some enthusiasts have suggested: "Control the Gulf Stream at its narrowest point (off Florida) and you control Europe's wars."

The drifting liferafts and wreckage are reminders that the mighty sea river recently was the haunt of U-boats. But to dam up the Gulf Stream, one first must stop the winds, halt the earth and chill the sun, for these are the forces behind it.

Homer the Invisible

By Ray Thompson

Ancient Doodles Go to Art Gallery

Baltimore, (AP).—Theodosius Dattene (c. 1724) was an inadvertent benefactor of the Walters Art Gallery when he worked his arithmetic problems in the margin of a rare Greek manuscript psalter.

Minus the doodling, including a picture of the Italian boy's teacher with a pipe, the newly acquired psalter would have been beyond the gallery's purchase price, says Miss Dorothy Miner, curator of manuscripts.

Illuminated around 1080 for use in a monastery near Constantinople, it is the only such psalter in America and one of seven of its type in the world, Miss Miner says.

Women of Postwar Germany Put to Work at Men's Jobs

Berlin, (AP).—Imperial Germany's famous old motto, "Children, church and kitchen," as an indication of woman's place, is on the nation's scrapheap along with the Nazi ideology.

Women, who far exceed men in population of the defeated country, have been put to work by the millions in both the American and Russian occupation zones.

Recent statistics from the Soviet zone show that nearly 3,500,000 are gainfully employed. The American zone estimate reaches 2,200,000.

Russia put German policewomen on the streets of cities in its zone, and now has, in the province of Mecklenburg alone, 7700 women in training to become carpenters and masons. Later they will take part in the great work of reconstruction.

In Berlin thousands of women, particularly those with Nazi ties, are employed cleaning up bomb debris.

Furthermore, says Dr. Gustave Emanual Zeit, health oficer of Berlin's city government, the work is making German women more beautiful.

Dog Given Exile Instead of Death

Tulsa, Okla., (AP).—Under a city ordinance if a dog bites you twice, he must be destroyed. But City Judge J. A. Denny recently tempered a death decree for a pup owned by the four children of the H. H. McKinney family.

Judge Denny ruled if the terrier were taken outside the city limits he could get a reprieve. The decision followed a plea by McKinney, who said a neighbor child was bitten while interfering in a dog fight.

"You know, your honor," he told the court, "when you try to separate fighting dogs you're apt to get bit."

Java Row Freezes 'Mountain' of Sugar

Batavia, Java, Feb. 1 (AP).—In the midst of an international shortage, a figurative mountain of between 800,000 and 1,500,000 tons of sugar is being held "captive" in the interior of Java today by Dutch-Indonesian political differences.

It has been stockpiled there since the Japanese capitulated, and there is still no indication as to when this huge reserve can be moved onto world markets.

The Dutch cannot export it because the sugar is in Nationalist-held areas.

The revolutionary Republic of Indonesia cannot market the sugar because a Netherlands East Indies government ban on exports of estate products from Republican territory is backed up by a Dutch naval blockade. Increasingly strict enforcement of this blockade recently has reduced smuggled sugar exports to a trickle.

Two Solutions Provided

Commercial circles here say there are two ways in which the stockpile may be moved:

1. Political reconciliation of the Dutch and Indonesian nationalists. Present prospects are that a draft agreement may be signed by early spring under the Republican government and the Netherlands commission general. Informed sources say that even granting the possibility that these talks proceed without disagreements, such practical results as the resumption of sugar export hardly could be expected before the last months of the year.

2. If political reconciliation is effected, without waiting for detailed economic discussions to begin, the Dutch might negotiate an agreement with the republic whereby inducement goods would be traded for sugar. Mutual agreement on how estate owners would be compensated by the republic would be a difficult preliminary to such an arrangement.

Just how much sugar there is in nationalist-held Java is uncertain. The Netherlands East Indies Government Information Service recently reported that at the time of capitulation there were 1,500,000 tons on the sugar estates and another 800,000 tons in the hands of Chinese dealers. The report estimated 1,500,000 tons of this total is still in the interior.

The nationalist news agency, Antara, estimates the stockpiles at one million tons.

Private business sources say the total probably is not over 800,000 tons because consumption has risen sharply in rice-shortage areas.

Outside Stocks Exhausted

Outside of the nationalist areas the sugar supply has been exhausted. The Dutch are supplying their army here with sugar imported from Cuba and Hawaii. The present civilian ration within the Dutch perimeters is 800 grams monthly and a reduction is imminent.

The NEI Government Information Service recently released a general review of the sugar situation in Java which was pessimistic in tone. Highlights of the report:

Before the war, Java had 85 mills in operation and could produce 1,500,000 tons of sugar annually. In addition, there were 35 reserve mills which could be called upon to increase production to two million tons.

The Japanese found the combined Philippine and Java production exceeded their needs. Javanese production was scaled down to 700,000 tons and the 120 mills reduced to 51.

Production might have been restored rapidly if Europeans had been able to return to the mills and estates immediately after the capitulation. The Indonesian revolution prevented this. As a result, the Dutch say, even the mills which the Japanese left intact now have deteriorated, and production last year was only 20,000 tons.

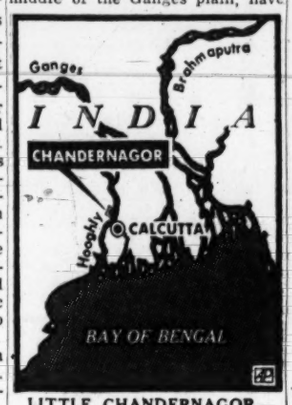
It concluded with a prediction that Java can produce one million tons of sugar in 1949 if the interior is accessible to Europeans in 1948. To achieve this goal the report estimates reconstruction goods valued at U. S. $37,600,000 would have to be imported and 51 mills placed in operation.

Tiny Colonies

Free India A Problem to French 'Isle'

By Preston Grover

Chandernagor, India, Feb. 1 (AP).—Residents of 18 square miles of France, planted squarely in the middle of the Ganges plain, have



LITTLE CHANDERNAGOR
A bit of France in India

begun to wonder what strange situation will be created when India becomes independent.

This little strip of land, six miles long and three miles deep, is situated on the banks of the Hooghly River, one of the channels by which the mighty Ganges finds it way into the Bay of Bengal.

After the French lost their contest for control of India—about the time of the American Revolution—the British allowed them to retain strips of land with access to the sea where they could carry on trade with the moghul empire, then slowly falling to pieces. Chandernagor is one, and Pondicherry, near Madras, is the other.

They are administered as French colonies and it is quite a surprise to have Indian doormen and servants answer in French in these places.

De Gaullists, But Socialist

When the new French constitution was up for adoption, Chanderagor and Pondicherry voted against it because De Gaulle had said he didn't like it. The two colonies are strongly De Gaullist. In the elections, however, they voted Socialist and sent a Socialist deputy to the Assembly.

There are about 50,000 people in Chandernagor and when you drive there from Calcutta, 25 miles away, you can't tell when you are in the place until you get to Government House, where the Tricolor flies.

Maurice M. Bazin, "Administrateur de Chandernagor," about 30, invited a party of Americans out to lunch, including this correspondent.

M. Balland, president of the court of appeals in Pondicherry, had come up to help settle a mill strike and he told what a job it was to be a judge. Like other Indians, the residents of Chandernagor and of Pondicherry love litigation.

20-Year Fight for $1

"There is more litigation in Pondicherry and Chandernagor than in all of the rest of the French colonies together," M. Balland said. One suit involving five rupees (about $1) has been fought more or less continuously for 20 years. It is still pending. Costs have been hundreds of times the amount of the original suit. But a matter of pride is involved—or was 20 years ago.

The governor of Pondicherry has indicated that when India establishes itself as an independent country, the two little French territories will not stand in the way, but the people will be allowed to decide.

But France itself might have something different to say about that.

London's Clippies' Are Losing Jobs

London, Feb. 1 (AP).—The days of the "clippies" are numbered.

London's bus, tram and trolley-bus conductorettes, who clipped passengers' tickets during the blitz, releasing thousands of men conductors for war service, are being demobilized.

The slacks lassies, who at the peak in 1945 numbered 10,000 and are now reduced to 4000, will all be out in the spring. The service of 500 women bus conductors was ended on January 7 and the rest will be replaced by men over a period of three to four months.

Italian Immigration Curbs Are Urged

Rio de Janeiro, Feb. 1 (AP).—"The Italian immigration for Brazil must be gradually made," Ambassador Mario Augusto Martini of Italy, back from his country, told the press, adding that he does not "view with sympathy grand projects about it."

He advised as the best initial step to fix an annual quota of selected immigrants that could be periodically increased. The ambassador was interviewed after the Rio press criticized the behavior of a group of immigrants.

Cry for Self-Rule Grows Louder in the Empires

By Sherry Bowen

FOR empires that have dominated the world for centuries, the years since 1939 have been widely regarded as a period of decline. But not all straws in the wind point in the same direction.

India, the Dutch East Indies, Indochina, the Philippines, Palestine, Egypt and China, each in its own way, have provided high points in movements among peoples who have been dominated by "colonial" powers.

Sometimes the movements have no technical connection with existing empires. Egypt and China, for example, are and were sovereign states. But the end of extraterritoriality in China and plans for moving British armed forces out of Egypt are definite links in the changes.

In many colonial areas there have been developments toward more self-government. The British report that in Nigeria, the Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, Kenya, Uganda, Fiji, the Malay States, Malta, Cyprus, Hongkong, Jamaica and Trinidad, definite moves have been made to provide greater control of domestic affairs by the people of those areas.

But spokesmen for the colonial office in London point out that such moves have no necessary connection with world-wide unrest or separation tendencies. In many instances, these spokesmen say, indigenous populations have been trained over long periods for the roles they are now assuming as government officials and legislators.

Ceylon has been offered dominion status. Burma and India may have outright independence. But even in India, the British chart changes in controls since 1861 showing gradually increasing numbers of Indians and gradually decreasing numbers of Britons holding vital posts in the government.

Actually, in the British Empire system, there may be virtually no difference between movements for more self-government and those for independence. Canada and Australia, for example, are independent nations, but are still counted as important parts of the British empire. Newfoundland, which in 1933 renounced dominion status, is debating whether to become a dominion again.

FRANCE reports more self-government in Madagascar, in West and tropical Africa. But Guadeloupe, Martinique, French Guiana and Reunion have been made "departments" of France and as such are in closer relation to Paris than ever before. Tunisia and Morocco, which already had a large measure of self-government, will send representatives to a council under the new constitution which is designed to put these areas in closer touch with metropolitan France than ever before.

In the same way, two United States territories, Alaska and Hawaii, are seeking statehood, linking them closer to the United States. And the Puerto Ricans are debating whether to seek statehood or independence.

Other independence movements are more or less technical. Ethiopia, a recent Italian conquest, simply resumed her former status. Korea, geographically divided under United States and Russian occupation is seeking the independent status which dormant international agreements provide for her. Sudanese "independence" is involved in a debate between Egypt and England. The recently assumed Transjordan independence is part of complex changes in the Near East involving Palestine, Egypt and movements of the whole Moslem world. The legal basis for Philippine independence was laid before World War II.

On the other hand, France has lost control in Syria and Lebanon and faces serious difficulties in Indochina.

NO DEFINITIVE arrangements have been made for Libya, Eritrea and Somaliland in the former Italian empire or for Formosa, Marcus, the Bonins, Marshalls, Carolines, the Marianas (except Guam) the Volcanos and the Ryukyus formerly ruled by Japan.

But there have been numerous miscellaneous changes. The United Nations has taken over supervision of former League of Nations mandates in Taganyika, Ruanda Urundi, the French and British sections of Togoland and the Cameroons, North-East New Guinea and Western Samoa. No changes are made in control by Britain, Belgium, France, Australia and New Zealand.

North Borneo and Sarawak, still in the British empire, are technically more firmly a part of it. Manchuria goes back to a China torn by civil war. South Sakhalin and the Kuriles have gone to Russia and Trieste has an independent status under the United Nations.

Apparently, only events can determine whether such changes in traditional empires means the decline for the idea of empire or merely one more shift in relationships such as have taken place periodically since Columbus and Vasco de Gama.

While the western powers consider the meaning of changes in their own empire controls they are apt to look back over their shoulders at Russia. The domain of the Czars was a different kind of "empire" than that of the colonial powers. Now Soviet Russia has assumed a dominant place in such nations and Romania, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Poland and Hungary.

If the old empires are declining, is a new type of empire rising to take their place?

By the Associated Press

A Baby Bit Him

Detroit, Feb. 1 (AP).—Poochie, an English bulldog who sleeps 20 hours a day, found himself the center of a court case when a hotel brought suit to evict him. His mistress, Mrs. Sidney Marmon (shown above with Poochie) denied he is vicious and said a baby once bit the dog

KR Tried On 18 Victims

Cancer Remedy From Parasites Given to Patients by Russians

By Howard W. Blakeslee

By the Associated Press

New York, Jan. 25 (AP).—The new Russian cancer medicine, KR, made from the spindle-shaped parasites that cause the South American Chagas disease, an inflammation of membrances, has been tried on 18 human beings.

Two of these apparently are well at present. No reports are given on the other 16 in a description of this treatment published in the current American Review of Soviet Medicine.

The Russian authors, N. G. Klyueva and G. Roskin, make no claims, except that their preparation promises to be of some use in cancer treatment.

All except one of the 18 cancer victims were considered hopeless. One of the hopeless had cancer of the pharynx. He was too sick for X-rays. The KR was injected hypodermically into his body. Roskin says that after two months of this treatment the cancer shrank, pain disppeared and the patient was able to stand X-rays. Under the latter treatment the cancer disappeared. For two years this patient has been apparently well.

The other patient described was the exception with early cancer. This cancer was in the larynx. KR was injected into the patient's shoulder. No other treatment was given. The Russian authors say the cancer had disappeared and for five months now has shown no signs of reappearing.

The development of KR has taken 17 years. The Russians began it in 1929, when they started a long series of experiments with numerous diseases to see whether any parasite or germ, or the poisons produced by these disease organisms, might have an effect on cancer.

The early work was done on mouse cancer. The South American parasites, belonging to the trypanosome family, were found early to reduce mouse cancer. The parasites gathered in the malignant growths in larger numbers than in healthy mouse tissues.

These experiments led the Russians to seek a toxin in the bodies of the parasites. They theorized that such a chemical might be the agent secreted by the parasites with the effect of melting the animal cancers.

This led to preparation of a substance, extracted from the parasites' bodies, called an endotoxin and now named KR. The war interrupted these cancer studies, but they were resumed in 1944.

The Russians say that KR apparently concentrates in cancerous tissue more than elsewhere. They say it has no bad effects on animals or human beings except to cause some fever.

They report also on similar studies made with the toxins produced by other diseases, including some more of the trypanosome family. Some had no effect on cancer, but the toxins of tetanus and diphtheria showed some degree of inhibiting action on animal cancer. No human experiments with these two toxins were reported.

The Russians offer no theory to explain the good work of KR. They do not identify the chemical nature of this extract, but say more work needs to be done in purifying it and learning how to give effective doses.

His Doghouse Cost Him $500

Goldsboro, N. C., Feb. 1 (AP).—C. M. Avery has what is probably the costliest doghouse in Goldsboro. It cost him $500.

It happened this way: Avery finally was able to secure delivery on a new truck for his Isaccs Furniture Store. David Vinson of the store asked what he would take for the old truck.

Avery said that since the truck was so old if the worker would build him a doghouse he could have the truck. So Avery bought lumber and Vinson built the doghouse (on store time).

Then Vinson took the old truck to a garage, had it repaired, and as he prepared to drive it away, a man asked him what he would take for it.

A sale was agreed on and the buyer peeled off five $100 bills. So Avery's doghouse cost him $500.

Aphids Are Threat to Ivy

Keep a watchful eye on the ivy and just as soon as aphids or plant lice are discovered give them a thorough cleaning or spray with a nicotine insecticide.

U. S. Detectives Grab Slackers On Rio Grande

Brownsville, Tex., Feb. 1 (U.P.).—The debris of war still floats along the Rio Grande and the "man without a country" is no idle phrase.

Each week at customs houses up and down the international boundary between Mexico and the United States, officials arrest and turn over to Federal Bureau of Investigation agents several draft evaders who have served out World War II in Mexico.

Americans by birth, many have been living in Mexico for years and now that the shooting is over, have started drifting back to this country.

M. W. Acers, special agent in charge of the San Antonio, Tex., FBI office, said the total arrested in the southern Texas district in the year and a half since the war's end numbers several hundred.

Most of the men arrested, he said, are between the ages of 18 and 25 and are single "drifters" whose parents worked as alien farm laborers. They show birth certificates from such widely scattered points as Michigan, California, Idaho, Kansas, Texas and other areas which have employed Mexican farm labor during the past quarter century.

Some Get Leniency

The Government is inclined to be lenient with violators of Mexican ancestry, he said, and ordinarily if the man can pass a physical examination he is inducted into the army without trial.

(The majority of Mexican-Americans with dual citizenship, United States immigration officials at Brownsville say, have registered for military service. Thousands of such dual citizenships exist.)

Those whose records reveal deliberate attempts to avoid military service are tried and sentenced, Acers said, and after sentencing remain liable for military service.

The "men without a country" are of a different breed, according to the FBI official. They principally are Anglo-Americans who deliberately fled this country when war began to avoid serving in the armed forces.

Deprived of Citizenship

Under the expatriation act passed by the Seventy-eighth Congress, these men have been deprived of their citizenship and though no punitive action is taken against them, their names are listed at all ports of entry and they are forbidden to enter the United States again.

Many of these individuals, Acers said, are ignorant of their draft status and are turned back from the border after a hearing by immigration officials. Lacking American or any other citizenship, they cannot become a citizen of any country. Mexican authorities do not deport them, but they have become expatriates for the remainder of their lives.

"It is a hard fate," Acers says, "but a just one for those who wanted only the privileges and not the obligations of their country."

Brazil Students Protest Political Curb

Rio de Janeiro, Feb. 1 (AP).—The student clubs of Brazil started a strong protest campaign against a decree of President Eurico Gaspar Dutra prohibiting congresses, academic commemorations, university weeks and other manifestations to be held during the school year, because they are said to interfere in the class studies.

Students claim the law is unconstitutional and is intended to sap the work of the National Union of Students, which is the strongest university voice of political ideas and activities.

Resent His Advice to Husbands

Ladies Rebut 'Poor Man's Plato'

By Hal Boyle

New York, Feb. 1 (AP).—Dear Horace:

You certainly put me in a shooting gallery with your request on how to pick a wife.

The Nation's husbands haven't quarreled over the advice I gave you. But the ladies! Whew! I have got so many letters from outraged damsels that the postman has had to start using an asbestos bag.

I still stand by what I said, but I did overlook one little qualification in helping you choose a perfect partner. I forgot to say "don't marry a woman who can read."

My own bosom choice—now a nine-year veteran—read what I told you in a moment of mental stress on how to select and live with a wife. She acted almost as strangely as the ones who wrote in.

"Red Apple to You"

"You giving advice on how to live with a wife—ha, ha," she said with a hollow laugh. "You big, red apple you."

She was quiet for a minute and then said, "Listen, fringehead"—my hair is getting a little thin at that—"I ought to send you back to the A. S P. C. A.."

She thought a little more and remarked, "Well, half a woman is better than none"—a remark I don't quite understand yet—and began moving her twin bed into the living room. When I offered to help her, she got even madder for some reason. The only way I could restore peace was to promise her a gardenia—when the prices go down.

Horace, if you could read all the intemperate letters I have received from abusing ball-and-chain aspirants, I am afraid you would remain a bachelor forever.

"An A-1 Stinker".

Would you believe it, my boy, but one apparently unmarried lady in Chicago began her fever-mad note by flatly asserting that I am "an A-1 stinker."

"So a man wants a woman who shrinks at a bottle?" Continued this gracious student of character. "Sure, then they go out and find a blonde who giggles and smirks at a mere snifter.

"You thing! I'll bet you're willing to stand by and let three million young women become old maids."

A wife in Muncie became so alarmed when her husband suggested he was going to follow my advice that she blew up in a blue flame of poetry:

"The man that wrote this,
Should oughta be dead;
Guess there's nothing but water
In his big fat head.
So to heck with Hal Boyle
And his chitter-chatter,
If you have your wife's love
Nothing else should matter."

Other girls, Horace, wrote sulphurous remarks of a nature unsuited for one of your tender years. In fact, my boy, it seemed as if the ladies did "protest too much."

Here's His Address

On the other hand, a handsome young former soldier, Robert Frisch of Milwaukee, was kind enough to say I had "picked the girl that we are all looking for." But Bob added sadly, "I don't believe she exists any more." (His address, girls, is 2203 West Orchard st., and I'd appreciate 10 per cent commission from his first paycheck after you lead him to the altar.)

This whole business, Horace, has convinced me that someone should help out those three million frustrated bachelor girls who don't appear able to pin down a man alone. They need to be told how to catch and hold a husband. But I'll bet ahead of time they'll want to build the wrong kind of cage.

These drawings illustrate the advice which stirred up the wives

Marriage Found Aid to Scholarship

Madison, Wis., Feb. 1 (U.P.).—The Army, the little woman and Junior all help a college man to get good grades.

The University of Wisconsin finds that to be true. For proof, it offers an analysis of grades made by 4201 veterans, a quarter of whom were married last spring.

Nonveterans on the campus last spring earned an average grade of 1.57. Single veterans scored 1.62. The steadying influence of matrimony was reflected in married veterans' overall average of 1.80. Junior's nuisance value seems to be over-rated because fathers among the married veterans outscored non-fathers 1.90 to 1.73.

The figures show that women veterans, too, are better students because of their training in service. The 62 co-ed veterans last spring earned a high grade average of 1.82, compared to a 1.70 average of other women students.

Paul L. Trump, adviser to men, admits age is a highly important factor in the good grades achieved by veterans. The married veterans' average of 2.15 helped to balance the 1.43 average by married freshman veterans.

Homer, the Invisible

Spinning Wheel Solves Berlin's Textile Problem

Berlin, Feb. 1 (AP).—Great grandmother's spinning wheel is making a comeback in textile-short Berlin.

Many Berliners and refugees from the east who lost most of their personal belongings in the war are turning the spinning wheel.

In homes, women and girls are learning the art of spinning. The Berlin Museum for Folklore is offering courses in spinning and weaving.

The profession is composed chiefly of women—spinners who in the outlying villages go from farm to farm and village to have appeared in Berlin, spinning to earn their daily bread.

CONDUCTOR GERSHKOVITCH
". . . I scold very much"

BASS SECTION OF PORTLAND (OREG.) JUNIOR SYMPHONY
. . . some of the youngsters are only 7

Bobby-Soxers' Symphony In Its 23d Year

By Ann Reed Burns

PORTLAND, ORE., Feb. 1 (AP).—A man who didn't get a job and some youngsters playing fiddles in an attic started an organization which is making musical history for the twenty-third year.

The Portland Junior Symphony is the only civic children's orchestra in the world which plays original, unsimplified scores and uses no professionals.

"Junior, not juvenile," musicians emphasize. "It's as far from the ordinary school orchestra as Bach is from boogie-woogie."

Created by Jacques Gershkovitch, brilliant Russian conductor who studied under Rimsky-Korsakov and won highest student honors, the Junior Symphony has earned world-wide recognition. It weathered the depression, though the professional Portland Symphony folded in 1938.

Its fans include top musicians. Once Sir Hamilton Harty, conductor of the London Philharmonic, arose before dawn to hear a short-wave broadcast.

Calls Them Artists

DOUGLAS VAN FLEET, who played the horn solo of Tschaikovsky's Fifth in this year's opening concert, is just 13. An earnest little towhead; plays kettle drums. Pretty bobby-soxers in dirty saddle shoes and sloppy-Joe sweaters fill the violin section.

Nearly 2000 have gone through the ranks, many to coveted musical posts. Eugene Linden became conductor of the Tacoma, Wash., Philharmonic at 21. Geraldine Peterson, a former young concert master, is playing with Stokowski.

Gershkovitch, a dynamic artist with a flair for drawing out youngsters' ability and admiration, says training children is like training any other symphony—"except harder."

"I talk to them like artists," he says. "That is the difference between a school orchestra and the symphony. If you talk to them like children they will never play good."

Gum's the Worst

ONE DAY four boys from the trombone section walked out of rehearsals mopping their brows. "Whew!" mumbled the kid in the letterman's sweater. "Is he in a bad mood! He got so mad at the bassoons he broke his baton!"

"I scold them very much," Gershkovitch admits. "If they talk too much, I scold them. If they go to the street in intermission, I scold them. If there are too much sweethearts, I scold them. If they chew gum, I scold them. Gum! Hah, that is the worst sin!"

Rarely is anyone tardy. Absence from rehearsals is virtually unknown.

The age limit is from 10 to 21, but there have been players as young as 7.

Gershkovitch will not train anyone without talent. If he finds a child who is willing but ungifted he gently but firmly steers him into another field.

The orchestra has no restrictions. It has included a Negro and blind children. The garbageman's daughter plays beside the banker's son.

Born of Need

GERSHKOVITCH, creator of the whole thing, fell into it out of sheer calamity. He had established an institute of fine arts in Russia, only to be forced out by the revolution; became conductor of the Tokyo Symphony, only to be forced out by the great earthquake. He tried out as conductor of the professional symphony orchestra here, didn't get it. His wife fell ill, needed costly treatment. Some Portland admirers suggested Gershkovitch train 35 youngsters who were practicing in an attic. In 1925 they gave a first concert.

What came out was amazing. At the end all the bored friends were on the edge of their chairs. By the end of a second concert, civic leaders hired Gershkovitch as permanent conductor.

The orchestra is financed by memberships and box office sales. The annual budget is $12,500.

Gershkovitch wouldn't, now, trade the Junior Symphony for any position in the world. "It is my life," he says. "It is my creation. The children, I love them all. It is the children that make the symphony, not me."

10-Year-Old Joel, Radio's Euclid, Wants to Play Pro Ball

QUIZ VETERAN KUPPERMAN
. . . normal, except knowledge

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—Joel Kupperman, although only 10, is a veteran—of the Quiz Kids. He has made more appearances than any of the current youngsters. His knowledge is all-inclusive—sports, mathematics (in which he particularly excels), history, current events, literature.

Joel is healthy and husky, plays outdoors every minute he can and wears out a pair of shoes in three weeks. He plays baseball in two different "leagues."

He is popular, has four-bosom pals, is a Cub Scout and has a girl friend in pigtails who reciprocates his feelings.

He has a Scotty dog, named Lassie, too, and is a good swimmer. Incidentally, he wants to be a professional baseball player when he grows up.

Wrote Way In

THE Kuppermans live in a simple duplex in Chicago. Mr. Kupperman is an engineer for the City water works. The only thing about the Kupperman home which differentiates it from that of other families with 10-year-old boys are the books in Joel's room.

The Child Study Department of the Chicago Public Schools reports: "Joel has the highest general mental development ever tested in the 25 years of child study in the Chicago Public Schools."

Maybe that's why the Quiz Kid office received this letter in 1942, printed by a little boy of five.

"I am five and a half. I can do 99 times 98 or any number up to 100 in my head . . . I can add faster than my mother and the man at the store. I like to fall asleep counting 6 plus 6 equals 12—12 plus 12 equals 24—24 plus 24 equals 48 until I get up into the thousands and then I am asleep.

"But I am not as good at numbers as Richard Williams.

"I know a little geography, too . . . like the hemispheres, and the names of the continents and oceans.

"I would like to be a Quiz Kid Love. Joel

P. S. My grandfather has teeth that he takes out at night, but he is smart."

This letter set the staff back on its heels . . . and immediately the little boy who liked "numbers" was called in. Joel first went on the air in April, 1942.

Started on Beads

JOEL'S love for numbers began in his playpen when he counted beads in one of those wire frames. When he was about 4, he began to put himself to sleep by singing softly his "sleep song." . . . 2 plus 2 equals 4. Now he usually goes to sleep about "768 plus 768 equals 1536."

To encourage Joel's interest, Mr. Kupperman bought a set of math books—enough to last Joel a lifetime.

Joel begged his father, a crack mathematician, to read them, so Mr. Kupperman decided to have a "numbers session" every morning from 7:45 to 8. This was started when Joel was 5.

At 8, Joel was nearly through with high school algebra. At 10 he is in high school geometry.

When Joel first went on the Quiz Kid program, he refused to tell how he worked problems so quickly—saying they were "see-quit twicks". Now, he reveals his secrets. For instance, when he multiplies two numbers, he works toward the nearest zero. In multiplying 24 by 98, he multiplies 24 by 100, getting 2400; then 24 by 2 (2 is the difference between 98 and 100) which is 48. He subtracts 48 from 2400 and gets 2352.

Joel's lisp, which he gradually is outgrowing, is caused—according to doctors—by the fact that his mind works more rapidly than his tongue. The head of the speech department at Northwestern advised he not be given speech lessons.

An independent thinker, Joel became a Republican in 1944 although his parents voted Democratic. Said Joel: "I'm a Republican because in this country you can be anything you want to be even if your father is a Democrat and mine is!"

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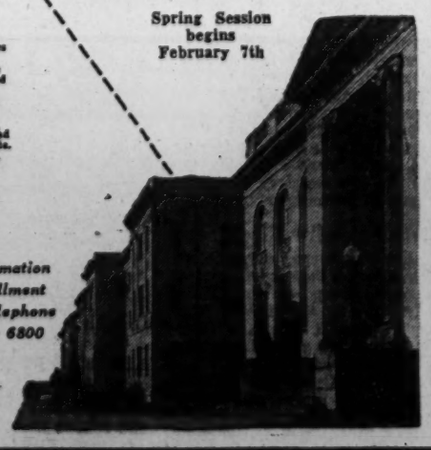
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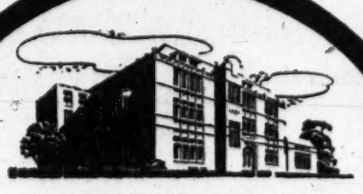
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Schools listed in this directory are personally known to and are recommended by the director of The Post's School Information Bureau. Schools interested in advertising in this directory are requested to call The Post School Department, NAtional 4200, Extension 212, regarding eligibility and rates.

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The Penthouse, 912 19th St. N.W. NA. 8092. Spring Term February 3. A fifth novel by one of our students, published in August, had on November first sold 16,932 copies, and is to be published in England and Spain.

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U. S., China Policy Called Bankrupt

Reparations Study

Big 4 Aides Test Claims On Germany

London, Feb. 1 (AP).—Demands of many nations for help from the Germans in reconstructing Europe were being scaled down today as the four-power conference of Deputy Foreign Ministers wrestled with the problem of meeting reparations claims while ruling out any possibility that Germany again would become an economic menace.

At the end of their third week of consultations on the German and Austrian peace treaties, the deputies were faced with the most difficult phases of their work—the economic clauses. But a realization was awakening among several claimant nations represented here that a Germany expected to pay vast reparations in cash and goods must be a nation in which men and factories produce.

From several quarters came suggestions that Germany's so-called "level of industry" should be raised.

Representatives of some European states indicated they were also considering this thought: while some nations demand goods and materials from Germany, the four occupying powers are confronted with heavy costs for many years, and American and British negotiators were asking why such expense should be assumed when some states would drain off Germany's own production.

The deputies, who held no meeting today, were considering the position of Belgium in this respect.

Belgium suggested raising the level of German industry, now fixed at about half the peacetime production, and some western delegations are known to regard this suggestion with favor.

But Yugoslavia, herself pressing large reparations claims against Germany and Austria, has been outspoken in opposition to this course.

RENT

From Page 1

to touch rent control because they fear political suicide."

Although Mr. Truman told reporters that the rent issue was up to Congress, his opposition to increasing the rent bills of millions of tenants indicated a presidential veto should Congress pass a bill weakening rent control.

Meanwhile, the Office of Price Administration announced that a "substantial number" of tenants must expect rent increases to remove hardship" from landlords.

Rent Director Ivan D. Carson said, however, that "hardship" rent increases would be strictly limited.

Senator Harry P. Cain (R., Wash.), one of the authors of a bill increasing some rentals up to 15 per cent, said it was "absolutely impossible" for OPA to give landlords satisfactory treatment.

Wants Easier Evictions

Cain said he was considering a provision to give landlords a freer hand in ousting "undesirable" tenants. Such a step, he said, would relax OPA regulations which make the process of eviction "extremely difficult."

Capehart said Mr. Truman's stand meant that Congress must look for a "better way" of solving the rent problem than through OPA. He proposes to return rent control to State and local governments. He said they would provide protection for tenants in high-rent areas, but would remove penalties on perhaps 90 per cent of property holders.

Capehart said his measure would give the Federal Government authority to take action in areas where local authorities had failed to protect the interests of tenants. But he asserted that "literally hundreds of thousands of comparatively poor people" are being deprived of income from rental property.

Senator J. William Fulbright (D., Ark.) said he was exploring ways of turning the rent problem over to local areas while still retaining OPA enforcement machinery. Fulbright said that if "reasonably efficient ways" can be found to administer a rental program on a local basis and relieve landlord "hardship cases," he would favor such a move.

Izvestia Criticizes Our 'Interference In Internal Affairs'

Moscow, Feb. 1 (AP).—Izvestia declared today that withdrawal of the United States as mediator in China proved American policy in that country was "bankrupt" and only the future would disclose whether the United States would try some new form of "interference" in China's internal affairs.

It was the first comment in the official government newspaper on the United States' action, announced in Washington Wednesday by Gen. George C. Marshall, who headed the American efforts in China before becoming United States Secretary of State.

Izvestia charged the year-long attempts of the United States to resolve differences between the Communists and Gen. Chiang Kai-shek did not constitute mediation but was only a "disguise" for interference in Chinese internal affairs.

The newspaper said the United States placed its bet on reactionary circles in the Kuomintang, the national government party; neglected changes which have taken place in recent years in Chinese public opinion, and ignored "the fact that unification of China is possible only on a democratic basis."

Railway Cut Again

Peiping, Feb. 1 (AP).—The Peiping-Tientsin Railway, counted upon for evacuation of many Americans attached to the defunct Peiping executive truce headquarters, was cut again today by Communist raiders.

The Communists cut the route Thursday, but were driven off by government troops, who rebuilt damaged tracks and restored service Friday.

Peiping newspapers said the latest Communist attack by 6000 men took 10 villages about 25 miles southeast of Peiping. These accounts said other Communists cut the barbed wire defenses around Nanyuan Airfield, south of Peiping, but were repulsed by Government forces. Nanyuan is used by both United States Marine and Chinese air forces.

Continued fighting also was reported along the Peiping-Hankow Railway south of Paoting.

Military observers in Nanking predicted that an imminent government campaign in southern Shantung Province would determine the fate of an estimated 500,000 Communists in Shantung, Kiangsu and Hopeh.

Evacuation By Plane

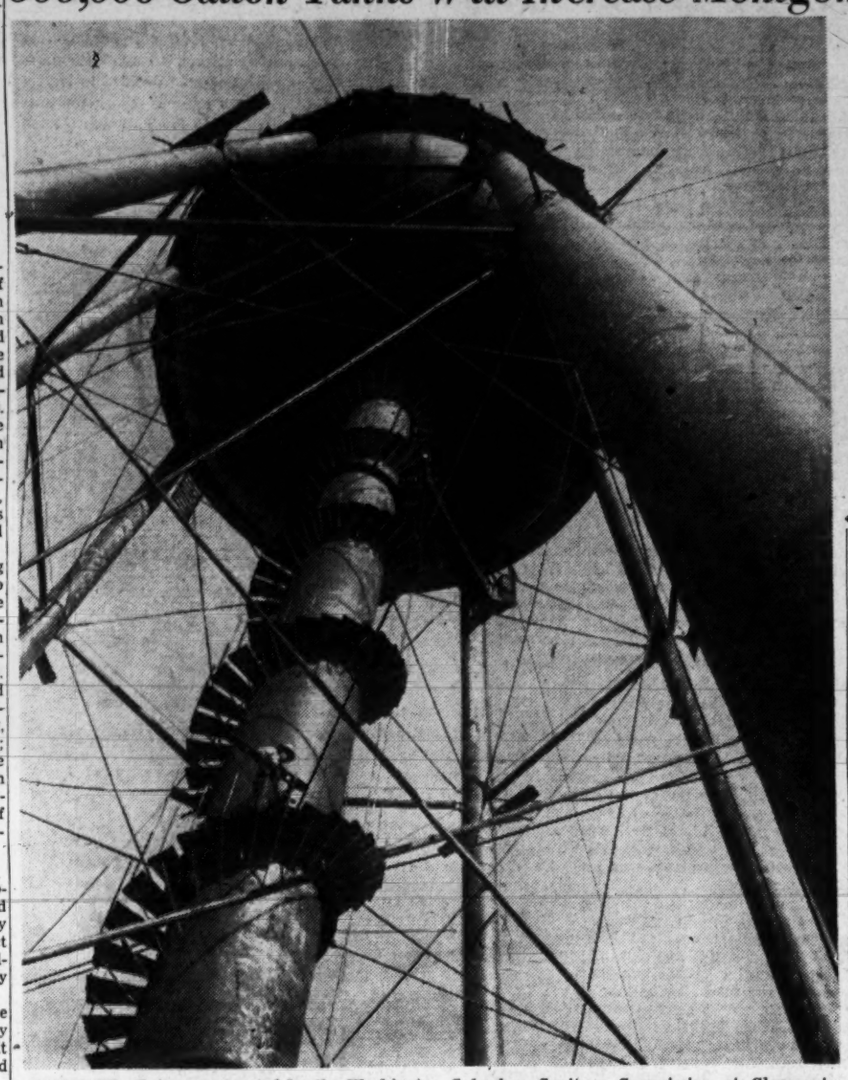
Peiping, Feb. 1 (INS).—American peace negotiation personnel will be taken by planes from Peiping to the port of Tangku tomorrow for evacuation by sea.

Hints for Housewives

Instruction in the selection and use of pressure saucepans will be given at Home Demonstration Club meetings in Vale, Dranesville, Lorton, Annandale and Groveton at 1:30 p. m. tomorrow, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, respectively, Miss Jesse M. Hammersley, home demonstration agent at Fairfax, announced yesterday.

PREXY—Hedy Roche, New York model, goes for a hamburger after being selected Miss Prexy of the campus by the student body of Bergen, N. J., Junior College.

500,000-Gallon Tanks Will Increase Montgomery Water Supply . . .



WELDER Fred S. Johnson puts together one of the giant sections of the tank's roof. Water tower will cost $65,000

GOING UP—Being constructed by the Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission at Glenmont, Md., this elevated water tank, with a capacity of 500,000 gallons, will be 189 feet high. James McCool, workman, climbs circular stairway around the riser piper, carrying his burden up 145 feet to the bottom of the water tank

Photos by O. B. Troup.

THIS IS IT—New water tower will be the second erected in Montgomery County since the start of the last war. The WSSC expects to put the tank into operation one month after its completion in mid-February

Revs. Shultz and Bell Join 'Bishop's Crusade'

The Rev. Paul E. Shult, rector of the Hamilton (Va.) Episcopal Church, and the Rev. W. W. Lloyd Bell, rector of the St. Timothy's Episcopal Church here, will conduct services in the Herndon Church today, Monday and Tuesday at 8 p. m.

The services are part of the Virginia Diocese "Bishop's Crusade" to reach persons "indifferent to the church," and to enlist lay workers for ministerial aid.

Huskies to Come East

Seattle, Feb. 1 (AP).—The University of Washington reported today that it had decided to send its varsity, junior varsity and freshman crews to participate in the Poughkeepsie Regatta June 21 on the Hudson.

AMG May Free Imitator of Hitler Idea

Giessen, Germany, Feb. 1 (U.P.)—Military government officials are holding an arrogant, 24-year-old German who brazenly sputters Adolf Hitler's philosophy of the master Teuton race—but they will probably have to release him because he has violated no laws.

Hans Stimming, who looks like Errol Flynn despite his long, dirty blond hair and clipped mustache, said he would lead a world state dominated by "the spiritual and physical leaders of the world—the Germanic peoples."

His organization, he said, extends into the four occupation zones. He displayed organizational lists as proof.

Military government officials have as yet been unable to prove he has an illicit organization. He has committed no illegal act, they say. Since he advocates a "waiting game" until the occupation forces leave Germany, he cannot be charged with plotting against the Americans.

Stimming, fuehrer of the group "Wicking" (which he said means "Viking"), was betrayed by a briefcase which he forgot on a train.

Not only all western Europeans, but also England, "whose people are of Germanic stock," and a large part of the United States would follow him, he said.

"The lesser races will be barely allowed to exist," he said. "But since they will have to shift for themselves, they will eventually cease to exist."

He says he will tolerate Hitler if he is still alive but will not allow him to be fuehrer.

"This is my idea and I relinquish my leadership to no one," Stimming stated firmly.

Although Stimming has fully explained his program to Army investigators, he has been held since December 28 without charges. He may have to be freed without trial because he has committed no discoverable overt acts.

Columbians Head Arrested on Morals Charge

Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 1 (U.P.)—Homer Loomis, jr., who preaches a strict morality to members of the Columbians, Inc., spent 14 hours in the jail bullpen today on a morals charge.

Loomis, founder of the antiracial organization, and one of the Columbian office workers, Miss Betty Penland, were arrested in a downtown hotel at 1 a. m. Both were charged with disorderly conduct and released on bond.

Returning to jail was a routine for Loomis, who currently is under indictment on charges of illegal possession of dynamite, riot and usurpation of police authority. He was free under $7000 bond on these charges when arrested again.

Loomis heatedly denied the morals charge, telling police he and his companion were engaged in work for the Columbians when they were arrested.

Young R. I. Woman's Murder Puzzles Police

Pawtucket, R. I., Feb. 1 (AP).—The body of a young woman who had been stabbed in the back and throat was found late today in a lonely stretch of woodland near Ten Mile River and a medical examiner said she had been dead only four to six hours.

Clad in sport shoes, yellow bobby sox, a print dress and a light grey coat, the body lay in a patch of damp, soggy swampland about 100 yards from a dirt road known locally as "Lovers' Lane." The woman was about 20 or 25 years old. No weapon was found.

Glass Backstop Gets Players' OK

San Francisco, Feb. 1 (AP).—The San Francisco Seals banged away at a plate glass backstop sample with everything but the stadium cornerstone and came up breathlessly today with the report that the new-fangled gadget works.

Intended to replace the chicken-wire screens that have strained vision in baseball parks since Abner Doubleday's time, the glass successfully fended off thrown baseballs, lusty swings by bats and even the thud of a 6-pound iron ball in an hour-long test yesterday. Not a scratch marred its surface.

Coowner Paul I. Fagan announced he planned to use the glass, "possibly tinted with a light green," in front of dugouts.

Cards Lining Up Track Schedule

Gratified by the excellent progress of his rookie Catholic University trackmen, Coach Dorsey Griffith last night announced that he'll enter them in a number of winter meets as a tune-up for the biggest outdoor campaign ever attempted by the Brooklanders.

The Cardinals have received an invitation to a dual meet with Virginia at Charlottesville on February 22, and also have a bid to the annual indoor meet at Baltimore the same night. March 1, C. U. will compete in the fifth annual Southern Invitational Indoor Meet at Chapel Hill, which replaces the old Southern Conference meet, and individual runners may compete in the national AAU championships at New York and the first annual Seton Hall games at South Orange, N. J.

Texas Loops Call For Gambling War

Dallas, Tex., Feb. 1 (U.P.)—The Texas Baseball League today joined other organized sports groups in strengthening its forces for a war against increased gambling in sports.

A league resolution adopted at the opening session of the regular winter meeting bars persons in civilian clothing from the playing field, the bench and the clubhouse before, during or after a game, and also forbids players in uniform from mingling with spectators under the same conditions.

The resolution, which also called for "strengthened efforts" to halt gambling at parks, specifically exempted members of the press and radio from the ban.

School Forfeits Unbeaten Record

Falls City, Nebr., Feb. 1 (AP).—Falls City High School authorities were busy today mailing letters of apology to all opposing schools and forfeiting all games in their unbeaten 1946 football season and six of eight basketball victories.

Acting Principal R. W. Sympson said the action was taken because it was discovered Jack Oslin, star player in both sports, was ineligible. Sympson said Oslin was recorded as having entered school in September, 1943, although the date should have been September, 1942. As a result Falls City forfeits its Southeastern Nebraska League championship.

Girls Friendly Elects

Allen Hawthorne has been elected president of the newly-organized Younger Group of the Junior Girls' Friendly Society, St. Timothy's Episcopal Church at Herndon, Va. Other officers are Arm Sager, vice president; Dean Yates, secretary; Mary Rust, treasurer; Mrs. W. W. Lloyd, bell leader; Gayle Yates, program chairman; Martha Rust, social chairman; Betty Ann Hodges, song leader.

Bond Hearing In Arlington Set for Feb. 13

By Roger B. Farquhar
Post Reporter

The Arlington County Board yesterday set February 13 at 8 p. m. for a public hearing on a proposed multi-million dollar bond issue for general county improvements.

At that time, citizens will be given an opportunity to express their views on the proposed bond issue which the countyboard has indicated may be in the vicinity of six million dollars.

County administrative heads last year prepared a list of needed general improvements, including street and storm sewer works, sewage disposal, a county incinerator and improvements to county buildings, which totaled about nine million dollars.

Believing that the public probably would not approve a bond issue of that magnitude when it was coupled with a proposed school bond issue of several million dollars, the board ordered the list pared down to approximately six million dollars.

County Manager Frank C. Hanrahan told the board yesterday he would have the revised list of proposed improvements completed by next Saturday.

Mrs. Cannon Makes Request

The February 13 public hearing was set on a request made by Mrs. Florence Cannon, chairman of the Arlington Civic Federation's committee on revenues and expenditures. Supporting the move were Mrs. Caroline Planck, president of the Arlington League of Women Voters, and Neil Foss, president of the Westover Civic Association.

A suggestion by board member Daniel A. Dugan that the school board sit with the county board on thatdate a joint hearing was overruled.

A step to shorten the regular board meetings, held every other Saturday, was taken when the board voted to initiate a policy of holding a nightly meeting, the second Tuesday of every month, at which only zoning requests would be considered.

Zoning requests already on file will be handled as advertised on Saturday mornings, it was explained, but all future requests will be advertised for the night sessions. Planning Engineer C. L. Kinnier said the new policy could not take effect until after March 1.

Delay Rate Protest

Clifton G. Stoneburner, secretary of the Arlington Public Utilities Commission, reported that he and Dr. Laurence S. Knappen, recently elected PUC member had been advised not to take immediate action protesting the recent rate increase allowed the B. & P. Telephone Co. of Virginia.

The Virginia League of Municipalities, Stoneburner said, is conducting a poll of other communities to determine which of them might be interested in joining the Arlington protest.

The county board yesterday raised the membership of the PUC from five to seven members and named as new members Mrs. Beulah Goss, Neil Foss and Howard W. Lang. Reappointed were Stoneburner and William G. Watt. Elected at the last county board meeting were Dr. Knappen and Gustave Moe.

The board also voted 3 to 2 to include County Manager Frank C. Hanrahan in the benefits of the county retirement plan. Opposing the move were Dugan and Basil DeLashmutt.

Named as members of a new veterans housing committee which will cooperate with the similar metropolitan area agency were Carroll Wright, M. A. Mace, Neil Foss, Charles Moos, Cameron Dye and Daniel A. Dugan.

At the last board meeting, action was taken to obtain clarification of on-the-job-training for county veterans. Yesterday, a report was read stating that 40 veterans were studying related training at Washington-Lee High School, and 50 local firms had been approved for on-the-job-training.

Hears Plea for Bridge

A scheduled report from the county manager on his recommendations on the 40-hour, 5-day work week for county employes was deferred for two weeks.

The board voted to share on an equal basis with the State Highway Department the cost of constructing sidewalks on Lee blvd., and heard a request from Fairlington citizens that a bridge be built over Shirley Memorial hwy. connecting north and south Fairlington.

Rezoning requests were denied at 3422 Columbia pike (1 family restricted and 2 family residential to residential apartment), 723 N. Wakefield st. (1 family restricted, 2 family residential to residential apartment), 2826 S. Arlington Ridge rd. (1 family residential to local commercial), and 1725 N. Moore st. (general commercial to light manufacturing).

The board granted zonings requested at 5048 Lee hwy. (1 family residential to local commercial) and 2810 N. 10th st. (for construction of a filling station) and continued for two weeks an application for rezoning of property at 6300 block Little Falls rd. (1 family residential to a lower 1 family residential classification.)

Somoza Policy Faces Crisis In Nicaragua

Managua, Nicaragua, Feb. 1 (AP).—Nicaragua's eligible voters, about a tenth of the population of this small Central American Republic, will decide at the polls tomorrow whether to continue the policies championed by President Anastasio Somoza.

President Somoza, who has ruled the republic for ten years, supports Dr. Leonardo Arguello, 70, physician and former minister of the interior, who is the presidential candidate of the National Conservative and National Liberal parties. Enoc Aguado Farfan, 63, former vice president, is the candidate of a conservative party made up largely of landed planters and a liberal group.

The campaign has developed into a strong personal attack on President Somoza with the opposition calling him a "dictator." However, some of Somoza's severest critics have been permitted to return from exile to attack him.

Aguado said he felt he had little chance of election.

France's Villemain Wins European Welter Title

Paris, Feb. 1 (U.P.)—Robert Villemain of France won the European welterweight boxing championship tonight when defending champion, Ernie Roderick of England, was unable to answer the bell for the tenth and final round.

Wife Tells of Rape . . .

Associated Press WIREPHOTO

KIDNAPED BY FOUR MEN—Mrs. Phoebe Hill, 25, and her husband, Radio Commentator Max Hill, pictured in Syosset N. Y., after she told police that four men had kidnaped her, raped and robbed her before freeing her on Long Island. Mrs. Hill holds her pet dog, Bruno von Jumbuk

NATIONS

From Page 1

together with organizational changes in the department to give Austin clearer, faster and more authoritative policy guidance.

In the past year the American lines of authority on the U. N. have made little rhyme or reason. Foreign governments have been bewildered in trying to discover any single line of American policy, or where it came from.

That the "system" worked at all was the result of the good sense and friendly personal relationships of most of the Americans involved on U. N. affairs.

When Edward R. Stettinius sat on the Security Council he got his policy guidance, in theory, from Undersecretary Dean Acheson in Washington. John G. Winant, on the Economic and Social Council, got his from Undersecretary Will Clayton and from subordinates in Clayton's economic offices.

As for Bernard M. Baruch on the Atomic Energy Commission, there is no evidence that he took instructions from anybody, unless, perhaps, in an occasional telephone talk with Secretary Byrnes or once in a while with President Truman.

Integration Improved

Baruch's sudden resignation has made for better integration, since Austin now serves both on the Security Council and on the Atomic Energy Commission, as most other countries' chief representatives do.

Now Austin has pulled the wires together still further. Francis Biddle, the new American representative on the Economic and Social Council, and Francis Bowes Sayre, on the Trusteeship Council, will be in a sense his deputies. Secretary Marshall, who knows something about lines of command, would have insisted on such a change even if Austin had not insisted on it himself.

There are, however, more deep-seated defects in the present "system," and they will have to be tackled in earnest before American policy can come straight and clear to the delegates at Lake Success.

Organization Faulty

One of these is faulty organization within the State Department; the other is the independent and sometimes irresponsible pushing and pulling among various executive departments and Congress over issues affecting the United Nations.

In the State Department itself there is an ably staffed division of international organization affairs, which is supposed to guide American delegates on political issues at Lake Success. The division has mushroomed so that it now has 275 employes. It was this division that provided technical help and a good deal of leadership for the American delegation at the recent U. N. Assembly.

It has suffered, however, from lack of status in the department, and from an out-dated conception of its job today it is merely part of an office of special political affairs, whose office chief meets regularly with the heads of the so-called geographical officers for Europe, the Near East and the rest.

Turns to Clayton or Thorp

But when the U. N. delegation needs guidance on economic affairs, it turns directly to Undersecretary Will Clayton or Assistant Secretary Willard Thorp. When the American delegation to UNESCO—the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization—needs police guidance, it turns directly to Assistant Secretary William Benton.

Often officials here in Washington try to direct the U. N. delegation on day-to-day tactics as well as on policy. When an economic subject comes up at the United Nations—such as relief for Europe—one of Clayton's officials usually dashes up to Lake Success, sits at the committee table for a day, and then uses the return half of his commutation ticket back to Washington.

Just a Branch Office

The delegation office in New York has come to be regarded as nothing but a branch office of the State Department. What Senator Austin wants is clearer policy guidance from home but at the same time greater freedom in working out the day-to-day tactics of getting that policy accepted by other member nations.

For all these reasons it is being suggested that United Nations affairs at the department be handled by an assistant secretary, with competent deputies in the various fields of U. N. activity. The entire Division of International Organization Affairs would be abolished, under plans now being considered, and its work dispersed among the various sections of the department.

Relatively Easy Reform

This kind of reform is relatively easy compared to the job of getting an American foreign policy out of the Administration as a whole. No one pretends that the United States speaks with any consistent voice in international organizations. The tug-of-war between economic and political policy-makers in many Government departments affects the American role in the World Bank, in the Food and Agriculture Organization and in many of the activities of the Economic and Social Council.

There are many other examples of a "split personality" in American foreign policy, and probably nothing short of a Cabinet secretariat can bring a consistent policy to bear on former Senator Austin's work at Lake Success.

Is Making Headway

At any rate, Austin has been making headway in clearing up confusion. He now has the support of the President and the Secretary of State in that enterprise; he also has the support of Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, who worked hard at Lake Success during the Assembly to bring order out of the chaos of American fiscal and budgetary relationships to U. N. agencies. If Austin fails, it will not be for lack of trying.

New Prexy for Clark U.

Worcester, Mass., Feb. 1 (U.P.)—Dr. Howard B. Jefferson, a 45-year-old native of Norwalk, Ohio, was inaugurated today as the third president of Clark University, succeeding Dr. Wallace W. Atwood, who retired after serving 26 years.

FORMER WARPLANE HOME — Cheryl Williams (in doorway), a former WAVE lieutenant, and Jean Sutherland (seated) talk with Errol Leeman, who is preparing a foundation for their new home—a former Army transport plane—at Riverside, Calif. They plan to divide the fuselage into rooms, cut windows, build a picket fence and call it "confusi-lodge."

The Washington Post

WASHINGTON: SUNDAY, FEBRUARY, 2, 1947

Town Talk

By Eva Hinton

MANY of the musicians who are the component parts of the great musical organization, the National Symphony Orchestra, say that their greatest thrill was playing for the first time with a symphony orchestra! The realization that they were "a part of all that beautiful music" surpasses even the pleasure of a listener!

Several of Washington's symphony musicians took up music because of their parents' persistence. Leo T. Jaakkola says, "Because I could carry a tune well, mother thought me musical." What even mother didn't forsee was that he would become a welder in a Massachusetts shipyard during four years of war.

Murray Graitzer, flutist, won the Distinguished Flying Cross, the Air Medal with three oakleaf clusters, the Purple Heart, and the Asiatic ribbon with six battle stars while an Army pilot in the Pacific. He was in three crash landings and one midair collision before he again took up the musical career which he had begun with a harmonica recital in kindergarten at the age of 2.

Mitchell W. Finkel, viola, won four bronze stars and an Arrow Head as a Pfc. in the Pacific.

SIDNEY FORREST was a clarinet soloist with the Marine Band during the war. He makes his own clarinet reeds as a hobby and is fortunate in having his wife as piano accompanist.

Harry J. Brabec, percussionist, was too young for war service, but he played for camps, hospitals and bond shows. He admits he likes jazz, swing, and boogie woogie and that, being an "ex jaxx-man" he gets involved in jam sessions for fun. His most embarrassing moment was when he dropped a cymbal during a soft passage of Mendelssohn's "Italian Symphony."

The varied experiences of English-born Charles F. Hamer, string bass, includes the Navy Band in World War I and Meyer Davis' dance band. He has an engineer's license in the District and works with tools as a hobby. George K. Blandon, Hungarian, won the Iron Cross as a bandmaster on the Western Front in World War I and worked on a United States ration board in the past war. He gave up the violin for the tuba as a youth when he saw a pitiful, blind beggar playing the violin for food! His worst moment was failing in public in a tuba solo after a feast of green pears had puckered his mouth!

James G. Arcaro, flute and piccolo, played in General Pershing's Headquarters Band in France in World War I and had the general, President Woodrow Wilson, King Albert of Belgium, and the Prince of Wales (now Duke of Windsor) as listeners.

FRANK SINATRA, percussionist, doesn't want his home address in the paper because he's been "disturbed by phone calls day and night for four years." His hobby is renovating old furniture—NOT bobby-socks.

One musician gives his home address as "with the squirrels at present," and another as "not yet." A third answers "not yet" to the question of how many children.

John Ivan Kuharetz, violinist, born in Yugoslavia, says his

Continued on Page 2, Column 1

Babes in the Clouds

GLAMOUR GAL—Smiling at you from the gangplank of a Clipper plane here is Joan Sykes of Rocky Mount, N. C., who is making her first air trip to Frankfurt, Germany. Joan believes that when a gal is old enough to travel by air (she is three) she is certainly old enough to have tinted fingernails. She is making sure that her new manicure is duly recorded by the camera

International News Photographs by Viv Ian Hodgkinson

IT'S A SMALL WORLD—James Lee, jr., has fun with the globe at the air terminal at LaGuardia while awaiting the plane that whisked him across the ocean to Shannon Airport, Eire. James is six months old. He was accompanied by his mother. His dad is a Pan-American station mechanic at the Irish airport

Babies are taking to wings in a big way these days. In 1946 no fewer than 1198 children—one for every 25 adults—crossed the Atlantic by Clipper, and another thousand or so flew to Bermuda or back. More children will visit cloudland in 1947, for Pan-American is now flying one Clipper a day to Frankfurt, Germany, filled with soldiers' wives and children.

Because they seldom get air-sick, children are often better air passengers than grown-ups, stewardesses say. They usually play near their seats or sleep most of the way across the ocean.

ROLLING DOWN TO RIO—Michael and Peter Beebe are twins, 9 months old, but they don't have twin dispositions. Peter was too interested in what was going on at the air terminal to bother about brother Mike, who is showing his displeasure at the whole thing in the favorite manner of babies. They flew to Rio de Janeiro with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Beebe of Beloit, Wisc.

ON THE GANGPLANK—These children (left) about to board a clipper at LaGuardia Field, were more apprehensive of the camera than they were about the projected voyage into cloudland. Children have no fear at all of flying and most of them are better air travelers than adults because they rarely get airsick

HO-HUM—A big yawn shows what six-weeks-old Leigh Powell (above) thinks of all the excitement around the terminal at LaGuardia Field, where he is waiting with his mother for a plane to Shannon, Ireland. Leigh was off to join his dad, William Powell, who works in the Land of the Shamrock

Down Virginia Way

Burdette Wrights Entertain Loudoun Hunt at Breakfast

By Nina Carter Tabb

Mr. and Mrs. Burdette Wright entertained at a hunt breakfast a few days ago when members of the Loudoun Hunt met at their gate, Locust Hill, near Leesburg. Twenty-five riders were in the "field." A fox was soon started and the riders were off for a good day's hunting as they chased a big red fox for a two-hour run.

Among those riding to hounds that day were Mrs. Wright, her sons, Burdette, jr., and Philip; Miss Jane Pohl, Miss Mary Rust, Miss Gail Graham, Miss Nancy Graham, Miss Barbara Graham, Miss Anna Hedrick, Mrs. Albert White, Miss Frances Dear, Judge J. R. H. Alexander, Hunton Atwell, master of fox hounds, of Loudoun Hunt; A. B. Titus, whipper-in; Sterling Harrison, president of the hunt; Charles Sydnor, Joe Rogers, John Paul, John Owen, Dan Chamblin, Baylor Metzger, Cary Blackwell and Van Iden Zeiler.

Among nonriders attending the breakfast were Mrs. John Owen, Mrs. Welles Henderson, jr., Mrs. Leon Fry, who had as guests Representative and Mrs. Wilbur Mills of Arkansas, Mrs. Sterling Harrison, Mrs. Van Iden Zeiler, Mr. and Mrs. Winslow Williams, Miss Sally Smoot, Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham, David Rust, jr., and Robert Corbell.

Lieut. Comdr. Emily Darst Frasier, USN, who has been visiting her mother, Mrs. Gibson Frasier, at their Upperville home, is now staying with her sister, Mrs. Thomas Cochran, at The Plains. Commander Frazier returned to this country on Christmas Eve after more than two years' service in the South Pacific. She spent much of her duty on Samoa and also served as assistant chief nurse at the Naval Hospital in Honolulu. Miss Frasier leaves this week for New York, then will go to the Philadelphia Naval Hospital. She is a graduate of Garfield Hospital, Washington.

Mrs. John Rawlings, of The Plains, entertained at a dinner party on Saturday evening at the Warrenton House, taking her guests afterwards to the dance at the Springs Club. In her party were Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Skinker, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Kirkpatirck, jr., Mr. and Mrs. Fred Sharp, jr., Mrs. Rosalie Montague Littleton, Miss Marie-Merrill Hubbard, Colin MacLeod, jr., William H. Lipscomb, Robert Corbell, Colonel Puttus and William Grasty.

Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Epes entertained at a cocktail party the other afternoon at their home at The Plains.

U. S., China Policy Called Bankrupt

Izvestia Criticizes Our 'Interference In Internal Affairs'

Moscow, Feb. 1 (AP).—Izvestia declared today that withdrawal of the United States as mediator in China proved American policy in that country was "bankrupt" and only the future would disclose whether the United States would try some new form of "interference" in China's internal affairs.

It was the first comment in the official government newspaper on the United States' action, announced in Washington Wednesday by Gen. George C. Marshall, who headed the American efforts in China before becoming United States Secretary of State.

Izvestia charged the year-long attempts of the United States to resolve differences between the Communists and Gen. Chiang Kai-shek did not constitute mediation but was only a "disguise" for interference in Chinese internal affairs.

The newspaper said the United States placed its bet on reactionary circles in the Kuomintang, the national government party; neglected changes which have taken place in recent years in Chinese public opinion, and ignored "the fact that unification of China is possible only on a democratic basis."

Railway Cut Again

Peiping, Feb. 1 (AP).—The Peiping-Tientsin Railway, counted upon for evacuation of many Americans attached to the defunct Peiping executive truce headquarters, was cut again today by Communist raiders.

The Communists cut the route Thursday, but were driven off by government troops, who rebuilt damaged tracks and restored service Friday.

Peiping newspapers said the latest Communist attack by 6000 men took 10 villages about 25 miles southeast of Peiping. These accounts said other Communists cut the barbed wire defenses around Nanyuan Airfield, south of Peiping, but were repulsed by Government forces. Nanyuan is used by both United States Marine and Chinese air forces.

Continued fighting also was reported along the Peiping-Hankow Railway south of Paoting.

Military observers in Nanking predicted that an imminent government campaign in southern Shantung Province would determine the fate of an estimated 500,000 Communists in Shantung, Kiangsu and Hopeh.

Evacuation By Plane

Peiping, Feb. 1 (INS).—American peace negotiation personnel will be taken by planes from Peiping to the port of Tangku tomorrow for evacuation by sea.

Reparations Study

Big 4 Aides Test Claims On Germany

London, Feb. 1 (AP).—Demands of many nations for help from the Germans in reconstructing Europe were being scaled down today as the four-power conference of Deputy Foreign Ministers wrestled with the problem of meeting reparations claims while ruling out any possibility that Germany again would become an economic menace.

At the end of their third week of consultations on the German and Austrian peace treaties, the deputies were faced with the most difficult phases of their work—the economic clauses. But a realization was awakening among several claimant nations represented here that a Germany expected to pay vast reparations in cash and goods must be a nation in which men and factories produce.

From several quarters came suggestions that Germany's so-called "level of industry" should be raised.

Representatives of some European states indicated they were also considering this thought: while some nations demand goods and materials from Germany, the four occupying powers are confronted with heavy costs for many years, and American and British negotiators were asking why such expense should be assumed when some states would drain off Germany's own production.

The deputies, who held no meeting today, were considering the position of Belgium in this respect.

Belgium suggested raising the level of German industry, now fixed at about half the peacetime production, and some western delegations are known to regard this suggestion with favor.

But Yugoslavia, herself pressing large reparations claims against Germany and Austria, has been outspoken in opposition to this course.

RENT

From Page 1

to touch rent control because they fear political suicide."

Although Mr. Truman told reporters that the rent issue was up to Congress, his opposition to increasing the rent bills of millions of tenants indicated a presidential veto should Congress pass a bill weakening rent control.

Meanwhile, the Office of Price Administration announced that a "substantial number" of tenants must expect rent increases to remove hardship" from landlords.

Rent Director Ivan D. Carson said, however, that "hardship" rent increases would be strictly limited.

Senator Harry P. Cain (R., Wash.), one of the authors of a bill increasing some rentals up to 15 per cent, said it was "absolutely impossible" for OPA to give landlords satisfactory treatment.

Wants Easier Evictions

Cain said he was considering a provision to give landlords a freer hand in ousting "undesirable" tenants. Such a step, he said, would relax OPA regulations which make the process of eviction "extremely difficult."

Capehart said Mr. Truman's stand meant that Congress must look for a "better way" of solving the rent problem than through OPA. He proposes to return rent control to State and local governments. He said they would provide protection for tenants in high-rent areas, but would remove penalties on perhaps 90 per cent of property holders.

Capehart said his measure would give the Federal Government authority to take action in areas where local authorities had failed to protect the interests of tenants But he asserted that "literally hundreds of thousands of comparatively poor people" are being deprived of income from rental property.

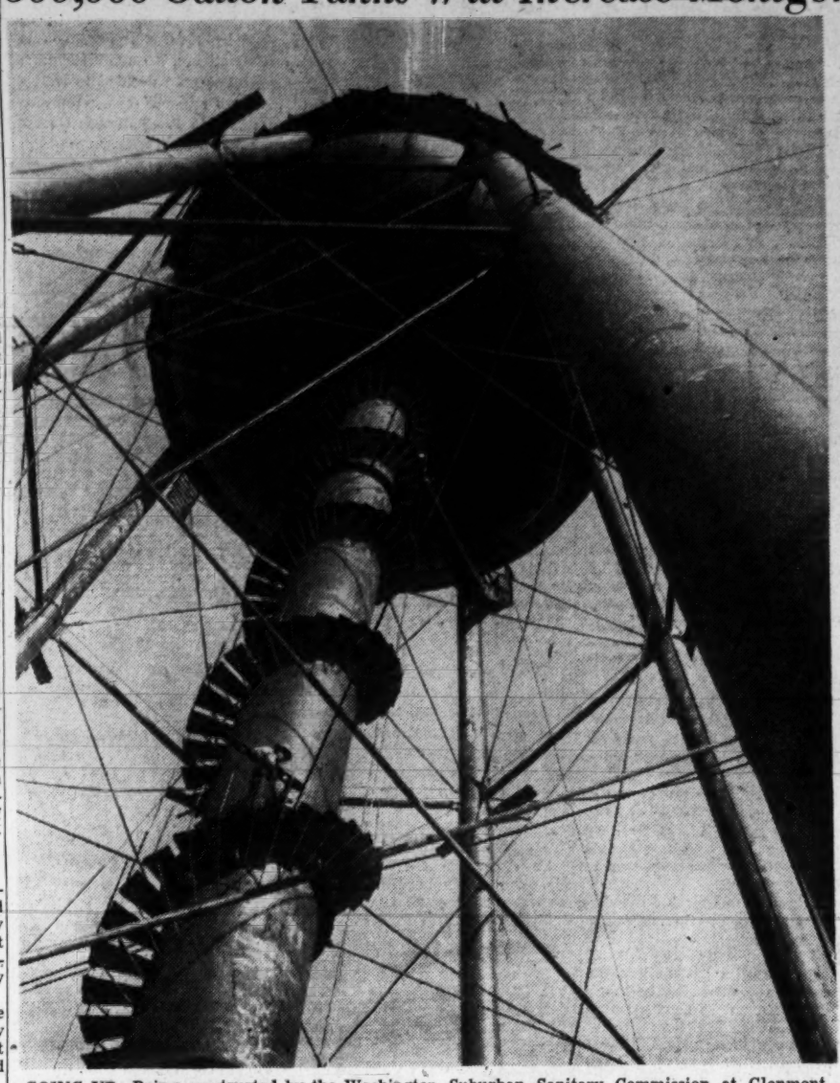
Senator J. William Fulbright (D., Ark.) said he was exploring ways of turning the rent problem over to local areas while still retaining OPA enforcement machinery. Fulbright said that if "reasonably efficient ways" can be found to administer a rental program on a local basis and relieve landlord "hardship cases," he would favor such a move.

Hints for Housewives

Instruction in the selection and use of pressure saucepans will be given at Home Demonstration Club meetings in Vale, Dranesville, Lorton, Annandale and Groveton at 1:30 p. m. tomorrow, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, respectively, Miss Jesse M. Hammersley, home demonstration agent at Fairfax, announced yesterday.

PREXY—Hedy Roche, New York model, goes for a hamburger after being selected Miss Prexy of the campus by the student body of Bergen, N. J., Junior College.

500,000-Gallon Tanks Will Increase Montgomery Water Supply . . .



GOING UP—Being constructed by the Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission at Glenmont, Md., this elevated water tank, with a capacity of 500,000 gallons, will be 189 feet high. James McCool, workman, climbs circular stairway around the riser piper, carrying his burden up 145 feet to the bottom of the water tank

WELDER Fred S. Johnson puts together one of the giant sections of the tank's roof. Water tower will cost $65,000

Photos by O. B. Troup.

THIS IS IT—New water tower will be the second erected in Montgomery County since the start of the last war. The WSSC expects to put the tank into operation one month after its completion in mid-February

Revs. Shultz and Bell Join 'Bishop's Crusade'

The Rev. Paul E. Shult, rector of the Hamilton (Va.) Episcopal Church, and the Rev. W. W. Lloyd Bell, rector of the St. Timothy's Episcopal Church here, will conduct services in the Herndon Church today, Monday and Tuesday at 8 p. m.

The services are part of the Virginia Diocese "Bishop's Crusade" to reach persons "indifferent to the church," and to enlist lay workers for ministerial aid.

Huskies to Come East

Seattle, Feb. 1 (AP).—The University of Washington reported today that it had decided to send its varsity, junior varsity and freshman crews to participate in the Poughkeepsie Regatta June 21 on the Hudson.

AMG May Free Imitator of Hitler Idea

Giessen, Germany, Feb. 1 (U.P.)—Military government officials are holding an arrogant, 24-year-old German who brazenly sputters Adolf Hitler's philosophy of the master Teuton race—but they will probably have to release him because he has violated no laws.

Hans Stimming, who looks like Errol Flynn despite his long, dirty blond hair and clipped mustache, said he would lead a world state dominated by "the spiritual and physical leaders of the world—the Germanic peoples."

His organization, he said, extends into the four occupation zones. He displayed organizational lists as proof.

Military government officials have as yet been unable to prove he has an illicit organization. He has committed no illegal act, they say. Since he advocates a "waiting game" until the occupation forces leave Germany, he cannot be charged with plotting against the Americans.

Stimming, fuehrer of the group "Wicking" (which he said means "Viking"), was betrayed by a briefcase which he forgot on a train.

Not only all western Europeans, but also England, "whose people are of Germanic stock," and a large part of the United States would follow him, he said.

"The lesser races will be barely allowed to exist," he said. "But since they will have to shift for themselves, they will eventually cease to exist."

He says he will tolerate Hitler if he is still alive but will not allow him to be fuehrer.

"This is my idea and I relinquish my leadership to no one," Stimming stated firmly.

Although Stimming has fully explained his program to Army investigators, he has been held since December 28 without charges. He may have to be freed without trial because he has committed no discoverable overt acts.

Columbians Head Arrested on Morals Charge

Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 1 (U.P.)—Homer Loomis, jr., who preaches a strict morality to members of the Columbians, Inc., spent 14 hours in the jail bullpen today on a morals charge.

Loomis, founder of the antiracial organization, and one of the Columbian office workers, Miss Betty Penland, were arrested in a downtown hotel at 1 a. m. Both were charged with disorderly conduct and released on bond.

Returning to jail was a routine for Loomis, who currently is under indictment on charges of illegal possession of dynamite, riot and usurpation of police authority. He was free under $7000 bond on these charges when arrested again.

Loomis heatedly denied the morals charge, telling police he and his companion were engaged in work for the Columbians when they were arrested.

Young R. I. Woman's Murder Puzzles Police

Pawtucket, R. I., Feb. 1 (AP).—The body of a young woman who had been stabbed in the back and throat was found late today in a lonely stretch of woodland near Ten Mile River and a medical examiner said she had been dead only four to six hours.

Clad in sport shoes, yellow bobby sox, a print dress and a light grey coat, the body lay in a patch of damp, soggy swampland about 100 yards from a dirt road known locally as "Lovers' Lane." The woman was about 20 or 25 years old. No weapon was found.

Glass Backstop Gets Players' OK

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Cards Lining Up Track Schedule

Gratified by the excellent progress of his rookie Catholic University trackmen, Coach Dorsey Griffith last night announced that he'll enter them in a number of winter meets as a tune-up for the biggest outdoor campaign ever attempted by the Brooklanders.

The Cardinals have received an invitation to a dual meet with Virginia at Charlottesville on February 22, and also have a bid to the annual indoor meet at Baltimore the same night. March 1, C. U. will compete in the fifth annual Southern Invitational Indoor Meet at Chapel Hill, which replaces the old Southern Conference meet, and individual runners may compete in the national AAU championships at New York and the first annual Seton Hall games at South Orange, N. J.

Texas Loops Call For Gambling War

Dallas, Tex., Feb. 1 (U.P.)—The Texas Baseball League today joined other organized sports groups in strengthening its forces for a war against increased gambling in sports.

A league resolution adopted at the opening session of the regular winter meeting bars persons in civilian clothing from the playing field, the bench and the clubhouse before, during or after a game, and also forbids players in uniform from mingling with spectators under the same conditions.

The resolution, which also called for "strengthened efforts" to halt gambling at parks, specifically exempted members of the press and radio from the ban.

School Forfeits Unbeaten Record

Falls City, Nebr., Feb. 1 (AP).—Falls City High School authorities were busy today mailing letters of apology to all opposing schools and forfeiting all games in their unbeaten 1946 football season and six of eight basketball victories.

Acting Principal R. W. Sympson said the action was taken because it was discovered Jack Oslin, star player in both sports, was ineligible. Sympson said Oslin was recorded as having entered school in September, 1943, although the date should have been September, 1942. As a result Falls City forfeits its Southeastern Nebraska League championship.

Girls Friendly Elects

Allen Hawthorne has been elected president of the newly-organized Younger Group of the Junior Girls' Friendly Society, St. Timothy's Episcopal Church at Herndon, Va. Other officers are Arm Sager, vice president; Dean Yates, secretary; Mary Rust, treasurer; Mrs. W. W. Lloyd, bell leader; Gayle Yates, program chairman; Martha Rust, social chairman; Betty Ann Hodges, song leader.

Bond Hearing In Arlington Set for Feb. 13

By Roger B. Farquhar
Post Reporter

The Arlington County Board yesterday set February 13 at 8 p. m. for a public hearing on a proposed multi-million dollar bond issue for general county improvements.

At that time, citizens will be given an opportunity to express their views on the proposed bond issue which the countyboard has indicated may be in the vicinity of six million dollars.

County administrative heads last year prepared a list of needed general improvements, including street and storm sewer works, sewage disposal, a county incinerator and improvements to county buildings, which totaled about nine million dollars.

Believing that the public probably would not approve a bond issue of that magnitude when it was coupled with a proposed school bond issue of several million dollars, the board ordered the list pared down to approximately six million dollars.

County Manager Frank C. Hanrahan told the board yesterday he would have the revised list of proposed improvements completed by next Saturday.

Mrs. Cannon Makes Request

The February 13 public hearing was set on a request made by Mrs. Florence Cannon, chairman of the Arlington Civic Federation's committee on revenues and expenditures. Supporting the move were Mrs. Caroline Planck, president of the Arlington League of Women Voters, and Neil Foss, president of the Westover Civic Association.

A suggestion by board member Daniel A. Dugan that the school board sit with the county board on thatdate for a joint hearing was overruled.

A step to shorten the regular board meetings, held every other Saturday, was taken when the board voted to initiate a policy of holding a nightly meeting, the second Tuesday of every month, at which only zoning requests would be considered.

Zoning requests already on file will be handled as advertised on Saturday mornings, it was explained, but all future requests will be advertised for the night sessions. Planning Engineer C. L. Kinnier said the new policy could not take effect until after March 1.

Delay Rate Protest

Clifton G. Stoneburner, secretary of the Arlington Public Utilities Commission, reported that he and Dr. Laurence S. Knappen, recently elected PUC member had been advised not to take immediate action protesting the recent rate increase allowed the B. & P. Telephone Co. of Virginia.

The Virginia League of Municipalities, Stoneburner said, is conducting a poll of other communities to determine which of them might be interested in joining the Arlington protest.

The county board yesterday raised the membership of the PUC from five to seven members and named as new members Mrs. Beulah Goss, Neil Foss and Howard W. Lang. Reappointed were Stoneburner and William G. Watt. Elected at the last county board meeting were Dr. Knappen and Gustave Moe.

The board also voted 3 to 2 to include County Manager Frank C. Hanrahan in the benefits of the county retirement plan. Opposing the move were Dugan and Basil DeLashmutt.

Named as members of a new veterans housing committee which will cooperate with the similar metropolitan area agency were Carroll Wright, M. A. Mace, Neil Foss, Charles Moos, Cameron Dye and Daniel A. Dugan.

At the last board meeting, action was taken to obtain clarification of on-the-job-training for county veterans. Yesterday, a report was read stating that 40 veterans were studying related training at Washington-Lee High School, and 50 local firms had been approved for on-the-job-training.

Hears Plea for Bridge

A scheduled report from the county manager on his recommendations on the 40-hour, 5-day work week for county employes was deferred for two weeks.

The board voted to share on an equal basis with the State Highway Department the cost of constructing sidewalks on Lee blvd., and heard a request from Fairlington citizens that a bridge be built over Shirley Memorial hwy. connecting north and south Fairlington.

Rezoning requests were denied at 3422 Columbia pike (1 family restricted and 2 family residential to residential apartment), 723 N. Wakefield st. (1 family restricted, 2 family residential to residential apartment), 2826 S. Arlington Ridge rd. (1 family residential to local commercial), and 1725 N. Moore st. (general commercial to light manufacturing).

The board granted zonings requested at 5048 Lee hwy. (1 family residential to local commercial) and 2810 N. 10th st. (for construction of a filling station) and continued for two weeks an application for rezoning of property at 6300 block Little Falls rd. (1 family residential to a lower 1 family residential classification.)

Somoza Policy Faces Crisis In Nicaragua

Managua, Nicaragua, Feb. 1 (AP).—Nicaragua's eligible voters, about a tenth of the population of this small Central American Republic, will decide at the polls tomorrow whether to continue the policies championed by President Anastasio Somoza.

President Somoza, who has ruled the republic for ten years, supports Dr. Leonardo Arguello, 70, physician and former minister of the interior, who is the presidential candidate of the National Conservative and National Liberal parties. Enoc Aguado Farfan, 63, former vice president, is the candidate of a conservative party made up largely of landed planters and a liberal group.

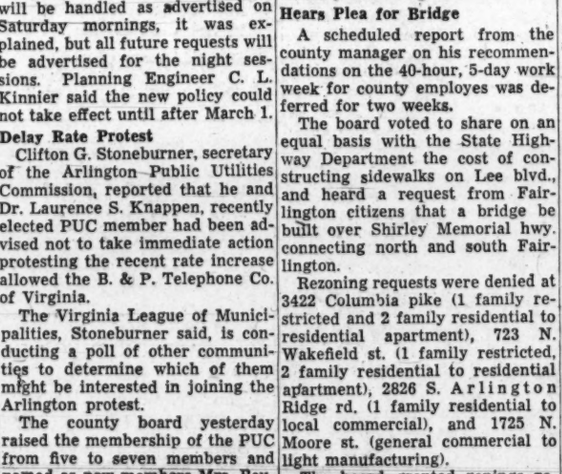
The campaign has developed into a strong personal attack on President Somoza with the opposition calling him a "dictator." However, some of Somoza's severest critics have been permitted to return from exile to attack him.

Aguado said he felt he had little chance of election.

France's Villemain Wins European Welter Title

Paris, Feb. 1 (U.P.)—Robert Villemain of France won the European welterweight boxing championship tonight when defending champion, Ernie Roderick of England, was unable to answer the bell for the tenth and final round.

Wife Tells of Rape . . .



Associated Press WIREPHOTO

KIDNAPED BY FOUR MEN—Mrs. Phoebe Hill, 25, and her husband, Radio Commentator Max Hill, pictured in Syosset N. Y., after she told police that four men had kidnaped her, raped and robbed her before freeing her on Long Island. Mrs. Hill holds her pet dog, Bruno von Jumbuk

NATIONS

From Page 1

together with organizational changes in the department to give Austin clearer, faster and more authoritative policy guidance.

In the past year the American lines of authority on the U. N. have made little rhyme or reason. Foreign governments have been bewildered in trying to discover any single line of American policy, or where it came from.

That the "system" worked at all was the result of the good sense and friendly personal relationships of most of the Americans involved on U. N. affairs.

When Edward R. Stettinius sat on the Security Council he got his policy guidance, in theory, from Undersecretary Dean Acheson in Washington. John G. Winant, on the Economic and Social Council, got his from Undersecretary Will Clayton and from subordinates in Clayton's economic offices.

As for Bernard M. Baruch on the Atomic Energy Commission, there is no evidence that he took instructions from anybody, unless, perhaps, in an occasional telephone talk with Secretary Byrnes or once in a while with President Truman.

Integration Improved

Baruch's sudden resignation has made for better integration, since Austin now serves both on the Security Council and on the Atomic Energy Commission, as most other countries' chief representatives do.

Now Austin has pulled the wires together still further. Francis Biddle, the new American representative on the Economic and Social Council, and Francis Bowes Sayre, on the Trusteeship Council, will be in a sense his deputies. Secretary Marshall, who knows something about lines of command, would have insisted on such a change even if Austin had not insisted on it himself.

There are, however, more deep-seated defects in the present "system," and they will have to be tackled in earnest before American policy can come straight and clear to the delegates at Lake Success.

Organization Faulty

One of these is faulty organization within the State Department; the other is the independent and sometimes irresponsible pushing and pulling among various executive departments and Congress over issues affecting the United Nations.

In the State Department itself there is an ably staffed division of international organization affairs, which is supposed to guide American delegates on political issues at Lake Success. The division has mushroomed so that it now has 275 employes. It was this division that provided technical help and a good deal of leadership for the American delegation at the recent U. N. Assembly.

It has suffered, however, from lack of status in the department, and from an out dated conception of its job today it is merely part of an office of special political affairs, whose office chief meets regularly with the heads of the so-called geographical officers for Europe, the Near East and the rest.

Turns to Clayton or Thorp

But when the U. N. delegation needs guidance on economic affairs, it turns directly to Undersecretary Will Clayton or Assistant Secretary Willard Thorp. When the American delegation to UNESCO—the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization—needs police guidance, it turns directly to Assistant Secretary William Benton.

Often officials here in Washington try to direct the U. N. delegation on day-to-day tactics as well as on policy. When an economic subject comes up at the United Nations—such as relief for Europe—one of Clayton's officials usually dashes up to Lake Success, sits at the committee table for a day, and then uses the return half of his commutation ticket back to Washington.

Just a Branch Office

The delegation office in New York has come to be regarded as nothing but a branch office of the State Department. What Senator Austin wants is clearer policy guidance from home but at the same time greater freedom in working out the day-to-day tactics of getting that policy accepted by other member nations.

For all these reasons it is being suggested that United Nations affairs at the department be handled by an assistant secretary, with competent deputies in the various fields of U. N. activity. The entire Division of International Organization Affairs would be abolished, under plans now being considered, and its work dispersed among the various sections of the department.

Relatively Easy Reform

This kind of reform is relatively easy compared to the job of getting an American foreign policy out of the Administration as a whole. No one pretends that the United States speaks with any consistent voice in international organizations. The tug-of-war between economic and political policy-makers in many Government departments affects the American role in the World Bank, in the Food and Agriculture Organization and in many of the activities of the Economic and Social Council.

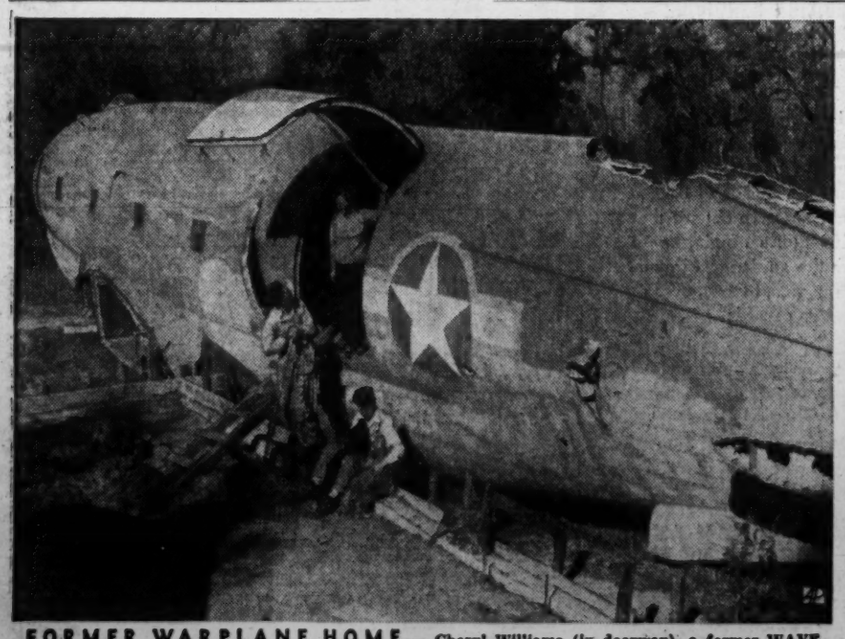
There are many other examples of a "split personality" in American foreign policy, and probably nothing short of a Cabinet secretariat can bring a consistent policy to bear on former Senator Austin's work at Lake Success.

Is Making Headway

At any rate, Austin has been making headway in clearing up confusion. He now has the support of the President and the Secretary of State in that enterprise; he also has the support of Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, who worked hard at Lake Success during the Assembly to bring order out of the chaos of American fiscal and budgetary relationships to U. N. agencies. If Austin fails, it will not be for lack of trying.

New Prexy for Clark U.

Worcester, Mass., Feb. 1 (U.P.)—Dr. Howard B. Jefferson, a 45-year-old native of Norwalk, Ohio, was inaugurated today as the third president of Clark University, succeeding Dr. Wallace W. Atwood, who retired after serving 26 years.



FORMER WARPLANE HOME — Cheryl Williams (in doorway), a former WAVE lieutenant, and Jean Sutherland (seated) talk with Errol Leeman, who is preparing a foundation for their new home—a former Army transport plane—at Riverside, Calif. They plan to divide the fuselage into rooms, cut windows, build a picket fence and call it "confusi-lodge."

The Washington Post

EDITORIALS *Commentators* | SECTION II

WASHINGTON: SUNDAY, FEBRUARY, 2, 1947

3 of 4 Allies Are Agreed:

Historic 'States' Will be Reich's New Framework

By Ferdinand Kuhn, Jr.
Post Reporter

THE historic States of Germany are coming back to life.

Their resurrection, in democratic form, has now been agreed upon by three of the four powers which will meet in Moscow next month to begin shaping a new Germany.

On the extent of the states' powers and on the exact nature of their relationship to a central German government there are many points of disagreement among the United States, Britain and France. But on the need of bringing the states back to life there is no disagreement at all.

Only Russia, so far, seems to be holding out for a strongly centralized Germany: a "unitary" state that could be tightly controlled from a new Berlin, and perhaps from Moscow as well.

The Foreign Ministers will have to reconcile these differences somehow. It will be one of their hardest but most absorbing tasks. For this time they will not simply be redrawing the map of Europe, as so many other peacemakers have tried to do after past wars.

They will be trying to build a new Germany out of the ruins: a Germany that will not terrorize its neighbors or hold the world to ransom again. To three out of four allies, the pre-Hitler German states are the building blocks that must be used.

Bismarck the Welder

WHEN Bach was writing his great chorales there were more than 300 independent states in what later came to be Germany.

When Goethe died at Weimar, after the Napoleonic tide had surged over Germany, there were still more than 200 kingdoms, principalities, duchies and city-states in German-speaking Europe.

Bismarck's Prussia became the biggest of them, and its mailed fist dominated the rest. Even in the Kaiser's Germany, however, the major states survived and had an important administrative and cultural part to play.

The Weimar republic of the 1920's did away with their princelings and their other medieval trappings, but kept the administrative structure of 17 of the states. It even allowed one of them, Bavaria, to keep its own diplomatic representative at the Vatican.

It was not until Hitler swept the states away—"for a thousand years," as he thought—that Germany became completely totalitarian, controlled to its farthest reaches by the national secret police and by orders from Berlin.

So there is much more than historical sentiment in the belief of the three western allies that the states must be the building blocks of Germany today. The older German generation, at least, is used to them. There is a good modern tradition in Germany of leaving state affairs in the hands of the states.

And some officials here believe—perhaps too hopefully—that if Germany is stripped of armaments, if Prussia is broken up, and if the states are endowed with the greatest possible powers of their own, Germany may not be able to menace the world again.

The Foreign Ministers will try to weaken and control Germany so that it will not make war, yet not to weaken it so much that it cannot be a going concern. The German states are one device that will be tried for accomplishing these apparently conflicting purposes.

Whether the device will work, and give effective government, is quite another matter.

France Acts First

LAST week the French government submitted its plan for the future political structure of Germany. It was the first to come from Paris or from any of the Big Four capitals. It was a somewhat extreme, but carefully thought out, statement of the case for making the states strong and the central government weak if not impotent.

In many of its essential ideas it was close to American and British thinking on the subject, although no final American or British plan has yet emerged.

The French plan would divide Germany into a number of states linked in a very loose federation. Each of the states would be free to work out its own constitution in any form it chose—on condition, of course, that it be democratic.

The states would have all powers except those specifically given to the federal government. That is to say, they would handle their own education, police, public health and other local functions. They would even have the right to send diplomatic representatives to neighboring states, and, if necessary, conclude agreements with the neighbors on matters of common concern.

Thus Bavaria might have a representative in Switzerland, and Westphalia one in Holland. This is a flourish that finds no favor whatever in Washington or London, but otherwise the French plan has many features that are liked in the other western capitals.

The French would leave to the federal government only the control of finance, transportation, posts and telegraphs, and national economic matters, including, presumably, the control of customs and foreign trade.

U. S. Ideas Crystallized

AFTER receiving a copy of the French plan last week, Secretary of State George Marshall began studying some of the American plans for Germany that have been evolved at the State Department over the last few years. There have been endless meetings on the subject, and endless studies, recently distilled into a single set of recommendations to the new Secretary.

On the future role of the states, they are strikingly close to the French plan. They envisage between 15 and 20 states—the number depending on what is done to break up Prussia. The states will have residual powers—that is, all powers except those specifically allotted to the federal government.

They would introduce into all of Germany the example of the three "laender," or states, which are functioning with increasing success in the American occupation zone.

It would be inaccurate to use the phrase "United States of Germany" to describe what the State Department has in mind, if that means a German counterpart of the present-day United States of America. Secretary Byrnes put the phrase into the prepared text of his famous speech at Stuttgart on September 6, but deleted it when he discovered the misconceptions it would cause.

The twentieth-century United States has become far more centralized than would be safe in the case of Germany. It would be more accurate to say that the American plans contemplate a Germany about as loosely knit as the United States was in Jefferson's day—with the addition, of course, of central powers over railroads and telegraphs, which did not exist when the United States was young.

Yielding on Ruhr

THE main differences between French and American thinking on the political structure of Germany concern the Ruhr and the federal legis-

Continued on Page 6, Column 1.

Record Proves Supreme Court 'Blocs' a Myth

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LATEST PORTRAIT OF THE SUPREME COURT. Left to right, sitting, Justice Frankfurter, Justice Black, Chief Justice Vinson, Justice Reed, Justice Douglas; standing, Justice Rutledge, Justice Murphy, Justice Jackson, Justice Burton

By Dillard Stokes
Post Reporter

CHIEF JUSTICE VINSON'S leadership shows up plainly in the Supreme Court's record for the first half of this term.

An analysis of the decisions shows, too, that some ideas that are widely held about the high court do not fit the facts.

For instance, Frankfurter is not the foremost dissenter, Black and Jackson are not outstandingly at loggerheads on the law, and the court is not much behind with its work.

Nor are there two clear-cut factions on the bench. Yet by no means does it follow that there are no personal vendettas—as Jackson calls them—among the justices. The hearts that beat under the black silk robes have room for the same petty feelings that we are used to finding under blue serge and blue jeans.

Columnists have pretty well made public the strained atmosphere between Frankfurter and Douglas. Murphy is widely said to be on less than cordial terms with some of his brethren.

And Jackson took his feud with Black out of the gossip columns, and onto the first page, in his public statement after Mr. Vinson was named Chief Justice last summer. Jackson said then that the feud was so deep and bitter that it went to the reputation of the court for nonpartisan and unbiased decision. Besides that, he added, Black bullied him, and threatened him with "war."

There are these feuds and no doubt others. The point is, they do not show up in the rulings of the court.

Deceptive Averages

THERE have been 41 decisions since the court opened the current term last October, compared with 45 during the same period last year. Forty-one decisions by nine judges comes to an average of 4.5 per judge. Last year's average for the same period—when Jackson was at the Nuernberg trials and there were only eight judges on the bench—came to 5.6 decisions per judge.

That would seem to show the court lagging about one case per judge behind last year's record. But that's a small margin, and might be wiped out by decisions handed down tomorrow. Almost 50 cases have been argued and are ready for decision.

It ought to be noted, too, that six of these cases were held over from last year, for reargument.

Black and Douglas wrote 22—just over half—of the opinions that have come down so far this term and the other justices wrote 19. Here is the record for the whole court:

	Opinions	Dissents	Concurring Opinions	Total
Vinson	3	0	0	3
Black	11	1	1	13
Reed	1	3	0	4
Frankfurter	3	4	2	9
Douglas	11	2	0	13
Murphy	5	2	0	7
Jackson	3	1	2	6
Rutledge	3	1	6	10
Burton	1	3	0	4
All Justices	41	17	11	69

The court was unanimous in 21 of the cases that have been decided this term, so it is to the other 20 that we must look for the trend of division. And it is here that Mr. Vinson's leadership shows up. The majority has been with him more often than with any of his colleagues.

Here is the record:

	With the Majority	% with Majority	With the Minority
Vinson	16	84.2	3
Douglas	14	73.6	5
Murphy	14	73.6	5
Rutledge	14	70	6
Black	13	68.4	6
Frankfurter	13	65	5
Jackson	11	61.1	7
Reed	10	58.8	7
Burton	10	50	10
Average per judge	12 7/9	64.7	6 2/9

Now, of course, it might just as well be said that Mr. Vinson has more often been with the majority. If that were the case, it would follow that the Chief Justice has been holding back, and adding a "me, too" when he saw how the court was going to rule. Which does not sound at all like Fred Vinson, the tough wartime Economic Stabilizer, or the hard-boiled tax expert who used to be in Congress. Nor does it quite fit the record,

Continued on Page 5, Column 4.

The Gallup Poll

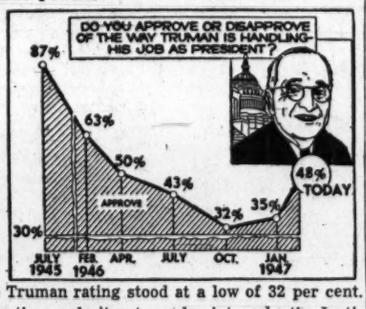
Truman's Popularity Up 16 Pct. Since Fall

By George Gallup
Director, American Institute of Public Opinion

POLITICAL observers who have been counting President Truman out of the 1948 presidential race have failed to take into account the President's recuperative powers.

While his personal popularity rating is still a long way from its high of 87 per cent in July of 1945, it has bounced back with remarkable vigor since last October, just before the elections.

At the present time 48 per cent of the voters say they approve of the kind of job the President is doing. This is a jump of 16 percentage points since October, when the Truman rating stood at a low of 32 per cent.



In gauging the President's popularity at regular intervals, the Institute has field reporters ask this question of voters in every State:

"Do you approve or disapprove of the way Mr. Truman is handling his job as President?"

	TODAY	Jan. '47	Oct. '46
Approve	48%	35%	32%
Disapprove	39	47	53
No Opinion	13	18	15

The trend of Mr. Truman's popularity, after hitting a high point just before VJ-Day, was steadily downward until just before the election.

Since that time, the Institute has found Mr. Truman moving along the comeback trail.

The trend is shown in the table below:

	Approve	Disapprove	No. Op.
July, 1945	87%	3%	10%
October	82	9	9
November	75	14	11
February, 1946	63	22	15
April	50	36	14
July	43	45	12
October	32	53	15
January, 1947	35	47	18
TODAY	48	39	13

While the effect of each of President Truman's many actions in recent weeks cannot be precisely measured, he has of course slugged it out with John L. Lewis, presented a cooperative message to a Republican Congress, presented his budget message with heavy slashes, appointed General Marshall Secretary of State, helped in guiding the Nation into friendlier international relations. All of these actions received widespread press and public approval.

Big Gain Among GOP

A BREAKDOWN of the findings in today's survey reveals that the President has regained lost ground in every major population group.

Since October, Mr. Truman's popularity has jumped 13 percentage points among Democratic voters, 22 percentage points among Republican voters, 18 points among professional and business people, 17 percentage points among white collar workers, 26 percentage points among farmers, 13 points among manual workers, 8 percentage points among union members.

His rating at present among the major population groups is shown in the following table.

By Politics	Approve	Disapprove	No. Op.
Democratic	59%	30%	11%
Republicans	41	46	13
Ages			
21-29 Years	48	41	11
30-49 Years	48	38	14
50 and Over	50	37	13
Sex			
Men	49	40	11
Women	48	37	15
Occupations			
Professional and Business	41	50	9
White Collar	44	43	13
Farmers	59	28	13
Manual Workers	51	35	14
Labor Union Members	43	42	15

World Review

China, Holy Land Week's Sore Spots

By Francis W. Carpenter

NEW YORK, Feb. 1 (AP).—Grave situations beset Britain and the United States this week at strategic points of their far-flung world positions.

The British cleared the decks for action in Palestine.

They were worried by the collapse of treaty negotiations with Egypt, with the possibility of trouble along their Middle East lifeline.

Furthermore, the British agreed to independence for Burma—and hoped the Burmese would come along with the Commonwealth.

The United States frankly recognized failure in its attempts to mediate peace between the Chinese Communists and the Chinese Nationalist government. Attacks by Communist troops endangered the lines along which the United States troops must move in leaving China.

Elsewhere on the international front:

1. The United States was ready for the arms-atomic debate in the United Nations Security Council, expected to begin Tuesday.

2. The State Department voiced its displeasure over Poland's elections.

* * * *

Palestine

THE situation in Palestine became more tense as the week progressed.

The British, trying to find a plan that will satisfy both the Jews and the Arabs, convened a Palestine conference in London Monday. It made no progress.

In the Holy Land, the Irgun Zvai Leumi, Jewish underground group, kidnaped two Britons as hostages for Dov Bel Gruner, alleged Irgun member sentenced to death for an attack on a police station. The hostages later were released. The sentence was stayed.

There were reports that Brit-

Continued on Page 5, Column 6

Gallery Glimpses

The Paying Public's King of the Capitol

By Robert C. Albright
Post Reporter

SENATORIAL courtesy, that old rule against "personally obnoxious" presidential appointments, took on a double meaning last week.

In fact, a rash of all the little courtesies broke out among Senate employes themselves. It appeared like a measles epidemic.

Senate Sergeant at Arms Edward F. McGinnis ushered in the new era. He drilled the parlor virtues into all help under his command, from doorkeepers to Capitol cops.

McGinnis is the much-decorated World War II naval commander elected by the Senate to Wall Doxey's old job. A political guy himself, he changed his staff in a twinkling to models of etiquette even Senators might copy.

One by one he called employes into his office and announced the new rules.

"It's going to be our job to be courteous," he said.

"From now on, you're to stand up when you talk to people. You're to say 'Sir' and 'Ma'am.' These folks who come up here pay your salaries and mine. We're going to treat them right."

The staff was impressed.

That very afternoon an elevator operator brought his lift up short; summoned aid to oblige a visitor.

"Hey, Senator!" he hailed a startled member. "Here's a customer wants to know where the hearing room is."

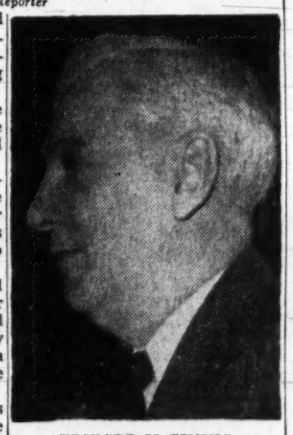
* * *

Bricker's Backstop

WHEN Senator John W. Bricker bows to Senator Robert A. Taft for the 1948 Republican presidential nomination, he will keep one foot in the door.

Bricker's decision to support Taft leaked to the press weeks ago. Ohio's former Governor never made it official but he will any day now.

When Bricker takes the leap,



EDWARD McGINNIS
. . . Strong on etiquette

friends say he will make it clear that he expects Ohio's convention delegation to swing over to him if Taft doesn't make it.

Bricker's reservation is based on the same tantalizing doubt now intriguing other GOP presidential hopefuls: A Taft-Dewey deadlock. If Taft and Dewey run a dead heat, it's anybody's GOP nomination. Bricker wants in on the breaks.

An informal poll last week of Ohio's Republican House members uncovered these interesting reactions on that State's dual billing:

All but a conservative handful on the Ohio delegation had swung over to Taft. Extreme conservatives on the delegation favored Bricker because Taft was "moving to the left."

The Ohio delegation appeared unanimous on one point only: "Bricker would make a better can-

Continued on Page 6, Column 4.

Their 'Wallow' Is a Capital Institution

A New Breed's Joining the Carabaos

By John G. Norris
Post Reporter

AT THE Statler next Saturday night there'll be another of those annual stag dinners which are as peculiarly a part of life in the Nation's Capital as the Washington Monument, the Chesapeake blue crab or bourbon and branch water.

Traditionally, local historians note, the Gridiron Club dines in December, the Alfalfa in January, and with February comes the Carabao "Wallow."

The three groups and their big dinners are authentic Washingtoniana. Nowhere else in the world are they—or could they be—duplicated.

All three have several things in common: (1) a guest and membership list filled with the great and near-great; (2) amateur entertainment in which members give songs and skits satirizing current political issues and figures; (3) plenty to drink and eat.

Of the three, the group giving this Saturday's affair is probably the least known to the public. The Gridiron, of course, is a far-famed club of top Washington correspondents. The Alfalfa Club is made up of prominent Washington businessmen, Government officials and Congressmen. The Military Order of the Carabao is the dining and drinking club of the Army and Navy "brass hats."

Dragon Killers

FOUNDED in Manila back in 1900, it soon shifted its headquarters to Washington and has been staging its annual "wallows" here ever since.

The story of its origin:

At the close of the Boxer Rebellion in China, officers of the American, British, Russian, French, German and Japanese armies which took part in the fighting met in Pekin and formed the Order of the Dragon. When leaders of the loot-laden United States forces returned to the Philippines after the Boxer campaign, they lorded it over military and naval men who had stayed behind.

Several of the latter got together at the bar of the Manila Army and Navy Club one night and formed an order of their own. To rub it in on the wearers of the gold badge of the Order of the Dragon, they took as the symbol of their order the

Continued on Page 2, Column 4.

'Cooperation' Continues

GOP Firing First Volley in Word War Next Week

By Edward T. Folliard
Post Reporter

A TOTALITARIAN would find it incomprehensible, but the chances are that it will work out all right: The Nation's two great political parties are getting ready to bombard each other in a war of words—at the same time continuing their policy of "cooperation."

The partisan shelling will begin next week, as the Republicans stage country-wide rallies to mark the birthday of Abraham Lincoln. The keynote of the GOP oratory can be forecast easily: Capture of the whole National Government in '48.

Some time after Lent, on a date yet to be set, will come the counterfire of the Democrats as they whoop it up at a $100-a-plate Jackson Day dinner here, and at others less costly dinners in scores of cities and towns.

To call these oratorical sprees a prelude to the 1948 presidential campaign would hardly be justified, considering that the '48 conventions will be more than a year off. Still, they might be revealing, especially in the case of the Democrats.

Hannegan's System

EVENTUALLY, two questions must be answered by the Democrats in view of what happened to them in the '46 election:

1. What is to be done about the left wing of the party, that element of which Henry A. Wallace was spokesman when he was in the Truman Cabinet?

2. To what extent will the Democrats, in the future, glorify the late Franklin D. Roosevelt and attempt to cash in on his memory?

The last Jackson Day dinner, held at the Mayflower Hotel on March 23, 1946, was a good tip-off to the kind of campaign the Democrats were going to conduct later in the year. President Truman was, of course, the orator of the evening. Sharing the honors with him was Wallace, then Secretary of Commerce.

One name dominated all others in the speeches, and that was the name of Franklin D. Roosevelt. Old Andy Jackson ran far behind.

Postmaster General Robert E. Hannegan, in his role as chairman of the Democratic National Committee, already had decided that Wallace was to be the No. 1 orator of the 1946 campaign. He had decided, too, that the emphasis in campaign oratory and literature was to be on Roosevelt—a decision that was carried out so thoroughly that recordings of Roosevelt's voice were broadcast in the closing days of the campaign.

Wrong Turn

AFTER it was all over, and the Democrats, suffering from some of the worst breaks in American political history, had lost control of Congress, Hannegan's strategy came in for a good deal of criticism. Some of the critics were to be found in Mr. Truman's own intimate circle.

The astonishing thing, as they saw it, was that Hannegan aimed the whole Democratic appeal to the political left, and this at a time when the country was swinging to the conservative right.

Hannegan has plenty of defenders, foremost among them being the leader of the party, President Truman. In telling reporters recently that he wanted Hannegan to stay on as chairman of the Democratic National Committee (and also as Postmaster General), Mr. Truman said that he thought the 43-year-old Missourian had done a good job as party strategist.

The chances are that Mr. Truman, like a lot of others, feels that the Democrats would have taken a beating in '46 no matter what their strategy.

Still Optimistic

IT IS expected that the Chief Executive again will be the principal orator at this year's Jackson Day dinner. Will he then give any hint as to his own plans for '48? Probably not. There really would be no point in showing his hand so far in advance.

Mr. Truman's associates seem to take it for granted that he will be the Democratic presidential nominee next year. They realize that, as of today, the odds are in favor of the Republican nominee if he is a good one. Still they are by no means downhearted. They think the Boss, as they call Mr. Truman, is doing all right nowadays, and they feel pretty good about it.

(Today's Gallup Poll, which appears elsewhere on this page, justifies their good spirits. It shows 48 per cent approve of the President, a rise of 16 points since October.)

It is doubtful if there has been an American election in modern times that left so little bitterness among party leaders as that on November 5, 1946. This being so, the oratorical pummeling that the two parties will give each other as they honor Lincoln and Jackson ought not seriously to affect the policy of cooperation that was proclaimed on Armistice Day.

'Secret' Italicized

Gen. Marshall's Plugged 'Leaks'

By Bert Andrews

GEORGE C. MARSHALL was sworn in as Secretary of State 11 days ago and he has had so little to say publicly since then that some of the men around the department are beginning to dub him "the silent secretary."

However, some bits of evidence as to the Marshall way of doing business are beginning to come to light. The most important of them:

1. The State Department has become more security conscious.

2. Marshall has had special studies prepared for him by all major divisions of the department on the problems they deal with, and he is passing a lot of hours perusing them.

3. He is trying to eliminate many of the time-wasting ordeals of his job. As, for example, when he staged a buffet luncheon at Blair House for all chiefs of missions in Washington, thus sparing them and him a succession of courtesy calls.

4. He has practically everybody in the department leaning over backward (this relates to the security stuff) to be sure there won't be any leaks.

5. He will not overdo the "silent" act and probably will blossom out with some news as soon as he feels he has something that will make a press conference worth while.

Byrnes Had the Idea

IT IS not clear yet whether Marshall is entirely responsible for the new attitude on security or whether he merely gave a push to a program prepared under former Secretary Byrnes.

The Byrnes program, put into document form by direction of Donald S. Russell, former assistant secretary for administration, and supplemented by a motion picture of the keep-it-dark type, reduces security warnings to common sense form.

While acknowledging that there isn't a foreign agent under every desk, it stresses that thousands of visitors pass through the department and that many are quick to pick up scraps of information—information which conceivably could be used to the detriment of the United States.

Whether the new emphasis on the docu-

Continued on Page 6, Column 5

Soviet System More Absolute

U. S., Last of Big Three To Unify Its Defense, Follows British Plan

By Alexander R. George

THE UNITED STATES will be the last of the Big Three powers to put its armed forces under unified control.

Russia announced last February that the Soviet army, navy and air force had been consolidated into a single Defense Commissariat under Stalin as supreme commander in chief. The Soviet press described the action as taken to prevent aggression and protect peace.

Britain's new central defense organization was announced last October and put into operation the first of the year.

Canada, Sweden and Norway also have unified commands under a single minister of defense. During the recent war the Germans had a heavily centralized command under the absolute authority of Hitler.

The British unified command is very similar to the American proposals awaiting action by Congress. Our new Secretary of National Defense, a civilian like British Defense Minister A. V. Alexander, would have over-all charge of Army, Navy and Air Forces with authority to establish common policies and programs for the three services.

Under the Secretary of National Defense would be separate departments of the Army, Air Force and Navy, each headed by a secretary having direct access to the President. The British counterparts are the Secretaries of State for War and for Air, and the First Lord of the Admiralty.

Similar War Councils

THE American plan provides that each of the three services retain its own military chief, corresponding to present Army Chief of Staff Eisenhower, Chief of Naval Operations Nimitz and Air Force Commander Spaatz. British opposites are Field Marshal Montgomery, Admiral Cunningham and Air Marshal Tedder.

Our Secretary of National Defense would head, with "power of decision," a War Council composed of Secretaries of the Army, Navy and Air Force, the military chiefs of the three services, and the Chief of Staff to the President if that office exists. The British Defense Minister presides over a somewhat similar council, called the Defense Committee.

A major objective of unified control is to increase economy and efficiency. Congress may provide for a single agency under the Secretary of Defense to procure common supplies for the three services. The British Defense Minister apportions available resources among the army, navy and air force and ties together production programs.

All-Powerful Boss

THE RUSSIAN unified command is simpler than the British or American plan. Premier Stalin himself is the defense boss, directly in over-all command of the military chiefs of the army, navy and air force. There are no civilian secretaries at the heads of the three services.

During the war Stalin had command of the army and air forces. The navy technically remained under Admiral of the Fleet Nikolai Kuznetzov, although he was subject to orders of the Defense Committee, of which Stalin was the active head. In the reorganization last year the Navy Commissariat was incorporated into the unified Defense Commissariat.

The army has long been the "big gun" of Russian defense. The navy has been comparatively tiny. The Red air force, while large in number of planes and pilots, was used during the war almost exclusively as a branch of the ground forces in field operations. It did only a small amount of long-distance heavy bombing.

Overweight on 'Plans'

THE GERMAN unified command was "topheavy," according to the British. At the top was the Fuehrer with absolute authority and close contact with the military. Then came the Oberkommando der Wehrmacht (OKW), a Nazi-dominated board of military brain-trusters which coordinated the strategy of the army, navy and air force. At the head of this board was General Keitel, Hitler's chief of staff.

When the British announced their unified command plan, they emphasized the importance of the chiefs of staff of the three services in preparing strategic plans. They said the German system failed because the planning staff of the Oberkommando was not drawn from headquarters of the operating ground, air and navy forces.

The British hold that the plans produced by the German OKW and handed to the operating headquarters often were found to be impractical. This cleavage between planning and carrying out plans was said to have set up antagonisms and to have nullified theoretical advantages of the German "master mind" system.

By the Associated Press

A Lot of Trouble for a 19-Year-Old

Case History of Boy Who Can't Make Bond

By Charles E. Davis, Jr.
Post Reporter

MAYBE the bondsmen have lost faith in Clarence J. Craddock, the 19-year-old problem boy. At least none of them has offered to put up the $10,000 which would give Craddock temporary freedom from District Jail.

CRADDOCK

Craddock has been there since December 6. He made three other stops at the jail in 1946 but each time was freed on bond. And—police say—he pulled off another job of robbery or housebreaking after each release.

As matters stand now, Craddock, whose scuffles with the law began at the age of nine, has been convicted on one robbery charge and faces trial on six indictments charging robbery, housebreaking, grand larceny and unauthorized use of an automobile.

As one reporter phrased it when Craddock was convicted of robbery on January 9, this marks Craddock's formal debut as an adult felon. As a juvenile, he compiled an "undergraduate" record which dismayed authorities. Yet he is a hard boy to figure.

In December, 1943, Craddock enlisted in the Navy at Richmond. He was only 15, but he lied about his age.

That doesn't indicate an embryo Dillinger.

Mother Tried Hard

THE family background may have been a big factor. Heavy drinking is mentioned in the records, and the family was on relief in 1928, the year the boy was born.

The records speak highly of the mother and of her efforts to keep the family on even keel. It wasn't easy, though, for her husband's employment was irregular.

There were five other children, three boys and two girls. One of the other boys got in trouble, too, and spent time in reformatories.

Craddock was a cherub-faced boy when District police first picked him up in October, 1937. The charge was taking property without right. Juvenile Court placed him on probation.

The boy was 11 when next picked up, and the charge was unlawful entry. Four days later six additional charges of unlawful entry were placed against him. The records do not show what disposition was made of the charges.

Craddock was arrested again on February 17, 1940, charged with tampering with parked automobiles. Again he was placed on probation. But when police seized him on April 8, 1940, for unlawful entry, he was committed to the Industrial Home School.

Craddock was a headache at the school. He was there less than five months but managed to run away five times. During two periods of freedom he was charged with housebreaking.

Happiest on Farm

AFTER his fifth break Craddock was sent to the National Training School for Boys. Even there he could not be kept within bounds. He ran away once and was at liberty for two days.

Craddock remained at the National Training School almost two years because parole authorities did not want to return him to his home environment here in the District. However, the family moved to a farm near Richmond in September, 1942, and it was decided to parole the boy.

During his stay on the farm and his subsequent hitch in the Navy, Craddock remained out of trouble. While on the farm he wrote one juvenile official here, "This is the happiest I have ever been in my life."

The boy was in Italy when his mother, worried about his safety, notified Naval authorities that he was under age. He was returned to Washington in September, 1944, and given a minority discharge.

One of those "bad breaks" which could turn a boy back in the wrong direction occurred the following November when local police arrested him as a purse snatcher. As a Federal parole violator, he was sent to the Federal Reformatory at Chillicothe, Ohio.

He had been wrongly accused. Another boy was later identified as the purse snatcher and Craddock was again paroled on December 4, 1944.

He kept out of trouble during 1945, although he was picked up in October by detectives who claimed he had been tampering with parked cars. No complaint was filed.

Graduate's Big Year

CRADDOCK celebrated his 18th birthday and his end as a juvenile on January 8, 1946. It was to be a big year for Craddock. He even got married.

Craddock and a companion, Eugene M. Mothershead, 33, married sisters of Thomas H. (Tommy) English, 34. Police captured the three brothers-in-law on September 30, 1946, in a grocery store at 1131 11th st. nw. They were charged with housebreaking.

Craddock's brothers-in-law both have police records dating back to 1930. The file on Mothershead shows more than 100 arrests. Police say English was a member of the notorious "Blackface Gang" which was broken up in 1935 when its leader, Morris Beck, was killed by a detective in a holdup.

Craddock's 1946 record shows a series of alleged "jobs," arrests, then freedom on bond.

He was arrested May 22, 1946, and charged with two counts of grand larceny and unauthorized use of an automobile. He was released on bond June 11.

Craddock is alleged to have committed two housebreakings and one robbery while free on bond.

He was rearrested July 21 when he and two companions were captured following the brutal yoke robbery of Paul Davis, 52, a fruit vendor at 513 11th st. nw. Again he managed to get free on bond, this time $1500.

Two Minor Interruptions

ON AUGUST 13 he was arrested for disorderly conduct and forfeited $5 collateral. On August 24 he was picked up by the Detective Bureau for investigation and released.

On September 30, Craddock and his brothers-in-law were surprised in the grocery store. Craddock got out this time on $2000 bond.

The next development, on November 27, was the armed robbery of Robert Schulman of 1315 Fort Stevens dr. nw. Schulman was robbed of more than $700 as he was entering his parked car in the 300 block of G st. sw. The thief fled with his car.

On December 6 police again picked up Craddock and charged him with the Schulman robbery. This time Municipal Court set bond at $10,000 and he's still detained.

Craddock has been convicted in the yoke robbery of the fruit vendor. Sentencing has been deferred until the probation officer makes a report to the court. And Craddock has six additional charges still to face.

It's quite a lot of trouble for a 19-year-old boy.

Wide World Photo

LIFE IN AN IRON LUNG is much more bearable, shared eight ways, says Mrs. Everbertha Gibson (right), who can now stay out of the lung eight days. She is shown in a bed-to-lung conversation with Ruth Hettinger of Baltimore

Baltimore Is Pioneer

Recovery is Swifter In Iron Lung 'Colony'

By Eleanor Griesmer

BALTIMORE, Feb. 1 (AP).—If you're traveling the long, hard road towards working your way out of an iron lung, you don't travel fastest by traveling alone.

That's the unanimous opinion of the eight iron lung infantile paralysis victims at Children's Hospital School, who make up the only respirator unit in the country.

"Maybe it's the morale boost—the competitive spirit to see who can stay out of his lung the longest," Mrs. Everbertha Gibson, one of the patients, explains. "Somehow, after being here a few weeks you find you can do without the respirator for longer and longer periods."

Mrs. Gibson was stricken with polio a year and a half ago in Poughkeepsie, N. Y. When she came here last fall she could stay out of the lung only a few hours at a time. Now she can stay out eight days.

Lesson for Nation

DR. GEORGE E. BENNETT, director of the hospital, explains it this way:

"Morale plays an important part in rehabilitating respirator patients. As soon as they overcome their fear of being out of the iron lungs they've made a first step toward reeducating their muscles and learning how to use accessory muscles so they can breathe independently."

This type of physiotherapy is a new approach to the long-term respirator cases. The center is in an early stage of development, but Bennett says "it ought to set a national pattern."

The center was set up last August with a $25,000 grant from the Maryland branch of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis. Patients have come from as far as Florida.

15 Vital Muscles

DIAPHRAGM muscles of respirator cases are so paralyzed they cannot breath without artificial aid—unless they are taught to use the 15 thoracic (chest) muscles to help relieve the burden on the diaphragm, Bennett says.

Victims of acute polio may be in respirators only a matter of weeks. Others, with more permanent damage, spend months in them, dependent on highly specialized mental and physical therapy.

Usually these patients are scattered over the country in hospitals which are not equipped to give them either the special care or the "lift" of being with other patients similarly afflicted.

Hope Woolley was a junior at Elmira College in Ithaca, N. Y., two and one half years ago, when the polio virus struck. She came here last October, able to stay out of a respirator only two and one half minutes at a time. She can stay out 14 minutes now.

Dr. Bennett estimates costs are cut almost in half by putting the patients in one unit. Individual care costs about $750 a month.

First Group Study

BESIDES the care these eight patients are getting, the center for the first time makes it possible to conduct research on a group of patients.

"The psychological as well as the physical results of confinement within the lung can be studied by a staff of trained psychiatrists, orthopedic specialists and neurologists," Bennett said.

"It's something about the atmosphere of the place—being able to wheel over and talk to a fellow patient—plus wonderful food," says Ruth Hettinger of Baltimore.

"I've been in a lung over a year. When I came here in September I could stay out seven days. Now it's 13. The encouraging part is to see the progress others make."

Arthur Gross, a Baltimore Negro, could stay out of the respirator two days at a time when he arrived here last fall. He expects to go home sometime this month—and he's leaving the artificial lung behind.

British Arms Chief Began as Preacher

BRITAIN'S first peacetime minister of defense, A. V. Alexander, is a former blacksmith's son who became a Baptist lay preacher and married on an income of $8 a week.

ALEXANDER

His father died when he was 15 months old. Left with a baby son and three little girls, his young mother struggled along as a corset maker. Albert had to leave school when he was 12 and take a job as office boy, but he went to technical classes at night. In time he became a clerk in the education department of the Somerset County Council, where he stayed nearly 20 years.

At 23 he married Esther Chapple, a school teacher and church worker. Her influence prompted him to take university courses by correspondence and to become a Baptist. It was the turning point in his career.

Climbed Through 'Co-Op'

FROM his study of religion he progressed to socialism; from lay preaching he learned public speaking; from the difficulties of living on his scanty salary he joined the Cooperative Society, a trading organization which gives its profits back to its members in the form of direct dividends on purchases. Five years later he was a director.

War came and he joined the Army as a private, rose to captain. When he was demobilized, at 36, he landed a London job as secretary to the parliamentary committee of the Cooperative Union.

The next step was Parliament. He walked into the House of Commons in 1922 on the Labor "Co-op" ticket. Within four years he was a junior minister. In 1929-1930 Alexander did his first stint as First Lord of the Admiralty. Under his impetus the building of light, fast cruisers was stepped up to counteract the German pocket battleship.

Churchill's Choice

WHEN Winston Churchill hurriedly left his desk at Admiralty House in 1940 to take over the Coalition government, he picked Alexander for his vacated job. It was a brilliant choice.

From his map-lined office Alexander controlled the movements of the navy across the seven seas. Not satisfied with a remote-control part, Alexander often went to sea and got to know how his sailors worked. A gifted pianist who plays by ear, he liked to entertain the sailors at their concerts and sing songs—sometimes incognito.

As Minister of Defense, Alexander will carry out the new peace draft program—a radical departure from British tradition. It calls for 18 months' compulsory service for all men reaching the age of 18, taking effect January 1, 1949. His job will not be done until the new system of collective security under the United Nations has been brought to life.

By British Information Services

Their "Wallow" Is a Capital Institution

A New Breed's Joining the Carabaos

Continued from Page 1

lowly water buffalo or carabao.

The carabao is the beast of burden of the Philippines. He is a patient, hard-working cow-like animal—as long as he can stay wet. Each day the carabao must wallow in muddy shallows, soaking up great quantities of something wet. Denied it, he turns into a crazed and formidable beast.

Membership in the order at first was limited to officers, war correspondents and enlisted men later commissioned who served in the Philippines during the Spanish War and Philippine Insurrection. Subsequently, sons of members and officers who served in the Philippines after this period were made eligible for associate membership.

Wilson Was Wroth

THE EARLY dinners were hilarious affairs. Invitations were much in demand. That in 1913 gave rise to a rather famous incident.

The skits and songs poked a great deal of good-humored fun at current Administration policies—particularly the "peace program" of Secretary of State William Jennings Bryan and Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels' order banning liquor from Navy ships.

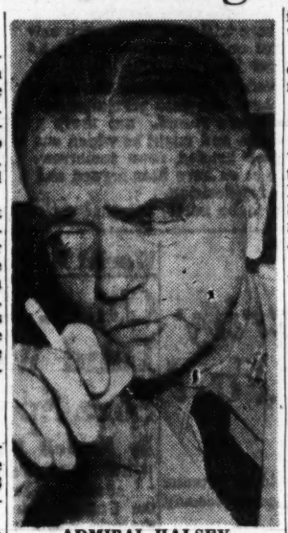
Though not on the program, the diners sang an old song which went something like this:

"Damn, damn, damn the Filipinos,
"Lazy, kragalack ladrones.
"Beneath the starry flag,
"We'll civilize 'em with a krag.
"And return us to our own beloved homes."

President Woodrow Wilson had not attended the dinner though he had just accepted honorary membership. But when he heard the newspaper accounts of the affair he hit the ceiling.

In sharp language described by the New York Sun as a "model for any pedagogue," the former Princeton schoolmaster publicly chided the officers for their "silly effervescences of childish wit" and failing to hold their profession "sacred."

Wilson's action brought on a cartoonist's and editorial writer's field day.



ADMIRAL HALSEY
. . . *Grand Paramount*

Star-Studded Roster

AMONG the order's past "Grand Paramount Carabaos"—are General MacArthur, Admiral William H. Standley, Gen. Frank T. Hines, Admiral Edward W. Eberle and Gen. John L. Hines.

Today the order is changed in two respects.

That old song about the Filipinos hasn't been sung for many years. Instead the Order of the Carabao is a prime factor in cementing good Philippine-American relations. A committee headed by Gen. Jonathan Wainwright is now raising funds to rebuild the Filipino Nurses Home in Manila.

And officers who served in or aided in the liberation of the Philippines in the last war have just been made eligible for regular membership. Fleet Admiral William F. Halsey—one of the new members—will be installed Saturday as new Carabao commander.

Life's Too Costly For Grave Diggers

Belem, Brazil (AP).—Living expenses in this northern Brazilian city have risen so high that even the grave diggers are asking an increase in pay. In their petition for better working hours and more money, they complained that they could take no vacation and should be reimbursed for this and for holiday work.

First He Needed an Alphabet

Eskimo Is Translating Bible Into Oral Tongue

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—"And John wasclothed bighumpanimal hair and hadabelton a pieceofskin and dideat insectsthatjumpand beesnottamed thatwhichbeeseat."

So goes a literal translation from the Inupiat of the King James version of St. Mark 1, 6; "And John was clothed with camel's hair, and with a girdle of skin about his loins; and he did eat locusts and wild honey," as it is being done by Roy Ahmaogak, for the Inupiat tribe of Eskimos in Alaska.

Mr. Ahmaogak, 48-year-old Inupiat who is studying for the ministry at the Presbyterian Theological Seminary in Bloomfield, N. J., explained the difficulty of translating the Bible into an unwritten language at the American Bible Society, 450 Park Avenue.

'Picture' Nouns

TWO problems had to be solved, he said: First, the development of a scientific alphabet which can properly express the sounds of the language; second, the expression of unfamiliar nouns in comprehensible forms.

In solving the latter problem, a camel becomes a "big hump animal;" sheep, "hornless goats;" pigs, "queer deer," and wheat is "grain from which you make flour."

Mr. Ahmaogak explained that while the 3,000 to 5,000 Inupiats—and members of other tribes who will understand the language—have no idea what wheat looks like, they do use flour. With him during the interview was Eugene A. Nida, secretary for versions of the Bible Society.

Words are run together when translated back into English, according to Mr. Nida, because the Inupiat language uses a beginning stem and attaches suffixes which, once attached, become an integral part of the word and very difficult to break up. The results include "some of the longest words in the world," he said.

For example, Mr. Ahmaogak took the sentence, "I am well pleased with thee." In Inupiat, it becomes all one word, "ivigaumatigiluatagikpin." The first ten letters make the stem, which is "well pleased."

Only Three Vowels

THE Roman alphabet is used, but only three vowels, "i," "a" and "u." For the long sound of the vowel, the letter is doubled. Twenty-one consonants are used, with diacritical markings to indicate different sounds. Mr. Nida said Eskimos who speak Inupiat and related dialects will probably have no trouble learning to read it in "three or four weeeks with an hour lesson each day."

Mr. Ahmaogak left Alaska for the first time last May to attend the Presbyterian General Assembly in Atlantic City. With the encouragement of Dr. J. Earl Jackman, secretary of the Unit of Work in Alaska of the Board of National Missions of the Presbyterian Church, he embarked on the translation project and decided to attend the seminary.

Educated through grade school at the government school in Barrow, he taught there for 14 years. He also was a hunter, trapper and whaler. He was a lay worker in the missions at Barrow and Wainright, which is 100 miles west of Barrow.

When he is ordained, he will be, so far as is known, the second ordained Eskimo minister in Alaska. He is married and has 11 children.

Mr. Nida said the Bible now has been officially translated into 1,068 languages, but that work on 1,000 more versions, among them the Inupiat, is in progress.

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Hour-Long Program to Include Jazz

Russia Tunes In U. S. This Month

By Rowland Evans, Jr.

"ETO NEW YORK—eto goloce iz Ameriki—"This is New York, this is the voice of America."

The voice of a State Department broadcaster will travel by short wave from this country to the Soviet Union for the first time February 17.

Every day at 1 p. m., New York time (9 p. m. in Moscow) the same Russian-speaking voice will reach across 5000 miles and penetrate the "Iron Curtain." It will bring the latest world news to thousands of Russian listeners, especially news of the United States.

Sponsored, written, directed and delivered by the State Department, the hour-long short wave broadcast will be beamed to European Russia and sections of the Trans-Ural region.

For two months State Department Russian experts have been at work organizing the technicians and script writers, all United States citizens, who will turn out news, music, drama and other features. They say the broadcast is designed to give the Russians "an accurate and fair picture of the United States."

News sources will be the State Department's own news-gathering service and some other news agencies, but not the Associated Press or the United Press. These two services declined to furnish news for fear it would suggest they were connected with the government of a country in which the press has always stood apart from government.

Two-Thirds Analysis

THE DAILY program will start off with 15 minutes of news, the first five of which will be straight news items after the fashion of any American newscast. The other 10 will be devoted to analyses and explanations of these items.

Russians have had little opportunity to become acquainted with many things we take for granted. So, if an important labor bill has been introduced in the House, for example, and it is reported during the first five-minute new t, the parliamentary procedure governing its age into law will be explained during the 10-minute period.

After the news will come 15 minutes of music, from folk music to jazz. The last half hour will be devoted to "features." A feature will consist perhaps of a review of a current best seller, an account of a new medical discovery or possibly a short dramatic skit portraying some part of the American scene.

The broadcast will be shortwaved from New York to a relay station at Munich, Germany. From there it will be beamed automatically into the Soviet Union.

State Department officials say the broadcast will contain no distortions of fact to show this country as a Utopia; that it will report the unpleasant news along with the pleasant. Efforts will be made to avoid editorializing, they say, and any conclusions suggested by news items will have to be reached by the audience, not by the broadcaster.

No Reaction Expected

SINCE early last year Britain has broadcast a somewhat similar program to Russia. As far as can be determined there has been no kickback, official or unofficial. None is expected to the United States program.

It is known today in Russia that the broadcasts from New York are about to get under way, but there has been no official comment. Probably, says the State Department, there won't be any.

Shortwave broadcasts to foreign countries got under way about 10 years ago, when the British, Germans, Italians and Russians entered the foreign propaganda field. We didn't get going until just before the war. In 1944 we were broadcasting in 40 languages through the Office of War Information at an annual cost of 18 million dollars.

Today, the State Department says, we have cut down our foreign broadcasts to 24, and last year we spent under 8½ millions.

Twelve foreign powers beam programs earmarked for this country. Russia is one, but poor reception here limits its audience to a few scattered areas.

The number of Russians able to tune in on our broadcast will increase if the Soviet's plans for radio construction are successful. The new five-year-plan calls for producing almost a million receiving sets annually by 1950.

Today, however, only half a million sets are believed to be in Russia.

By the Associated Press

HEY, WAIT!

Go on and smoke, if you must. Cuss, even.

But, man—don't break that resolution about saving money!

Not when saving's so easy—through the Payroll Savings Plan! Not when you put in $3, and take back $4 at maturity!

For the sake of travel . . . a home . . . security . . . college education for the kids . . . and all that's worth living for, put down those hammers, mister! *Get on the Payroll Savings Plan—quick!*

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SAVE THE EASY WAY . . . BUY YOUR BONDS THROUGH PAYROLL SAVINGS

The Washington Post

This is an official U. S. Treasury advertisement—prepared under auspices of Treasury Department and Advertising Council

Nation Will Pay Tribute

Edison's Desk, Closed 15 Years, to Be Opened On Eve of Centennial

WEST ORANGE, N. J., Feb. 1 (AP).—Thomas Edison's old roll-top desk, sealed for more than 15 years, will be opened next Saturday as a dramatic preliminary to world-wide observance of the great inventors' centennial on Februray 11.

Former Gov. Charles Edison of New Jersey, son of the inventor, sealed the desk in the inventor's laboratory library the day after his father died on October 18, 1931.

The family intended to open the desk a short time later but for various reasons this was delayed. Finally it was decided to hold off until the 100th anniversary of the birth of Thomas Alva Edison at Milan, Ohio.

While the desk is not expected to yield anything of scientific value, its papers and correspondence will be studied by his biographers for further light on the inventor's personality.

'Pioneers' Aiding

A COMMITTEE of 100 world leaders in science, education, industry and public service has been preparing for the centennial more than a year. The committee is headed by Charles F. Kettering, Detroit research specialist and inventor, and includes the "Edison Pioneers," a dwindling group of men who worked with the "old man."

The day's activities will be highlighted by a ceremony at Milan, where the postoffice will present a memorial album of the special Edison commemorative stamp to Mrs. Madeleine Edison Sloane of West Orange, daughter of the inventor.

At the same time, at Menlo Park, N. J., where Edison worked before moving to West Orange, Charles Edison will speak at ceremonies dedicating a plaque at the site of the Edison Tower and Perpetual Light, a replica of the original bulb that was to light the world.

That night, from 7 to 11:30, the sky over New York will be illuminated by six Army mobile searchlight units with a capacity of 100 million candlepower and capable of shooting a beam 12 miles up. The units were developed during the war and their use that night will be their first mass demonstration.

Nation-Wide Tribute

GOVERNORS of many States have proclaimed February 11 as Thomas Alva Edison Day. In Congress, a bill has been introduced to designate that date every year in tribute to the "wizard of Menlo Park."

In 30,000 public, private and parochial schools in this country and Canada, students will study sets of posters telling in pictures of the life and achievements of the inventor.

Having a special emphasis this year will be the annual Pageant of Light at Fort Myers, Fla., where Edison maintained a winter home and a laboratory in which he experimented on the possibility of growing rubber in the continental United States.

As they have done every year since his death, the "Edison Pioneers" will hold their commemorative luncheon at the Hotel Astor in New York. In the evening the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, New York section, will hold a 1500-guest dinner at the Waldorf Astoria in cooperation with numerous other professional societies.

Price Slump Causes Pain In Fur Trade

New York (U.P.).—The United States fur industry, from trapper to rancher to retailer, is unhappy. Fox, mink and muskrat are heading into a three-way barrier that has brought fur prices sharply down from the high levels maintained during the war years.

The weather, the stock market decline and buyer resistance that has forced the retailer to make drastic slashes in prices, constitute the triple causes that are driving deep into the fur price structure.

Freakish December weather that resembled late summer levels brought a tremendous upsurge not only in production on fur farms but in the trappers' kills.

New York retail stores are reducing $700 coats by as much as $300. The daily newspapers are crowded with advertisements by the city's biggest department stores and its most exclusive fur shops, crying in big type to buy now and save, with most coats being advertised at reductions averaging one third of the original cost.

Wisconsin trappers found themselves getting $22.50 to $28 per pelt for wild mink. A year ago they received $10 more. In Seattle, ranch-raised mink brought prices 25 to 35 per cent below last year. As a result, some 40 per cent of the furs brought to market were withheld from the auctions.

At a big auction in New York, ranch-grown mink pelts brought $25 to $27. Last season they brought $33 to $35. Muskrat pelts that sold for $3.75 in New York in July last year brought only $2.30.

Silver fox is perhaps the hardest hit of all, and as a result, the trappers and growers are holding back. They are refusing, for the most part, to accept $15 to $25 per pelt for furs that brought $80 before and during the war.

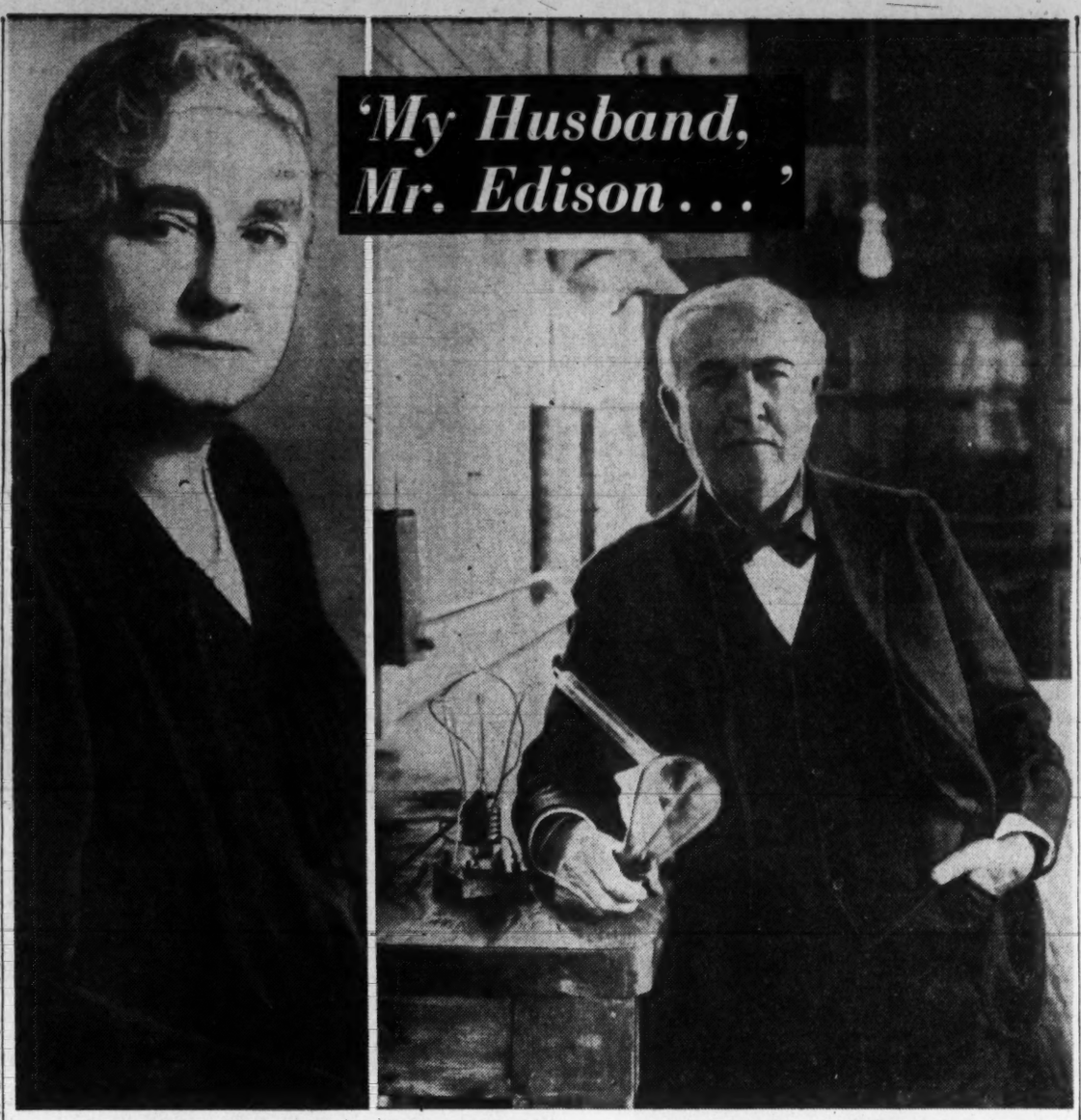
However, whether the withholding of furs from market will bring about a price increase is something the industry refuses to forecast. They point to the fact that women at present tend to shy away from long-haired furs, a trend which is particularly felt by the silver fox industry.

One of the Nation's biggest fox growers recently told the Wall Street Journal:

"I have around 40,000 fox pelts on hand right now. If I dumped them it would break the industry. The only thing keeping me going is my mink."

And in that statement, that leader of the business pointed to another headache for which a cure hasn't been found immediately. Supposing prices go up. They will not stay up very long if all the pelts that have been held back are dumped. And the fur business being what it is, it would be difficult to dispose of them a few at a time. The processers just don't buy furs that way.

'My Husband, Mr. Edison . . .'



Photos by Blank & Stoller and Wide World.

Left is a studio portrait of Mrs. Edison, author of the intimate story below. Right is the inventor himself in his Menlo Park laboratory, where he began his organized research in 1875

(The following article was prepared exclusively for AP Newsfeatures by the widow of Thomas A. Edison for publication in connection with the centennial of the famous inventor's birth, Februray 11. The couple was married for 45 years and this is the only "first person" narrative which Mrs. Edison has given out since his death in 1931.)

By Mrs. Thomas A. Edison

WEST ORANGE, N. J., Feb. 1 (AP).—Whenever I read in the newspapers today of the great developments in the world of science, my memories go back many years to the evenings when we would sit in this living room and Mr. Edison would talk of the things that lay in the future.

I have often thought of how tremendously interested Mr. Edison would be, were he here today, to see the wonderful strides in science. I know how engrossed he would be in atomic research.

I remember well how he always said there were great undeveloped possibilities of which we knew nothing; that we were merely scratching the surface of knowledge. Mr. Edison had an unending curiosity about everything. He always questioned life's mysteries and he wanted to know the meaning of things.

Yet he never wasted time idly dreaming. His mind was eternally turning to thoughts of what this world contained—and of which we knew nothing as yet.

Urge to Accomplish

IT WAS in this very room, at this desk on my right, that he thought and planned so many of his extraordinary contributions to the world. Yet he never gave a thought to whether his work would bring him fame or give his name a lasting place in history. He was like other great men of genius who did what they did because there was in them some strange urge to do it. When Mr. Edison knew there was a need for something he simply took up the problem and did what he could to solve it.

Along with his unusual curiosity he had the attribute of great concentration. Sometimes, it seems, his deafness was a blessing. It was never necessary for him to be alone in a room when he worked. We could all be near him in this room, doing just what we wanted to do, without disturbing him in the least.

Let no one think that Mr. Edison's work kept him from the closeness of his family. When any one of us asked him a question, even when busy at his desk, he always answered. Many times he would leave his work and enter into the family's interests.

There were no trials; there were no tribulations in being the wife of such a man. I can look back on those wonderful years and see nothing in them but compensation. We have always felt that any inconveniences there may have been were as nothing, such as the irregularity of his working hours which required constant readjusting of the plans in the home. What we were doing was for a man accomplishing great things for the world.

Dot-Dash Romance

TO ME, Mr. Edison always remained the same genial, lovely man I first met at a friend's dinner while I was attending school in Boston. I was studying piano at the time and they asked me to play. Reluctantly, because I was not prepared, I agreed, thinking to myself: "Oh well, I'll never see Mr. Edison again, anyway."

It was the close of the school term and I had been invited by these friends to spend a week at their beach home. While I was there Mr. Edison was an unexpected guest for part of the time. He constantly entertained us with his anecdotes.

Later, after I had returned home, Mr. Edison planned a trip for these same friends. They asked me to join them but my parents said "no." However, Mr. Edison and my friends stopped at our summer home at Chautauqua, N. Y., and they made the trip sound so attractive that father at last consented to my going. The trip was through the White Mountains, and during those six weeks our friendship became more intimate. It seems our romance all came about from that trip.

One evening, after spending the day on top of Mount Washington, we were sitting around the hotel in the foothills. Mr. Edison wrote down for me the Morse code characters and by the next morning I had memorized them. A short time later he slowly tapped out a message to me which I was able to understand.

Just what that message said I consider too sacred to repeat, but it was one of the steps that led to our marriage.

Smooth Young Chauffeur

YEARS later, the Morse code I had learned proved to be useful. When we would go riding in an automobile Mr. Edison would sit in the front seat. Because of his deafness, I had a little contraption rigged up with a light and I would flash messages to him from the back seat.

Although Mr. Edison never drove an automobile, he loved to take motor trips. Each year we would go on a three-week vacation trip which Mr. Edison planned in detail. We always had two cars of the same make so we could take our friends and the children's friends to enjoy the outings with us.

Although our son Charles (former New Jersey Gov. Charles Edison) was only in his mid-teens, Mr. Edison would keep him driving hours at a time because Charles was careful to avoid the bumps. Our cars in those days of motoring, around 1907, were White Steamers which always seemed to need more water. Theodore, a number of years younger than Charles, contributed his part to our trips by fetching buckets of water from handy brooks to keep the boiler filled. Every member of the family, in fact, had a task to perform.

An unusual thing about Mr. Edison was that he never tinkered with mechanical things, yet he had marvelously delicate hands and was most skillful in sketching out his experiments. He drew very well.

He kept notes with a lead pencil. Evenings, after dinner, he would come up to this room, sit down at his desk, and literally work out 50 or more things he was to do the next day. In the morning he would take his notes to the laboratory and apportion the work among his assistants. Evening after evening he would carry out this same procedure. His fund of ideas was amazing.

Post-Midnight Snack

THE stories about his getting so little sleep are true. Sometimes, in fact, he would work for 36 hours at a stretch.

Many, many nights he would have his dinner sent down to the laboratory and then work till the early morning hours. He was never neglected though, and not infrequently I would make sandwiches and coffee at 2 o'clock in the morning and send them down to Mr. Edison and his helpers.

There was one rule in this household: Mr. Edison was first; no matter what he wanted, it had to be done. Everyone understood this rule and we were only happy to do everything for him, as we knew he was working for every man's benefit.

Mr. Edison's mode of life left no room for halfway measures. Whatever he undertook he went into strenuously and deeply.

He loved music, and although he didn't play a musical instrument he collected and read all the books he could on music. He thumbed at the piano and the organ and was proud of the tunes he could pick out on the keyboards of the instruments he kept near at hand.

He was tremendously interested in medicine and he could have made a great physician. At one time he actually developed a medicine for arthritis. I always called him my doctor. I rarely had to call in a physician as he would tell me what to do. Quite a few of the many scientific volumes in this room are books and medicine, and he liked to talk with physicians about medical problems. Never upon his own physical condition, however, because he was a healthy man and never had much to do with physicians on that score.

Favorite Invention

BUT YOU must not think that Mr. Edison ever would have preferred any other life than the life he followed. He had no regrets.

Mr. Edison would work endlessly on a problem, using the method of elimination. If a person asked him whether he were discouraged because so many attempts proved unavailing, he would say, "No, I am not discouraged, because every wrong attempt discarded is another step forward." A failure was always an incentive for him to try something else.

He invented so many things; but of them all, I think he was most attached to the phonograph because of his love for music. He wanted everything to to be perfect. He was never satisfied, not even with the phonograph. He never ceased trying to eliminate imperfections in recordings.

As I said, he sought perfection in everything. Take the motion picture. We had sound synchronization in his laboratory long before it became public, but he didn't consider it ready for release.

Mr. Edison, incidentally, preferred the silent films because his deafness prevented him from fully appreciating the talkies. Discontinuation of the silent films deprived so many deaf persons, including Mr. Edison, of a great source of pleasure that I have always regretted they were no longer available to those so handicapped. I am happy to have read lately, however, that special provision is being made by the motion picture companies to produce special films for the deaf.

Liked Happy Endings

THERE were times when I was tempted to say I was sorry he invented the motion picture, for there were some weeks when we attended the cinema every night. Often when I was attending a meeting in town he would pick me up about 9 o'clock and off to the movies we would go. Many nights, I must confess, I would have preferred to attend a concert.

Mr. Edison didn't like tragedies. He always wanted the picture to have a pleasing ending. That's the way he felt about current literature, too, but he did read detective stories for relaxation.

Mr. Edison always had a pleasant, friendly smile for everyone, especially the children. They took to him immediately. I never saw a child who was shy with Mr. Edison.

He preferred the smaller towns. He never liked New York. Always as a girl I had dreamed of marrying and having a stone house for a home. When Mr. Edison and I were married there were two properties that interested him, a stone house on Riverside Drive in New York, and this wooden house. Mr. Edison wanted me to see them and said I could have either. But knowing he desired to establish a great new laboratory in the country, I didn't even go to look at the stone house.

Our home here originally was lighted with gas which had to be pumped every night. Mr. Edison soon decided we should have electric lights. It was only fitting that the man who gave light to the world should have it in his own home.

He didn't supervise the installation, as this was done as a tribute to him by the Edison Electric Light Co. In their desire to show their high regard for him, very elaborate chandeliers of that period were installed. You should have seen them! We keep one as a museum piece.

Movies Went Astray

THE YEARS have brought many important changes. Mr. Edison has been responsible for so many of them. Some I almost wish he hadn't done. No, I don't mean exactly that. I mean I wish that Mr. Edison's inventions had been used as he intended them to be used.

When I go to the motion pictures and see some of the disgraceful things, I regret it, as Mr. Edison's idea was that the films should be educational as well as entertaining.

Looking back, I can say that, absorbed as he was in his work, it was the love and peace of his home that he most sought.

There have been, through the years, great persons who have visited this home and this room, but to me, the most wonderful of them all worked at this desk, which I never allow to be disturbed.

Is the Secret Still Ours?

Talk of Super A-Bombs Suggests Some Queries And 'Quotable' Answers

By Robert Geiger

SCIENTISTS familiar with secret laboratory developments are hinting at new and more powerful atomic bombs.

Members of the Emergency Committee of Atomic Scientists, headed by Dr. Albert Einstein, have said civilization can be destroyed by these bombs.

Prof. Marcus Oliphant, chief of the British team which cooperated in the A-bomb project, is quoted as saying the United States now has a bomb 600 times as powerful as the one dropped on Nagasaki.

These hints raise fundamental questions:

1. Could the generals sit in Washington, press buttons and watch by television as a super A-bomb speeds from the United States and drops on a city on the other side of the world, destroying it in one blast?

2. Has another nation secretly discovered a way to make bombs more deadly than those dropped on Japan? To destroy civilization it would be necessary to crush it in every nation. Therefore some other nation besides the United States would have to have A-bombs and be prepared to launch them if the United States does—and at about the same time.

Gallows Gossip

ANSWERS to these questions skirt the atomic energy control law, which forbids, under penalty of death, the disclosure of atomic weapon information. But scientific literature and Government officials have replied, indirectly, to much of the speculation. This is within the bounds of law.

Here are some questions and such answers:

Question: Is it possible to build an A-bomb much more powerful than the ones dropped on Japan?

Answer: Yes. Atomic scientists say the bombs dropped on Nagasaki and Hiroshima were "plaything" compared with what might be built.

Q: How can more powerful bombs be built?

A: The most discussed ways are these: improve the efficiency and enlarge the size of the Nagasaki-Hiroshima type bombs, or develop a new method of splitting atoms that can be applied to the lighter elements.

Q: Is it possible these developments have taken place, and do we now have a super bomb 600 times more powerful than the first?

A: Scientists say there undoubtedly have been "improvements" in A-bombs, pointing out that more than a year has passed since the war ended.

10-Year Prediction

JOHN J. McCLOY, former Assistant Secretary of War, recently gave a hint, however, that it may be 10 years before we produce a bomb even 10 times as powerful as the first one.

He said in a recent speech before the National Association of Life Underwriters:

"From first-hand information given to me by the scientists whose prophecies were uncannily accurate during the course of the war, there can be little doubt that within the next 10 years, to be conservative, bombs of the power equivalent of 100,000 to 250,000 tons of TNT can be made, something over 10 times more powerful than the bomb dropped on Hiroshima."

He was discussing possibilities for the improvement of bombs made from the "heavy elements" such as uranium, used in the first bombs.

But scientists know super bombs can be made if a way can be found to utilize the lighter elements, such as the gases hydrogen or helium. They also have explained that this might involve a different method of releasing the atomic energy and require heat equivalent to that of the sun, along with the creation of almost fantastic pressures.

Wartime Speed-Up

McCLOY may have been discussing this when he said:

"If we can move to the other end of the periodic table and utilize hydrogen in the generation of energy, we would have a bomb somewhere around 1000 times as powerful as the Nagasaki bomb.

"I have been told by scientists who are not mere theorists but who actually planned and made the bomb which was exploded in New Mexico that, given the same intensive effort which was employed during the war toward the production of that bomb, we were within two years' time at the close of the war of producing a bomb of the hydrogen-helium type, i.e., a bomb approximately 1000 times the power of the present bombs."

Other scientists have indicated we were much farther from solving the puzzle of light-element bombs. Manhattan scientists recently told the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission:

"It is physically possible to release nuclear energy from the very light elements. Such a release is believed to exist in the sun and

Continued on Page 5, Column 3.

Fake Cemetery Replaces Boot Hill

DODGE CITY, KANS., Jan. 25 (AP).—Modern showmanship has proved too much for famous old Boot Hill, where cowboys and outlaws, who talked out of turn, were buried with their boots on.

The original Boot Hill—the one that sprang up when this city of 10,000 was a lusty, gun-fighting town at the end of the cattle trail—had to give way to a phony one for the entertainment of tourists.

The city hall now sits on the site of the original cemetery. But there is another Boot Hill just off to the right of the municipal building's steps. Thousands of tourists annually gaze at it, grin and go on their way.

A series of faces in concrete lie among the buffalo grass. About six feet from each, concrete toes or boots stick up out of the sod.

On rough lettered headboards appear such epitaphs as "Angel Face Kid, killed 1875," "Shoot 'Em Up Jake, run for sheriff in 1872, run from sheriff in 1876, buried 1876," and "Toothless Nell, shot and killed in dance hall 1873, 'I had a good mother.'"

From branches of a dead tree hangs a sign informing that "Horse Thief Pete was hanged here."

The phony cemetery is a civic club inspiration. Host to a State convention, the Dodge City club decided to fix up a "Boot Hill" cemetery purely as a gag. Visiting delegates and Dodge City liked it so well that the phony one has outstripped the real Boot Hill's fame.

Merritt Beeson, son of an early day sheriff, contends Boot Hill's reputation always did outstrip the facts.

One story about the phony Boot Hill revolves around the holding of the premiere here in 1939 of the motion picture, "Dodge City." There was a big parade and everybody—movie stars and townsfolk—cut loose.

A popular visiting actor was "Big Boy" Williams, who suddenly decided he wanted to see Boot Hill at midnight. He lay down and fell asleep. He awoke the next morning to find his train had left. A new sign then appeared in Boot Hill. Along with "Here Lies Two-Gun Jim" and "Mysterious Dave" looms a headboard with this inscription:

"Big Boy Williams slept here."

Glamour in the graveyard—a hangman's rope and heads of long horn steers add color to "dead" with their boots on

Skunks and Owls Hunt Rats In Berlin's Catless Ruins

BERLIN, (AP).—Battered Berlin sorely needs a Pied Piper of Hamelin.

He'd find plenty of work in its bomb ruins, in its acres of rubble piles which are alive with a gruesome animal life.

Rats infest this city to a dangerous degree and the municipal government's exterminating teams could use a helping hand.

Unfortunately, Berlin now is a city of few cats. The bombings killed thousands of cats, which unlike dogs, didn't have the instinct to seek the open when explosives and fire rained down. Some cats also were eaten by hungry human beings.

A Berliner Zeitung reporter who recently took a night-time jaunt through the ruins of midtown observed:

"Suddenly in a lonely street among the debris heaps a little brown head is lurking, dives, and in a jiffy reappears at the next corner. And suddenly one hears a frightened whistle of a rat. The weasel is hunting.

"Other useful enemies of the rats have moved into the battered heart of the city. Once the fearful enemy of all poultry breeders, the polecat and the marten (a fierce species of weasel) eagerly suck the blood from screaming rats.

"On moonlit nights, shadows glide with ghostlike silence over our ruins—no noise at all, but swiftly those shadows move, and then a piercing scream and the dagger-like grip of the screech owl has killed a rat.

"Triumphantly the owls are shrieking from the ruins. Night strollers shudder."

But Cop Didn't Take Horse's Hoof Prints

Pittsfield, Mass., Jan. 25 (AP).—When Patrolman Francis E. Dwyer serves as desk officer he gets all the facts.

Howard T. Clark came to report that as he was driving east on East Housatonic st., a horse drawing a milk cart turned in front of him.

Dwyer noted "Clark car struck horse, not injuring him. Horse's name Sam."

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Honor–Country–Cash

Secretary Patterson has wisely rejected the applications for furloughs from the three West Point cadets who wanted to pick up a few tens of thousands of dollars in pin-money by playing professional football before reporting for their duties as officers and gentlemen of the United States armed forces. No enlisted man in the service who was in his right senses would dream of asking a furlough for any such reason. Had these applications been granted it would have provided material for fresh attacks on the Army "caste system"; for it is obvious that in being cared for and educated at public expense, while millions of their contemporaries were being sent to fight or to labor in far parts of the earth, these young men were already the objects of preferential treatment.

The discouraging thing is that the three cadets evidently made their applications in full expectation that they would be granted, and that neither the cadets themselves nor a very large proportion of professional football fans saw any impropriety in the whole business. They simply felt, as so many do, that a man is a sucker to work for second lieutenant's wages when he can be pulling down 20, 30 or 50 grand.

All this seems to argue that something is seriously wrong with the celebrated educational system at the West Point Military Academy; that it does not infallibly inculcate the special soldierly sense of honor and devotion to duty that has been claimed for it. It also argues that there is something wrong with the conception of the game of football as a great character-building institution.

The next move, of course, is up to the three players. If they wish to resign, they should be allowed to do so. Two of them are said to be, from a technical standpoint, among the greatest players the game has ever produced, and it is quite unlikely that their attitude has cost any diminution of their popularity, except possibly among some of the soldiers who are now dragging out their tours of duty in foreign posts.

On The Right Track

President Truman has good reason to be gratified by the agreement between contractors and unions in the building industry setting up a National Joint Conference Committee to settle labor-management disputes The agreement is constructive from several points of view. It is not imposed by the Government, but comes out of the industry itself. It is not an arbitrary no-strike pact that would be likely to break down in practice, but a means of mobilizing pressures from both sides for fair and amicable settlement of disputes over wages and working conditions. Nor does it make the mistake of trying to concentrate all management-labor trouble in one single agency. The National Joint Conference Committee itself is to be divided into four sections, each concerning itself with disputes coming up from one branch of the widespread building industry. Even more important is the intention to seek settlements on the local level. The new committee will handle disputes referred to it only after existing procedures have been invoked and have failed to bring about a meeting of minds.

We must remember, too, that the National Joint Conference Committee will function only when disputes are voluntarily referred to it by the contending parties. In other words, it does little more than give assurance that acceptable machinery will be at hand if the employers affiliated with the Associated General Contractors and unions in the AFL's Building and Construction Trades Department care to use it. But the joint letter to the President pledges both groups "to exert every effort to see that these procedures are used wherever possible to settle any dispute that may arise—over the terms of new contracts or over the interpretation of existing agreements." Here is the key to the compact. If the hierarchy on each side uses its influence to channel stubborn disputes into this arbitral arrangement, we may expect a substantial improvement of employment relations in the building industry. We hope the new machinery will prove so successful that the industry may be encouraged to apply similar technique to free itself from the destructive feather-bedding rules and archaic methods now afflicting it.

From the national viewpoint, however, the chief significance of the agreement seems to be that management and labor in one industry have taken a constructive step toward elimination of the losses resulting from recurrent strikes. We have often pointed out the desirability of approaching this national problem on an industry-by-industry basis. There seems to be hope that other industries may follow the lead of the builders and the construction-trades unions. We do not think that this hopeful trend toward union-management rapprochement obviates the need for labor legislation. But it certainly brightens the outlook for large-scale production in 1947 to the advantage of labor, management and the public alike.

The Darkling Plain

In some places the courts, which are struggling with the ever-growing problem of juvenile delinquency, have begun to take punitive action against the parents of the delinquents. In Dearborn, Mich., persons convicted of misdemeanors involving or implying a neglect of parental duties are now given the choice of spending three months in jail or of taking a three-month course in a special School for Delinquent Parents, where they are scientifically instructed by psychologists, hygienists and others in the art of raising children. In New York the other day a mother, convicted of contributing (through neglect) to the delinquency of her 14-year-old son, was sentenced to a year in jail.

No doubt these examples will soon be imitated elsewhere, and where legislation making it possible to punish the parents of juvenile offenders is lacking it will probably be enacted. However, this seems to us one of those matters in which we should beware of the familiar American tendency to seek simple and direct solutions to highly complex problems. No doubt neglect and bad example by parents are often contributing causes of erratic or antisocial behavior in children. But there is reason to doubt that it is the only cause or perhaps even the main one. Besides, if the element of volition is to be assumed in instances of parental neglect, it is reasonable to assume that in some degree the same element applies in the cases of the offending children. Curiously enough, concurrent with this discovery of "parental delinquency," by policemen, magistrates and case workers, has come the discovery by certain psychiatrists of a contrary social danger called "momism." It is being said, in effect, that a large portion of American youth has been warped, at least to the extent of being made unfit for military service, by too much maternal supervision and solicitude. Indeed, excessive zeal or possessiveness on the part of modern American mothers is said to be producing a race of infantile adults, that is, of grown men and women who are emotionally incapable of meeting the stern realities and responsibilities of civilized life.

But here again it might be well to beware of simplicity. At any rate, it is worth observing that the phenomena of increasing juvenile delinquency and intellectual uncertainty and emotional instability among youth are by no means peculiar to American society. They are in fact evident almost everywhere in the world. There is even some reason to suppose that the problems of juvenile delinquency, parental delinquency, momism and infantilism are all varied phases of a spiritual malady of pandemic proportions which is aggravated rather than engandered by material circumstances.

This disease of pessimism or despair seems to have infected the youth of all classes of modern society, regardless of material circumstances. Among the more educated and intelligent it finds expression not in overt crime but in an attitude of intellectual nihilism. Recently, Dr. Sarah Gibson Blanding, president of Vassar College, felt obliged to protest against the "philosophy of utter negation" prevalent among the present generation of college students and which has grown out of the collapse of those certitudes which for several generations have afforded the premises of ethical conduct and given vitality and direction to Western civilization. Therefore, Dr. Blanding thinks it all the more necessary that teachers and older persons in general hold fast to the conviction that the ills of the world can be remedied. But the serene confidence in the future engendered by the comfortable nineteenth century doctrine of progress is plainly one of the faiths that has perished.

Of course, no society can long cohere which only has a "philosophy of utter negation." Sooner or later the spiritual vacuum thus created must be filled, even if it is filled by violence. Man is by nature a believing animal, and when he loses one faith he must find another or die. And this doubtless explains the fascination that the religion of communism, requiring as it does such a *tour de force* of credulity, seems to hold for so many young minds.

Morris Raphael Cohen

Some estimate of the genius of Morris Raphael Cohen may be conveyed by the paradox that he was one of the most successful and influential teachers in all the history of American education and that his teaching life covered a period in which his subject, philosophy, was unpopular. His name, of course, will remain inseparably associated with the College of the City of New York, where, in fact, it is already a legend something like Professor Blackie's at Edinburgh. Throughout term after term there were more candidates for his courses than could be enrolled for them, and when he lectured every available space was taken by his students or by others who had begged permission to attend.

Of course, Professor Cohen's fame extended far beyond the City College and its alumni. Earlier in his career he had won attention by his lectures in philosophy at Harvard and Columbia. Indeed after John Dewey, Bertrand Russell and A. N. Whitehead, Professor Cohen was the philosopher whose name was best known to the American public. He was a writer of force and clarity, and an astute and subtle logician, far more so than the great William James under whom he had studied at Harvard. On questions of metaphysical controversy he belonged to the school of "realists," insisting on the necessity of universal propositions, and defending the sovereignty of the deductive principle against pragmatists and positivists alike.

The influence of his thought was perhaps greatest among lawyers and jurists, for the philosophy of law was among his more important preoccupations. He was one of those who believed it possible to reconcile the traditional freedoms of an individualist society with the collectivist principle in economics, and to this extent his philosophy may be said to underlie some of the legislative experiments of the New Deal. He was sustained in this confidence by his firm faith in the supremacy of reason and in the inherent goodness of human nature, which today may seem ingenuous and old-fashioned. He was in short a liberal, who considered liberalism to be the attribute of enlightened minds rather than the product of special historical circumstances.

Little Business

Interest in Harold Stassen's speech at Topeka derived primarily from the fact that it was his bow to the American people as an avowed candidate for the Republican nomination for President. But the subject matter had an intrinsic importance. Mr. Stassen, in an appeal for and to the little fellow, dealt with one of the phenomena of our times, namely, the high casualty rate of small business.

The war accentuated the problem that troubles Mr. Stassen. It was necessary to deliver goods which were new to American industry, and big business, with its engineering and technical resources, was quicker and more efficient than small business in making them. Accordingly the great bulk of the orders went to the large establishments. Perhaps small business might have been more widely used for such purposes as turning out spare parts. But the fact was that time was of the essence in effecting speedy deliveries. To take a chance in those days might have been equivalent to endangering American lives. However that may be, peace found big business bigger and little business diminished. The problem was touched upon in President Truman's state of the Union message when he called the attention of Congress to the "growing concentration of economic power and the threat to free competitive private enterprise." Mr. Stassen uttered the same warning in the Kansas capital.

It would be foolish to object to bigness as such, for growth is the law of business no less than of life itself. A small blacksmith shop becomes a great factory, a small pushcart is the beginning of the huge fruit distributing company, and the local bus line pushes out into an extensive transport system. Mr. Stassen would not arrest growth. What worries him, and many others who have given the problem any thought, is the contraction in the opportunities for starting a business and enabling it to flourish. Mr. Stassen has a list of remedies which we find worthy of national attention. They have to do with tax and labor changes, decentralizing of Government agencies so that small business can deal with government on the local level, and antimonopolistic vigilance. In a recent editorial we said that we sometimes felt as if our tax system was developed for the purpose of killing enterprise. Aid to the little fellow is possible in this respect. As to labor practices, Mr. Stassen thinks that, instead of coping with a large number of unions, the small-business man should be enabled to deal with one bargaining agent representing the various crafts. This is a problem for labor statesmanship. Labor, after all, should be as concerned as any other segment of the community with the encouragement of incentive and job opportunities. Finally, Mr. Stassen agrees with the President that the giants should be watched for evidence of monopolism.

Here is a platform not for a party seeking the Presidency, but for policy in the present Republican Congress. Unfortunately there is no sign so far of much interest in it. On the contrary, the changeover of the chairmanship in the Small Business Committee seems to have put on the shelf a probe into the high casualty rate of small newspapers, and the difficulties under which the survivors are laboring.

WHAT ARE THESE LEAVES?

Oh what are these dry leaves that I scuffle
As I walk along this sunlit street
Under the elms in this little town,
These crisp, rough noises moving with my feet?

Small dead bits that the summer has ripened,
Fluttering down from the tree's long limbs,
Covering the paths in this golden season,
And flying about to the breeze's whims . . .

Lifeless things? Perhaps. But as I rustle
Through them, kicking up the dusty smell,
My heart leaps with sudden memory
Quickened and stirred from its old citadel.

And I am taken to another village,
Another street whence time has fled,
Another autumn bright and beautiful—
Leaves under foot and golden days ahead.

PAUL H. OEHSER.

"That's A Nice, Round Number"

Letters To The Editor

Communications must be addressed to the editor and must carry the complete name and address of the writer, though pen names will be permitted at the editor's discretion. Letters of less than 200 words will be given preference, and all letters are subject to condensation. Contributions are limited to one letter a month. No communication can be returned.

Stimson Statement

The Post did a great service by reprinting Mr. Stimson's article on the decision to use the atomic bomb. In an editorial The Post analyzed Mr. Stimson's article on the point of conditional or unconditional surrender and stated that Mr. Stimson really was in agreement with The Post's advocacy of conditional surrender. It may be that what is needed here is a particular definition of conditional and unconditional surrender. However, I think Mr. Stimson's terms were in effect those of unconditional surrender, i.e., Mr. Stimson was advocating essentially unconditional surender. The content was there but it was embodied in the form of conditional surrender. For the Emperor to remain as a figurehead and symbol to the Japanese but as a deputy of the Allies in reality, was following the form of conditional surrender but the content of unconditional surrender. It seems to me, therefore, that the significant factor was the content rather than the form.

In analyzing The Post's statement of regret concerning the "disastrous decisions" at Yalta in February, 1945, and especially the bargain regarding the Kuriles, I think we should view the Yalta Conference from the point of view of the particular time it was held and also from the point of view of the Russians. In February, 1945, the first test of the bomb had not been conducted and the assurance of its success did not exist. Therefore, we thought we needed the Russians' help more than we actually did. Further, it is difficult to say just what part the entry of the Russians into the Japanese war had on the final surrender. Perhaps, it contributed to the total psychological effect more than we realize. From the Russians' point of view, it must be remembered that in February, 1945, they were nearing the end of a long, costly struggle with Germany and it was not an easy task to declare at once another war. Also knowledge of the bomb was not available to the Russians at the time and they had no reason to believe that it would not be a long war.

VIRGINIA B. SHAPLEY.
Washington.

Undemocratic Elections

Quite a bit of hullabaloo is being raised in this country at this time concerning the management of the recent elections in Poland. Many a newspaper columnist and radio commentator has stated that they were not free, open, or democratic in any sense of the word. It is alleged that intimidation of voters was widespread.

On the basis of these allegations it appears that there are many points of similarity between the recent Polish elections and the election procedure of many of our Southern States. For years Negroes have been barred from the polls in many of these States and have experienced intimidation also. As I write this letter there is an article in *The Post* stating that the Georgia House of Representatives has just passed a bill establishing a "white Democratic primary." If undemocratic election procedure is wrong in Poland it is also wrong in the United States. There is quite a bit of housecleaning to be done right here in this country. Why is it that so many Americans can see the mote in the eye of others but are blind to the beam in their own eyes?

R. STEWART RANDALL, M. D.
Washington.

Atomic Information

Perhaps you can give a satisfactory answer to this question which is worrying many Americans like myself. Suppose that in return for full atomic information Russia agrees to an inspection plan, and then having secured the necessary know-how she forcibly bars all inspectors. What then?

ARTHUR HINKLE.
Bradley Heights, Md.

Alaskan Treasure

The spirit of Allan Markley's letter about the Fish and Wildlife Service in The Post of January 26 is a real public service.

After my discharge from the Army I went to work for the Fish and Wildlife Service in Alaska until the high cost of living on a fixed Government income, and not the weather in Alaska, froze me out of the Fish and Wildlife Service.

Much has been published about Alaska, but little about the great service rendered there by the Fish and Wildlife Service over a rugged area 14 times the size of the State of Virginia, stretching from Canada to Siberia north and south of the Arctic Circle.

In Alaska America has a treasured heritage in the thousands of caribuo, deer, moose, bear, mink and marten that thrive at some place in the 584,000 square miles of valleys, mountains, fiords and islands. Yet they are protected by less than a dozen game agents, for in Alaska the game and salmon conservation laws are administered by the Fish and Wildlife Service through limited appropriations. Alaska has no State game department.

In the Alaska headquarters of the Fish and Wildlife Service at Juneau the clerical and administrative personnel consists of less than 24 employes. Less than 24 employes to administer the game and fish laws of 584,000 square miles, an area with more big game, fur, fish than exists in the majority of our States. Is it any wonder then with a heritage of wild game such as this that many of the Alaska employes of the Fish and Wildlife Service see beyond the years in the service they render on fixed salaries, with no thought of remuneration for the many hours of necessary overtime I have seen them put in for the good of their country?

LEE BUTTS.
Washington.

Hypnotism

The great magician, Harry Houdini, rendered a great service to humanity in not imparting his art to others, for fear it might be transferred into the hands of the wrong people and thus become an abuse. From recent pictures, it appears that teen-agers are permitted to practice hypnotism, and if this is true, there will surely be a real need for lectures in mental hygiene to offset the harm which might otherwise be perpetrated. The need for mental hygiene would not be so urgent if as much attention were given to youths' own cogitations and the patterns which are set before them as is given the actual results of their behavior patterns.

MRS. D. N. H.
Alexandria, Va.

Enesco Concert

At the Enesco concert there occurred a reaction to music I believe worthy of note.

During the first half of the program Mr. Enesco conducted his Roumanian "Rhapsody No. 2." This composition ends on a subdued note and rather perfunctory applause started at its conclusion.

Then, as the audience realized what an experience, musical and emotional, they had had, three great waves of applause, each louder than the last, filled Constitution Hall. It was a genuine tribute.

KARL F. HEUMANN
Washington.

Displaced Persons To U. S.

I deeply appreciate your splendid editorials on the immigration of displaced persons. The 800,000 men, women and children now confined in displaced persons' camps (of whom three fourths are Christians and one fourth are Jews) represent a heavy burden upon our Federal budget. This burden will not grow lighter with the lapse of months; indeed it is likely to grow heavier as more and more of these unfortunates succumb to the diseases that always lurk about concentrations of workless and hopeless people.

There is plenty of work in the world to employ them. Your dispatches exhibit the crisis that is developing in England over shortage of manpower. England cannot mine coal enough, with her present mining personnel, to supply power for the industries upon which British exports depend. There are, besides, constricted bottlenecks throughout British industry, due to manpower shortage. France refuses to return the 600,000 war prisoners our Army captured for her, because she needs the manpower. Russia continues to hold some 600,000 Japanese prisoners for the same reason—shortage of manpower.

The United States, with no ruined cities or devastated countryside to restore, suffers nevertheless from shortage of manpower. Our Department of Labor reports crucial shortages of agricultural workers, construction workers, certain types of medical personnel, as well as domestic workers. The shortage of farm hands in the Middle West is so severe that more and more farmsteads are being vacated, with fields thrown together under premature mechanization.

In the era of unrestricted immigration, America absorbed in some years over a million immigrants, although our industry and agriculture had far less capacity for extension than today. I may note in passing that the years of large immigration were not years of widespread unemployment. On the contrary, we have had far more prolonged crises of unemployment since immigration restriction went into effect than ever before in our history.

I am not urging the reopening of our gates to all comers. Millions of Europeans would clamor for admission if they could afford passage. I do not even urge that the present limit of 154,000 a year be ignored. I do urge that these existing quotas be fully used and that the administration of this immigration be accommodated to humanity and commonsense.

As everyone knows, immigration fell far below the quota limits in the war years. Unused quotas for those years would approximate twice the 400,000 considered to be our fair share of the total of displaced persons. Why not apply these quotas to the displaced persons, for a period of three years, with no monthly on annual limitations?

Or we might provide that over a period of three years quotas applicable to European countries be thrown into a pool and made cumulative, without monthly or annual limitations; or that all unused quotas at the end of the fiscal year 1946 be thrown into a pool, available to displaced persons without respect to country of birth. Any one of the three methods would gradually draw away approximately half of the displaced persons. Other countries would no doubt be stirred by our example to draw away the remaining half.

If we intend seriously to fulfill our role as a leading world power; and if we intend seriously to underwrite the work of the United Nations with consistent domestic policies, we must make up our minds to take immediate legislative action which will achieve the admission of our fair share of these homeless human beings.

JACOB BILLIKOPF.
Philadelphia, Pa.

French Plan For Germany

By Andre Visson

Toothless Federation

TO ACHIEVE Germany's economic unity, indispensable to her existence, but at the same time to assure that this unity does not become a springboard for the restoration of a centralized and eventually an aggressive Germany, is the key idea of the two French memoranda, which were transmitted last week to the State Department by the French Ambassador, M. Henri Bonnet.

The French plan for Germany, which will be developed in three additional memoranda, and the plan presented by Mr. John Foster Dulles in his address to the National Publishers Association in New York, are considered in Washington as perhaps the two most thought-provoking and constructive proposals that are likely to have considerable impact on the coming Moscow Conference.

The French plan for Germany has not yet been officially released. But the report on this plan and the comments made by two very able French veteran diplomatic correspondents, Gustave Aucouturier and Jean Allary, of the French News Agency (Agence France-Presse), furnish an authorized version of the essential lines of the French proposal.

The French believe that their plan for a federated Germany comes pretty close to the American and the British plans, and that the Soviet Union remains the only champion of a united Germany.

THE FIRST of the two French memoranda deals with the provisional organization of Germany for the duration of her occupation by the Allied forces. The second sets forth the French ideas for a definite constitutional organization of Germany, once the German peace treaty has gone into effect and the Allied powers, while maintaining their control over German political and economic activities, have evacuated German soil.

The French would like to see Germany become a federation of states, without a federal army, a federal police and, especially, without a nationally elected federal parliament. This is the most important point of the French proposal. The Germans will elect their state parliaments. But the members of the federal parliament will be nominated by the state governments, each state designating four members. This should prevent the federal parliament from overshadowing the authority of the state parliaments, and, particularly, block the political unification of Germany, which, the French believe, would automatically be accomplished the day all Germans were given an opportunity to elect members of a new Reichstag.

The French proposal does not specify the number of German states, but suggests that it should not exceed 12. The French fear the formation of a few too-large groups, which would encompass the smaller or medium-sized states. This was, indeed, Bismarck's method in the unification of Germany. On the other hand, the French disapprove breaking up of Germany into too many small states. They believe that those states which had, in the course of history, achieved their individuality, should be permitted to maintain it in a new German federation. Thus the number of German states should be determined by historic tradition, economic realities and their present delimitation.

EACH STATE will be allowed to work out its own constitution and will have one or two legislative houses elected by general vote. The authority of the state government will extend over justice, education, public health, police and all matters not specifically reserved to the federal government. Matters recognized of federal importance will be handled by seven federal departments: foreign affairs, economic affairs, finance, transportation, agriculture, food and P.T.T. (post, telegraph and telephone). But the departments of agriculture and of economic affairs will each be a kind of a federal council rather than a federal department. They will be composed of the ministers of agriculture and economic affairs from all the German federated states. Furthermore, each state will be permitted to handle those foreign affairs matters which affect their own border problems, as well as the cultural and technical relations with foreign countries.

The federal government will handle all matters concerning the national economy. Its main task will be to coordinate the particular problems of the states and arbitrate all interstate conflicts. The arbitration would be assured by the federal supreme court of justice. A German version of "District of Columbia" is foreseen for the seat of the federal government. The French want to prevent any German state from asserting its hegemony by making its capital that of the German Federation, as Prussia did in Berlin. The federal president, elected by the federal parliament, would serve one year and be ineligible to reelection by the same legislature. He would appoint federal ministers and envoys, promulgate laws, represent the German federated state, sign treaties, etc. He would preside over the council of federal ministers, who would, however, be individually responsible to the federal parliament.

The French expect their German plan to meet with many objections in Moscow. But they state it was thought out in terms of their security, which is practically identical with that of Europe.

Matter of Fact

Wedemeyer Offered China Post

By Joseph and Stewart Alsop

THE STIR over the final withdrawal of the American Marines from China has been seriously misleading. As was remarked in this space some weeks ago, Secretary of State George C. Marshall's valedictory statement on his China negotiations marked the end of this country's effort to reconcile the irreconcilable. The Marines were present in North China in order to assist in the effort to bring together the Chinese Communists and the National government. Since this effort has been abandoned, it has been clear for some time that they would be withdrawn.

Perhaps the chief reason why the announcement of their withdrawal seemed so dramatic was that the State Department public relations staff made the disclosure at a press conference at the grim hour of 5:30 a. m. But the reason for this singular procedure was not what it seemed.

Prior to leaving China, Secretary Marshall had clearly informed President Chiang Kai-shek and the Communist representative, Gen Chou En-lai, that the redeployment of the Marines from China would occur shortly. He was extremely anxious, however, that word of the order to withdraw should not reach President Chiang as word of his invitation to the wartime Casablanca conference did—via the news agencies to which it was released before the cable of invitation could be coded and transmitted to Chiang.

Thus no advance announcement was made here. The early morning press conference was held to insure there being no leak at Nanking before the American press had received the official statement.

Conditional Support

ONCE the seeming drama is thus stripped away from the event, and it is realized that withdrawal of the Marines was an act long planned and prepared for, the official statement takes on a new aspect. The main body of the Marines will come home, but a nucleus will remain at Tsingtao. Moreover the American Army-Navy-Air Force mission will continue training the National government forces. If anything, these facts are more important than the retirement of the Marines from the Peking area.

These facts clearly imply the really significant aspect of the situation. American policy will be to support the government of Chiang Kai-shek provided he puts his regime on a sound basis by eliminating the corrupt and reactionary elements. The view is, very simply, that there is no use investing money and effort in support of a regime which is inherently a bad speculation.

But if Chiang transforms his government sufficiently to make it a reasonably good speculation, the investment will then be made. Not only will the training mission provide its important assistance in the purely military field (without, of course, continuing any supply of the arms and equipment which the Chinese have already received in quantity). Important economic aid will also be given. These are the instructions of Ambassador Leighton Stuart.

Wedemeyer Reluctant

THE best proof that Secretary Marshall means business in the China situation is the well-documented report that one of his first actions after taking office was to offer Lieut. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer the post of Ambassador to China.

From the first, Ambassador Stuart's appointment was for the duration of Secretary Marshall's mission. There are few finer men than the president of Yengching University, but Stuart is elderly and has not the physical strength to bear greatly prolonged responsibility for a very complex and urgent situation. Wedemeyer, who is close to Marshall, has already proved his great energy and ability in China.

Marshall wanted him to take the Chinese Embassy last spring. This renewed offer to Wedemeyer, taken in conjunction with Wedemeyer's warm friendship for Chiang Kai-shek and the Chinese Premier, Dr. T. V. Soong, can only mean that Marshall is not even considering "washing his hands" of China.

Unfortunately, it is quite possible that General Wedemeyer will not accept the proffered post, since he regards himself as an Army man, first, last and foremost. The question then will be whether an equally forceful executor of American policy can be found. This is perhaps the biggest factor in the problem.

Still Needs U. S. Aid

FORCE, decision and the power to work hard and continuously are certainly required of the man who is to carry out the new China policy adopted by Secretary Marshall. Reconstruction of Chiang Kai-shek's government is not a mere matter of our advising Chiang to reconstruct, and his issuing the order. He must have at his side a strong American personality. He must be constantly encouraged in the difficult task of removing the elements which have brought his government into discredit. He must also be given the needed strength to do the job. This strength must come from the promise of American aid, which will counterbalance any threat of trouble Kuomintang reactionaries can make.

At the same time, the American Ambassador will have to assist in composing the many differences among the more modern-minded Chinese leaders who ought to take the lead in the new government. There is little good feeling, for example, between Dr. Soong and the members of the so-called political science group. Yet both Dr. Soong and such men as Gov. Chang Chun of Szechuah and Dr. Wong Wen-haor must play important roles, and must work together. Real genius in negotiation is required for this sort of delicate duty.

All of this suggests the real danger in China. Weak execution of the difficult but sound Marshall policy may lead to eventual frustration and total chaos. The penalties of failure for this country are so great, however, that it is hard to believe so experienced and wise a leader as Secretary Marshall will not make sure the China job is well done.

"WELL, AH DO DECLAH!"
. . . Russell, in the Los Angeles Times

Leo Wolman

Britain's New Worry

THE BRITISH, under the stress of circumstances, are returning to old-fashioned economics. The full employment which worried them before the war, when there were one million unemployed and which was the subject of bold plans for the future, is not now a problem. There are labor shortages, general and particular. The problem is how to get the work done and at a reasonable cost. In an "age of plenty" this seems a strange problem, but it keeps coming up again and again.

In an editorial with an intriguing title, "Grammar of Recovery," the London Times talks about this subject. It quotes a government statement to the effect that the British must "begin to maintain and ask to improve our standards of living entirely by our own efforts. We cannot continue indefinitely to meet our deficits by external credits."

The Times goes on to say that output must be increased, "primarily by the increased productivity of individual workers . . . Every increase in productivity . . . is indispensable, not only for the increase of output but also for a reduction of costs so that exports, which are a decisive consideration in the present emergency, shall be competitive. Only thus can any substantial foundation be provided for an improved standard of life."

For the benefit of Americans, who have indulged in fanciful ideas about such matters, the Times has a few words to say about wages and prices. According to the Times, unless productivity increases, wage advances will raise costs of production and prices. As to the fear of unemployment, it is said that "provided our prices are right the old fear of prolonged bad trade and unemployment should be a thing of the past."

In this primer of economics there is one serious omission. What are the incentives to increased productivity? In the society which the British are now in the act of abandoning the incentives were simple and powerful, much as they seem to have irked some people. It remains to be seen what incentives the new society will invent to cause 20 million to work at least as hard as they used to.

The Washington Merry-Go-Round

Truman Bluntly Against Bonus

By Drew Pearson

THE IDEA of a soldiers' bonus for World War II veterans received a most emphatic cold shoulder from President Truman when Lloyd F. Oleson, national commander of the Disabled American Veterans, discussed it with him the other day. The President's remarks could be codified in four letters: V-E-T-O.

"I think that our war veterans should receive all the help we can give them within reason, particularly the disabled veterans," declared Mr. Truman. "However, I have no patience with these Treasury-raiding schemes or with those who sponsor them."

Oleson made it clear that his organization would not fall into the latter category.

"You need have no fears that the DAV will join in any Treasury raids, Mr. President," he replied. "We will never sponsor the bonus. And we have enough to do trying to take care of the rehabilitation needs of our disabled members without bothering about these general handout propositions."

"Well, that's fine," said Mr. Truman. "I'm glad to hear it."

"However, we do think certain inequalities between World War I and II veterans should be done away with."

Mr. Truman agreed. "A man who fought in one war," he observed, "is just as good as a veteran of another."

The Second Andy Mellon

THE MEN who run Wall Street are rubbing their hands in glee these days. They feel that the good old days have really come back—now that John Snyder is Treasury Secretary. In fact, it looks as though Snyder might prove to be the greatest friend of the bankers since Andy Mellon.

To Wall Street, the most important thing at the Treasury is the interest rate on Government bonds, which both Henry Morgenthau and Fred Vinson kept down. Periodically the bankers and the insurance companies visited Morgenthau and Vinson to ask for higher rates, but both men had a standard practice for dealing with them.

Shortly after the bankers had departed, Morgenthau and Vinson would call a press conference and inform newsmen that the bankers and insurance people had called to ask for a higher rate. Both Secretaries would then add that the Wall Street proposals made no sense and that the interest rate would remain low.

Snyder, afraid of the press, not only has issued no such statements but has gone so far as to encourage the bankers and insurance companies into believing he would grant them higher interest. This, in turn, had a bad reaction on Government bonds. For insurance companies and investment houses immediately began liquidating some of their Government bonds in the hope that the Administration soon would make better paying bonds available.

All this was why some bonds dropped in value.

Propaganda Defined

WITH THE weight of the Democratic leadership off his mind, Boston's Representative John McCormack is once again free to heckle on the House floor—a job at which he is a past master. McCormack had his first workout the other day on naive Representative Bill Miller of Connecticut.

Miller was speaking in support of his own resolution to set up a special House committee to investigate "propaganda" by Federal agencies, and was especially critical of Federal Housing Authority regional managers who spoke before local Rotary clubs in order to explain the housing program.

"Does the gentleman call that propaganda?" McCormack asked, incredulous.

"Of course it is," Miller replied.

"Does not the gentleman address patriotic organizations on matters in which he is interested in Congress?" persisted McCormack.

"I do not address them to popularize a program," replied Miller.

"Certainly," McCormack insisted, "when you address them, you are trying to popularize the views you discuss on that occasion."

"I do not call it that," said Miller, angrily. "I try to present factual information."

"In your case you do not call it popularizing the program, but in the other case you do?" McCormack went on.

His anger rising, Miller shouted, "because that is not what they are paid to do."

Clifford's Brass-Bound Job

WHITE HOUSE insiders report that Brain Truster Clark Clifford is having a tough time drafting an Army-Navy merger bill for Congress that will both carry out the President's ideas and not offend the brass hats.

President Truman wants it clearly stated in the bill that there will be a Secretary of National Defense, with full Cabinet rank, and three undersecretaries with sub-Cabinet rank, representing the Army, Navy and Air Forces.

The latter, however, is not at all what the brass hats want. They want full Cabinet rank for each arm of the service—in other words, three new Cabinet members.

What the White House fears mostly is secret backstage lobbying by the Navy and Air Forces. The Navy was especially active in lobbying with the last Congress, even though Secretary Forrestal kept a straight face when he denied it. Clifford's job, therefore, is to write the bill so that the status of the three service branches will sound impressive enough to satisfy the brass hats.

However, it is doubtful that Clifford's "painless dentistry" will be masterful enough to appease Navy and Air Force officers, who especially object to sub-Cabinet rating and who have enough powerful friends on Capitol Hill to dynamite the merger.

Capital Chaff

WHEN GENERAL Marshall told the press he was not running for President, he did not give them an interesting observation which he gave White House friends. "For one thing, I am too old," Marshall explained. "For another, I want to rest after I have completed my job as Secretary of State. I am not a politician and don't want to be one. Also, I can't do a good job if the newspapers are running me for President." . . . Bachelor Speaker Joe Martin caused a ripple of comment when he showed up at a recent reception with a lady. "Don't tell me he's got a girl friend," commented several. The lady was Beatrice Hancock Mullaney of the Massachusetts Attorney General's department and an old friend of Martin's. Nothing serious, however.

Mark Sullivan

Taft Is Pulling Even With Dewey

ANY DETACHED judgment about the Republican nomination would say that, as of today, the contest is primarily between Senator Taft and Governor Dewey. Actually, this has been said by a Democrat extremely able in estimating political trends, James A. Farley (on the "Meet the Press" program). Mr. Farley added that if neither of these is successful the nomination is likely to go to Senator Vandenberg.

That judgment is as of today. Just after the November elections the prevailing opinion was that Dewey was ahead. There was momentary emphasis on the rule that when, in a presidential year, either party has the Governor of the largest and most decisive State, it is likely to nominate him for the Presidency.

The November mood which focused on this rule failed to remember another. When, in 1944, Dewey was a candidate for the Presidency, he did not carry New York. The Republicans have never given a second nomination to a candidate who lost his first.

Sectional Argument

WITH the advantage for Dewey that goes with being Governor of New York goes also, in the present situation, a disadvantage. Among Republican leaders and in Republican thought, especially in the Midwest, is a strong feeling that the presidential nomination should go to that section.

It is argued that the Midwest kept life in the Republican Party when success of the New Deal and President Roosevelt elsewhere made it doubtful whether the Republican Party would survive. Proudly Senator Taft points out that his Ohio took the lead in the Republican comeback.

The sectional argument is not merely geographical, it is in part ideological. The Republicans are the conservative party, at present having a mandate to take the country toward conservatism. And Republican conservatism is securely rooted in the Midwest farm population while New York is the home and spring of most of the country's radical movements.

However, all this sectional argument is, as a practical matter, minor, compared to one major consideration. If, at the time the Republican National Convention meets, the election promises to be close, the necessity of carrying New York will help Dewey's chances somewhat. But if it seems that the election will be easy for the Republicans to win, that any good candidate would carry both New York and the Nation, that condition would operate against Dewey.

Taft Was Obscured

THE SAME momentary mood that elevated Dewey in November obscured Taft. He had not been running in the elections and did not share the limelight that attended the dramatic Republican return to power. But presently the deeper meaning of the elections came to the front, with the organizing of the new Republican Congress.

In that, Taft was so conspicuously a leader, and so conspicuously efficient, that by mid-January it was a practically universal judgment that he was the most likely Republican candidate for the Presidency.

To say that Taft is the leading possibility, or that Taft and Dewey are leaders, is not finally conclusive. Both are subject to familiar handicaps: the rule that when any candidate is, in the political phrase, "out in front," he is a shining mark; the rule, fatal many times in the past to the ablest men in both parties, that if there are two leaders pitted against each other in a closely contested race, so much hostility is generated between their respective followings that they "kill each other off," and the prize goes to a minor contender.

Mr. Taft is exceptionally liable. As leader of Republican policy in Congress, each measure he stands for will excite, in the public, some opposition, and the total of these oppositions may be formidable.

High Court's Record

Continued from Page 1

when we see how many times each justice has agreed, on decisions, with every other justice. Here it is:

	Vinson	Black	Reed	Frankfurter	Douglas	Murphy	Jackson	Rutledge	Burton
Vinson	..	30	28	33	33	31	29	32	33
Black	30	..	24	27	32	37	27	34	24
Reed	28	24	..	31	28	25	34	28	32
Frankfurter	33	27	31	..	30	28	31	29	32
Douglas	33	32	28	30	..	34	29	34	31
Murphy	31	37	25	28	34	..	29	35	28
Jackson	29	27	34	31	29	29	..	29	27
Rutledge	32	34	28	29	34	35	29	..	32
Burton	33	34	32	33	31	28	27	27	..

No justice has been with Mr. Vinson fewer than 28 times; all but two have agreed with him 30 times or more.

Minority Is Subdivided

WHEN the court has been split this year the average majority has been exactly six justices and the average minority has been two and four-fifths justices. If there were a clear-cut break in the court—into right and left blocs, or New Dealers and conservatives, or pro and anti Black, or Jackson—we could spot it at once by noting which six justices formed the majority and which three the minority, in the foregoing table.

This shows the "majority" to be Mr. Vinson, Douglas, Murphy, Rutledge, Black and Frankfurter, and the "minority" to be Jackson, Reed and Burton. But before we jump to that conclusion, look at the number of times each justice has disagreed with every other justice:

	Vinson	Black	Reed	Frankfurter	Douglas	Murphy	Jackson	Rutledge	Burton
Vinson	..	0	10	7	6	8	9	8	8
Black	0	..	12	12	7	3	11	6	16
Reed	10	12	..	7	10	12	3	10	6
Frankfurter	7	12	7	..	10	12	8	12	9
Douglas	6	7	10	10	..	4	10	6	9
Murphy	8	3	12	12	4	..	9	5	12
Jackson	9	11	3	8	10	9	..	10	12
Rutledge	8	6	10	12	6	5	10	..	9
Burton	8	16	6	9	9	12	12	9	..

Here we find that among the three "minority" justices there is none of the harmony that might be looked for in a bloc. Burton has been on the other side from Reed six times, and from Jackson twelve.

Two Top Dissenters

ALTHOUGH Frankfurter has written the most dissenting opinions—four, against three each for Reed and Burton—the tables show, too, that instead of being the foremost dissenter, the old professor is snugly among the prevailing justices thirteen times and with the minority only five.

So far this term, the first dissenter of the court is Burton. He was with the minority in half the cases where there was a split, and he has disagreed with every other justice at least six times, with two of them a dozen times and with Black 16 times.

Burton's title might be challenged, however, by Rutledge, who has nearly as high a record of disagreements and would have a higher one if his concurring opinions were counted as disagreements, as they reasonably might be.

When a justice believes that the court's ruling on a case is right, or mostly right, but does not go along with some or all of its reasons, then he may write a concurring opinion. Rutledge has done so six times this year, more than all the others put together.

'Feud' Doesn't Show

THE IDEA of Black and Jackson glaring at each other across the conference table does not stand up against the record of disagreements. Here we see that Black has disagreed with Reed, Frankfurter and Burton more often than he has with Jackson. And that Jackson has disagreed more often with Burton, and nearly as often with Douglas and Rutledge.

They have been on the same side 27 times.

The totals in the tables do not all come out quite even, because there have been some cases in which all the justices did not sit. There is no law about this; each member of the court decides for himself whether he can be fair to both sides. Jackson's great quarrel with Black, and with Murphy, grew out of his choosing one formula for settling these questions while they chose another.

The justices so far this term have kept out of an average of one case each. Here is the record of abstentions:

Vinson	1	Jackson	2
Black	1	Rutledge	0
Reed	3	Burton	0
Frankfurter	0		
Murphy	1	Total	9

One thing seems clear from this year's record as here given. That is, as far as blocs on the court are concerned there are no two, or three blocs; there are nine of them.

China, Holy Land Week's Sore Spots

Continued From Page 1

ain has decided the partition of Palestine into Arab and Jewish states was the only solution. Jews and Arabs alike oppose partition.

As the week ended, British women and children and non-essential men were ordered out of Palestine by Tuesday. British government officials were told to move to security camps. Americans were not yet affected.

In London, Winston Churchill called on the British to find a solution to the Palestine problem, with United States help, or turn in the Palestine mandate to the United Nations forthwith.

He also pointed to the Suez Canal and said the British must maintain their hold there regardless of what happens in Palestine.

He was mindful of the collapse of treaty negotiations between Britain and Egypt, announced this week. The Egyptian government has been negotiating to get the British out of Egypt and the Sudan as soon as possible. With the failure of negotiations, Egypt now plans to turn to the United Nations.

* * * *

China

THE United States threw up its hands in China and quit all attempts to bring about peace. The Communists immediately said the only way left was "to fight." They launched one of their most serious assaults in weeks.

More than a year ago George C. Marshall went to China as the personal envoy of President Truman. His assignment was to make peace. He worked hard. But on January 7 he admitted failure.

The United States announcement that it was withdrawing from peace efforts was a signal for most of the American troops in China to turn homeward.

The decision removed one point of contention raised by the Russians. The Soviet Union had attacked the presence of United States forces in China in strong language to the United Nations Security Council and the U. N. Assembly. The United States replied the troops were there by arrangement with China and would be pulled out when their mission was accomplished.

The mission is not accomplished but the United States has decided to leave. The Russian reaction remains to be seen.

* * * *

Polish Elections

THE United States reaction to Poland's elections, won by the Communist-supported government bloc, came this week. The United States did not like anything about them.

The State Department charged Poland with failing to carry out its pledges of free and untrammeled elections. The department also reserved this country's "full liberty of action." There may be more to come.

The British announced the transfer on promotion" of their ambassador in Warsaw, Victor Cavendish-Bentinck. His new post was not announced. The Polish government for months has been carrying on an obvious campaign to chase Cavendish-Bentinck out of Warsaw.

Extremists Reap Discontent

Italians Are Yearning Again for 'Strong Man'

By George Bria

ROME, (AP).—"What we need is another strong man," many Italians are saying today in voices growing much louder than a whisper.

"I hate to admit it," one may add quickly, "but that is 'he way we Italians are. We need a man with a club." Some say this with malice in their eyes, since that is what they have thought all the time.

This is one of the significant straws in the Italian political whirlwind after three years of chronic government crises.

Then and Now

IMPATIENT of complex arguments, these Italians see the situation this way:

In Allied-occupied Naples three years ago, Premier Marshal Pietro Badoglio and King Vittorio Emanuele III were battling with six anti-Fascist parties. Politicians spent much of their time roaring about "harsh" armistice terms, ranting at the "pro-monarchist" policy of the Allies, complaining that more Fascists were not jailed and getting little done.

People who could do so lived off the black market.

Today the monarchy has given way to a republic, Premier Alcide De Gasperi is battling with the Socialists, Communists and Republicans in his coalition cabinet. The Christian-Democrats, Socialists and Republicans are bickering among themselves. Politicians are groaning about "harsh" peace terms, and looking the other way when they meet Fascists liberated by the hundreds under an "amnesty of the republic" bestowed upon them by the complainers of yesteryear.

As they did three years ago, city-dwellers who can afford it live off the black market—now called the "open market"—while the peasants hoard their grain and stuff their mattresses with lire. Crime is rampant and reconstruction little more than a slogan.

Trend Is Extremist

"THE politicians used to blame the war for not getting anything done," said a radio operator, chafing under one of Rome's frequent five-minute power failures. "But the war's been over nearly two years."

And he added his voice to the swelling chorus of "we need another strong man. We need order, even if it means less liberty."

In the next general election, where will this man's vote go?

If the November municipal elections were any indication, he will vote for a mass party of the extreme left or the extreme right—for the Communists or for the Qualunguista (common man) movement, refuge of that same middle class that formed the backbone of fascism. The moderate Christian-Democrats and Socialists, reflecting their own inner travail, suffered serious losses.

Accurately predicting that De Gasperi's cabinet, unable to get together on foreign or domestic policy, could not survive the winter, Don Luigi Sturzo, famed anti-Fascist exile who recently returned to Rome from the United States, called for parliamentary elections as soon as possible.

Even though the constituent assembly still has to produce a draft of a constitution, seven months after proclamation of the republic, Sturzo suggested that a "caretaker" cabinet of technicians take over until the elections, which he proposed for May. De Gasperi himself suggested they be held in June.

'Elimination' Contest

WOULD a "strong man" or a strong party emerge from these elections?

Few observers believe this likely. For one thing, no strong personalities have yet emerged. The predominant feeling, however, is that, barring unexpected strengthening of the Christian-Democrats and Socialists, the elections will mark a step in a gradual elimination of the middle ground, preparatory to a showdown battle between the extremes.

For Italy, 1946 was a year of high drama and gray delusion.

Climaxing two years of tension, Italians in June voted out their ancient House of Savoy, electing to begin their post-Fascist history under a republic.

It was a close decision packed with uncertainties. Civil war loomed as King Umberto II hesitated before accepting, with reservations, the slim Republican majority that sent him into exile.

But with the end of the sharply drawn conflict for kingdom or republic the punch went out of Italian politics and drab reaction set in. Her big political parties were locked in chronic crisis.

The Black Symbol

TO MANY Italians, the slogan of the Republicans, "Bread and Work," became a mockery. At year's end the unemployed stood at more than 2,000,000 and black bread—symbol of penury—reappeared in Milan. The ragged lira plunged to 700 to the dollar compared to the official rate of 225.

The drama of peace played on the world stages of Paris and New York was booed as a farce in Italy, which deemed her co-belligerency against the Germans worthy of greater recognition. The words that stung Italian pride the worst were the clause forbidding her to claim reparations from the Germans.

Against this background, 1947 looms as a year of decision.

Fines Equal Their Profits

L. A. Poor Pickings For Charity Rackets

By Herbert D. Wilhoit

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 1 (AP).—Evelyn Spaulding, a dark-haired, blue-eyed young woman who likes her work, is Los Angeles' official charity-racket buster.

As general manager of the municipal Social Service Department, it's her job, fortified by one of the Nation's most rigid ordinances governing charity solicitation, to protect the generous public from its own gullibility. She has been in the department 14 years and its manager for five.

An Angeleno who started out to be a school teacher, Miss Spaulding boasts that charity skullduggery no longer pays off in this city. Recently, for example, a promoter put on a dance supposedly for the benefit of war veterans. He was fined $400, the exact amount of his fraudulent profit.

Solicitors Are Bonded

HERE are some provisions of the Los Angeles ordinance:

Anyone intending to solicit for charitable, patriotic or philanthropic purposes must, before any announcement or release of publicity, file a notice of intention with the Social Service Commission, a nonsalaried body appointed by the mayor, with Miss Spaulding's department as the administrative unit.

Such notice must contain complete data on the soliciting agency—officers, purposes, type and period of solicitation, detailed estimates on expenses expected and percentage of collections to go to the cause, contracts with managers or promoters and many other details.

Any paid promoter hired for a soliciting agency must file a similarly detailed application for a promoter's license, which costs him $25 and requires him to post a $2000 bond. A paid solicitor's license costs $1 and requires $500 bond.

After approval of a solicitation, the department issues information cards, factual statements of the background and purposes of the soliciting agency but plainly stating they are in no way an indorsement of the appeal by the department. These cards must be carried by all solicitors and exhibited to the prospective donor.

Within 30 days after a campaign the agency must submit a complete report on receipts, expenses and distribution of the funds.

Penalties for violation of the ordinance run up to six months' imprisonment and $500 fine for each misdemeanor count.

Keep Down Expenses

"THUS WE HAVE control from the very inception of an appeal until final distribution of collective funds," Miss Spaulding said. "We have the opportunity and duty to examine solicitation methods and make suggestions or demands on soliciting agencies as to where expenses can be cut. Sometimes we even question audits.

The commission has set these goals for legitimate solicitations: Not more than 15 per cent expenses, with 85 per cent distribution to the cause, for straight solicitation of funds; not more than 50 per cent expenses for benefits such as dances or entertainments.

Some Ticklish Atom Queries Answered

Continued From Page 3

other stellar bodies. At present the possibility of using reactions of this type seems quite remote."

Another authority has said the problems are so great, involving the creation of temperatures of more than one million degrees centigrade, that the answers lie only in the realm of fiction.

Still 'Theoretical'

Q: Supposing we can increase the size of the bomb. Is it possible to deliver a bomb of huge proportions to the target?

A: John F. Victory, executive secretary of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, hinted in a recent interview in Washington that it is "theoretically" possible to fire a super bomb by rocket to such a distant point as Berlin. But he said more research is necessary.

Q: Has any nation made any secret A-bomb discoveries?

A: The scientific and technical committee of the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission said in a recent report:

"There exists a possibility that the information with which this committee has dealt may be incomplete in another sense, namely, that major discoveries, as distinguished from technological developments, may have been made somewhere in the world but not disclosed . . .

"Logically such a possibility cannot be excluded; on the other hand there are scientific grounds for believing that discoveries unknown to us, which might seriously invalidate our analysis of the technical aspects of control, are improbable."

British Newspaper A Black Market

KRAKOW, Poland (AP). — The British government's weekly newspaper, *Voice of Britain*—first started by any foreign country in Poland—is selling like hotcakes.

Editor Frank Cox of London, reported the Voice started publishing news about the United Kingdom here on November 2, with a circulation of 26,800, which soon jumped to 50,000.

Now all copies are sold out within two days. So great is the demand for the paper that it brings 40 zlotys per copy in the "black market." Its regular sale price is 10 zlotys.

THE GOOD OLD DAYS

by Erwin L. Hess

MEMORIES....
HERE'S THE TUB! C'MON, KIDS... GET STARTED WITH YOUR BATHS! I'M HEATING MORE WATER IN THE BASEMENT.
THIS IS THE LAST PIECE OF COFFEE CAKE YOU CAN HAVE. IT'S SOON BEDTIME.
BUTCHER SHOP
SLUP SLUP
Z-Z-Z
IT'S YOUR TURN TO POLISH ALL OUR SHOES. IT IS! I DID 'EM LAST SATURDAY.
SATURDAY EVENINGS, YEARS AGO, WEREN'T MUCH TO "RAVE ABOUT" AS FAR AS EXCITEMENT WAS CONCERNED. NEVERTHELESS, THE ENTIRE FAMILY HAD "LOTS TO DO"... BECAUSE IT WAS THE IMPORTANT NIGHT BEFORE SUNDAY.
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Professor Says There's a Bridge

Byrd Urged to Push on to Mars

By Bob Considine

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—Prof. Francis A. Giannini, philosopher and author of "The Worlds Beyond the Poles," today urged Admiral Byrd to continue on from the South Pole to Mars. It's right next door, he says.

According to the revolutionary theories of Giannini, there is a causeway of land, ice and water connecting the South Pole with Mars, just as he contends the North Pole connects with other "so-called heavenly bodies."

Giannini, an intense, black-eyed man from Cambridge, Mass., who once served as an Antarctic chartmaker for bearded Sir Hubert Wilkins, thus returns to the public prints after an absence of 20 years. It was in 1927 that he released his theory of a connected universe, which was promptly scorned by astronomers.

"I now have absolute proof that the universe is one body," he told me today.

"I have been silent for 20 years because I lacked visual proof of my theory. That has been provided by the camera shots taken from the tail of a German V-2 ascending over White Sands, N. Mex."

He produced the now familiar picture which the Army says was taken at a height so great that the curvature of the earth could be seen.

Camera Curvature

"THAT is not a picture of the earth's curve," the professor protested. "It is a trick of the eye and the camera lens, fashioned after the eye.

"Photographs of cities taken from planes about 30,000 feet show the tall buildings beginning to lean toward the center of the film plate. The edges appear to curl, in saucer fashion.

"Now! Let that plane soar 30 or 40 more miles into the stratosphere and, if its camera could pierce the atmosphere, the area below would appear perfectly round.

"New York, Chicago, Los Angeles and every other big city would look like separate planets, shiny and round, if a camera or human eye were lifted high enough above them.

"That most certainly wasn't the curve of the earth which the V-2's camera caught. It simply was that part of New Mexico which, from that great height, became a rounded world of its own.

"And so it is throughout our connected universe. We see these so-called planets and stars and think they are distinct bodies in space, because of the distances involved. They are part of us; we are part of them."

A Tired World

I WAS getting a bit confused by now and dragged the office globe over to his chair. The sight of the globe turned the professor pale with anger.

"Take that Copernican absurdity away from me or I'll pull out my teeth!" he threatened.

"The earth, as we call it, is cylindrical, yes; but not spherical," he declared. We decided not to scoff. Why go down in history with the intolerant boobs who laughed at Columbus' egg tricks?

"The universe is shaped like a rubber tire, which revolves and exposes itself once a day to the sun. The sun, for all I know, may be pulling it through space.

"Here and there the tire, let's call it, tapers a bit and then bulges out again, perhaps like a circular link of squat sausages with heavy connecting cords. Now, think of bits of light-reflecting crystals inbedded in the tire. They pick up light from the sun, and at night, when the sun isn't shining on us, we can see them.

"They appear round only because the human eye and the telescope are faulty windows of the brain. They are not round and not distinct. They are joined by the land, water and ice that comprise the whole tire-shaped universe.

"It would be interesting for Admiral Byrd to go on to Mars from what he believes is the South Pole. Remember I said 'on,' not 'up.' Talk of shooting rockets up into the air toward the moon or planets is preposterous. Would New York try to contact Chicago by rocket? Certainly not, for there is an overland route."

Long Way 'Round

I MUMBLED something about the earth having been circumnavigated.

"Yes, from east to west," the professor agreed. "But not from north to south. Claims about the discovery of the North and South Poles are either lies or the result of childish dependence on that irresponsible instrument we call the compass.

"The earth, as we call it, simply extends from the poles. Byrd needn't go on as far as what we call Mars, if there are supply difficulties. He could push on 10, or 100, or 1000 miles around the universal tire, and he'd find lands, seas and ice areas the astronomers never dreamt of."

Giannini doesn't like astronomers. They are too dependent on mathematics, he said, and added that mathematics can be made to prove anything. He offered to prove, on paper, that I was dead, but I declined with thanks—tomorrow being pay day.

He did, however, present his theory to Harvard's eminent Dr. Harlow Shapley, leading American astronomer. I asked him what Shapley said.

"He said, 'Gianini, you should be in jail,'" the professor concluded, with a bitter laugh.

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3 Allies Agree on German States

Continued from Page 1

lative assembly. The French want the Ruhr completely detached from Germany, although they are more willing than before to put it under international rather than independent administration.

The Americans, and presumably the British, who have an enormous interest in it, are thinking of keeping the Ruhr a part of Germany but putting its industries and resources under the strict control of an international authority like the Tennessee Valley Authority. The international authority would thus have many of the powers within the Ruhr that would otherwise go to a Ruhr or Westphalian state, and its jurisdiction in some cases might cross state lines, just as the TVA crosses seven State lines here.

The differences are even wider on the subject of the central or federal government. The French do not want any nationally elected federal assembly at all. They do not want a new Reichstag, which they fear would become the voice and the rallying point of a new German nationalism.

They want each state government, with the approval of its freely elected legislature, to appoint four members to a federal assembly in a federal capital—preferably not Berlin. The federal assembly would then elect a President, who would hold office for one year.

Swiss Plan Favored

THIS is something like the Swiss system, in which the federal council elects a man to be head of the state for just one year. Some American officials find much to be said for applying this device to Germany.

They like the way Switzerland avoids personifying the nation in the President of its Federation Council. They like the dignity of a one-year President, and the democracy of it, so that a humble citizen may step up from the council's ranks every year, act as head of the state for his brief term, and then step down into the humdrum work of the council again.

Few foreigners know from year to year who happens to be the President of the Swiss Federal Council. School children do not see his picture on the wall; coins and stamps do not carry his likeness, and the sturdily democratic Swiss are certain that their President can never become a threat to their liberties.

Even under the democratic Weimar Republic in Germany, the spirit of nationalism revolved to some extent around Fritz Ebert, the saddlemaker who was its first President, and in increasingly dangerous measure around Paul von Hindenburg, its second. So there is real interest in Washington in this French scheme to prevent the creation of a new fuehrer in Germany. There is a feeling that "the French have got something" that ought to be studied.

Nevertheless, the American plans now before Secretary Marshall call for a popularly elected Reichstag, representative of all the German people and not just all the German states. (The British are understood to have a variant of this, with one house a council of states and the other a nationally elected assembly.)

American officials here see real dangers in not having a central Reichstag, and it remains to be seen whether they will win Secretary Marshall to their point of view. They are fearful that one or another of Germany's powerful neighbors might use the nearby German states as pawns in a new game of international power politics. It would be easy, they argue, for any strong country to pull the strings of the new Germany by making deals with individual states or blocs of states.

Against such a development the existence of a central German parliament is seen here as a safeguard—especially since the two most "liberal" German parties, the Social Democrats and the Unity Party, have insisted on a central Reichstag as the keystone of a democratic order in Germany.

Russia's 'Model' Plan

THERE is still, however, no final American "plan" for Germany, and no British "plan" like the precise and intriguing proposals which the French have submitted. And if there is a Russian "plan" it has not been disclosed by the masters of the Kremlin.

All the evidence shows, however, that what the Russians want is not at all what the western allies have in mind. Foreign Minister Molotov said in Paris last summer that Germany must be a unified nation with a strong central government. This would seem to be applying the Soviet model to Germany.

For while Soviet Russia ostensibly is a "Union" of Soviet "Republics," and while 2 of the 16 republics even go through the pleasant fiction of sending independent delegates to international assemblies, it is always Moscow that pulls the strings. A police state has to be centralized, by its very nature, and Russia is the tightest police state on earth.

However wide their differences may be, the Foreign Ministers in Moscow will not be able to evade the issue. Their agenda calls for discussion and, if possible, decision on the provisional form of government to be set up in Germany. Experience has shown that provisional forms cannot be decided unless there is some broad agreement on the permanent forms that will supplant them.

At least it is some advantage to Secretary Marshall and his advisors to know that the United States, Britain and France are in broad agreement on the role of the German states. As far as the three western allies are concerned, the states must be brought back to life, to strength and usefulness.

Senate Staff Learns to 'Sir' Paying Public

Continued From Page 1

didate than Taft but Taft would make the better President."

* * *

Another Mess

THIRTY YEARS AGO, Ensign Raymond Earl Baldwin, USN, received his first assignment in World War I. Gunnery Officer Baldwin became commissary officer. In a word, he was responsible for all the chow on his ship.

Ensign Baldwin, later Governor of Connecticut, was reminded of all the familiar gripes over mess when he returned to the Federal payroll after 30 years—this time as a United States Senator.

Republican leaders promptly tapped him for the Armed Services Committee. There he was named chairman of a special subcommittee investigating Federal cafeterias.

Said Freshman Senator Baldwin: "History does repeat."

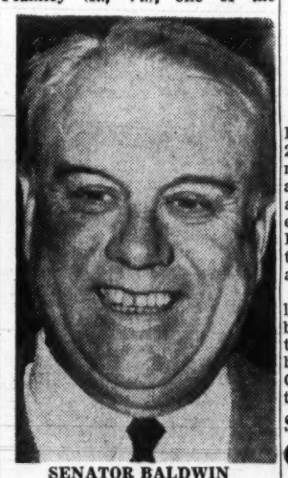
* * * *

Rayburn's Primer

HOUSE Democratic freshmen, who met and organized to fight the dead hand of seniority rule, have learned the hard truth.

In any clash with seniority at the Capitol, seniority wins.

Seventy-one-year-old Charles A. Plumley (R., Vt.), one of the



SENATOR BALDWIN
. . . *History repeated*

seniors, summed it all up succinctly in his "Making of a Congressman."

Said Plumley: "In no other place, perhaps, in this broad land of ours does seniority or length of service cut so much figure as it does in the Congress of the United States."

The new crop of House Democrats, led to expect more from a "streamlined" Congress, held what amounted to an indignation meeting. They had received the short end of committee and office assignments They felt on the outside of party strategy. What galled them more was another unwritten rule: "Freshmen should be seen and not heard." They wanted a little action and set out to get it.

Minority Leader (Former Speaker) Sam Rayburn, an old head at solacing unhappy first termers, invited the 27 Democratic fledgelings to breakfast. All but two showed up.

Rayburn talked to the new members for an hour. When he finished the freshmen felt better. He asked if there were questions. Nobody spoke up.

Rayburn denied there was any "gag" on new members. They were free to make all the House speeches they wished. But he told them to "brief up" before trying it. A better informed member might cut them down.

He noted that about 95 per cent of the Congressional Record was filled by about 5 per cent of the more garrulous members. Most speeches were no gauge of performance.

After a few friendly tips on how to stay in Congress he sat down. He advised them to stick close to the House, study its rules and not run back to the home folks too often:

"They'll see Congress is going right along without you. They might not send you back."

Today, a wonderful peace pervades freshmen ranks. Seniority has won again.

Paris Still Casts Its Spell

Tarrying Americans Learning Left-Bank Life

By Melton S. Davis

PARIS, Feb. 1.—A small and hardy group of Americans is taking root in Paris today. Among them are businessmen, students, writers, painters, stenographers and a few pent-up Pentagoners who finally got overseas. But most of them are former GIs staying on for a strange variety of reasons.

Some of them married French girls—or want to. Many are veterans who returned to the States, looked around and failed to discover the brave new world they had read about.

The Army has almost pulled out, but several thousand GIs and officers still knock about. Add to that some 10,000 American civilians who are working for the Army, the United States Government and various international organizations which have headquarters in Paris.

A New Yorker, a former corporal, is here writing ballads. Another is a promising young sculptor. Still another is teaching French to tongue-tied Americans. And a fourth is staying over because he likes to drink aperitifs.

Retired Financiers

THEY do all sorts of work. One is an announcer on Radio France; another recently stole four million francs from a bank. Over 250 are students in Paris universities.

Also among those present are an undisclosed number of AWOLs. Not long ago one was discovered living in an Army billet, eating in Army messes, utilizing Army Post Exchanges and other privileges for months. He was caught when he tried to get paid. Another AWOL traveled all over Europe by stenciling his own military orders.

It is from this group that the worst blackmarket operators come. These boys live the fanciest lives in Paris.

There was an American who made enough in blackmarket deals while he was in the Army to buy two hotels and a Mercedes-Benz. He is now out of the Army and running his two establishments. Another GI, while still in the Army, bought an apartment house. There were complaints, however, that the Army Post Office in which he worked had not delivered any packages for two weeks. He is still in Paris—but his address has changed to the "Paris Detention Barracks."

Side Street Explorers

THOSE Americans who really know Paris got on familiar terms by getting away from the main boulevards and wandering through the tiny, color-filled streets.

The American is only rarely to found at the Cafe de la Paix. His meeting place is the Place de l'Etoile, that ingenious traffic arrangement where an even dozen boulevards converge. The English are usually to be found along the Rue de Rivoli and Rue Faubourg St. Honore. Both nations meet at Rue Scribe, where the American Express and Cook's issue precious travelers' checks.

The cost of living presents its hazards in Paris as elsewhere. In France, even excluding the black market, it is officially more than eight times as high as it was when the war started. In England, by comparison, the rate has gone up only 79 per cent since 1938.

Meanwhile, the Americans are learning how to eat for less than 200 francs a meal. Near St. Germain-des-Pres, Place St. Michel and other left-bank areas, there are plenty of restaurants serving excellent meals for 150-175 francs. Even on the right side of the Seine, the tourist side, such restaurants are available.

Menus are posted outside by law, and you can tell which are blackmarket. If once you get in there are no prices on the menu—brother, grab your hat and depart. Checks can run up to $10 with no trouble at all.

Sinister Service

ONE AMERICAN stenographer decided to order the fixed-price 50-franc menu which each restaurant is required to make available.

Usually, if anyone has the temerity to exercise his legal right, the waiter makes no secret of his scornful disdain, his complete contempt, his revulsion at meeting someone who dares attempt such a despicable piece of chicanery. But in this case the waiter served the soup, omelet and dessert with courtesy.

A private investigation is now being conducted to see if the restaurant is a front for white slavers.

Lunch as the French do it is a marvelous institution. You start gracefully with an aperitif, then hors d'oeuvres, soup, meat, vegetables, salad, fruit, cheese and coffee, each as a separate course and usually accompanied by wine. The viands are consumed at a leisurely pace until you strike your forehead and say, "My God, it's three-thirty—and I was supposed to be back at the office at two!"

Musical Chairs

OTHER French institutions, however, have a tendency to age Americans prematurely. When an American sets out to get his French ration coupons, he is in for a shaking experience. First he goes to window 1; and then, dutifully, to window 2. From there he goes to window 3, as directed; then he is told to go to window 5.

After he stands in line for an hour at window 5, the *petit fonctionnaire* on the other side of the glass says, "What happened to window 4, *monsieur*?" The American says, "I was told to come to window 5 from window 3."

"Ah, *monsieur*, there has been a mistake. It is always necessary that one go to window 4 before window 5." The American protests, "But window 4 is not open now." "How unfortunate," says the Frenchman commiseratingly. "Then one must return in the morning and commence anew."

The American returns in the morning and commences anew only to find that during the night one of the necessary papers has somehow changed color and he must go to another office and tell his sad story. Most Americans are free during the lunch hour to pursue the chase. But from 12 until 2 everything is closed.

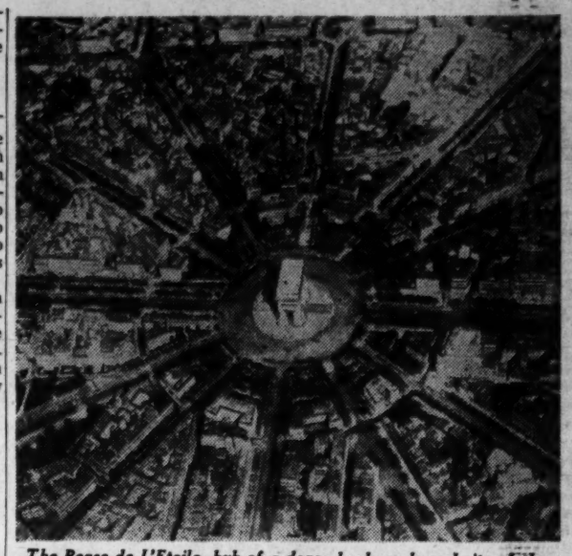
Power of Babel

THE way that Americans surmount language difficulties is a joy to behold.

One had to do some business with a Turkish government commission. He spoke no Turkish, the Turks spoke no English, nor was their French any too good. And their regular interpreter was ill.

But the American had a French girl friend who spoke some Italian; she, in turn, knew someone who spoke both Italian and Turkish. So the parlay worked out—English to French to Italian to Turkish—and business went on as unusual.

One American has argued so much with cab drivers, many of whom have been here since the Russian Revolution, that he now speaks French with a White Russian accent.



The Peace de L'Etoile, hub of a dozen boulevards and site of the Arc de Triomphe, is the new hangout of Paris' postwar American "colony"

Idioms Delight

THOSE Americans who have learned French have been intrigued by some of the colorful phrases which the language contains. One can have "sore hair" and "anger oneself all red," or he can "feel mustard rising in his nose" and experience "a week with four Thursdays." He can "buck a wind to blow the harness off an ox," or he can have a "well-hung tongue" and yet be accused of "speaking French like a Spanish cow."

Telephone service in Paris has improved, but it is still bad enough to infuriate you. If you jiggle for the operator, she gets angry and virtually refuses service. If you don't jiggle for the operator—no operator. Calls continually break in on each other. Some very fine friendships are formed this way, but it doesn't make for too-efficient operations.

There is no denying that Americans who stay in Paris long enough to get over their anger at petty frustrations feel amply repaid. Those who go over the Seine on their way to work in the morning compare it to going over the Golden Gate Bridge in a San Francisco dawn. The city's wider streets remind Southerners of New Orleans boulevards. Many quarters bring nostalgia to New Yorkers.

Then—along about sunset—on their way home from work through the Place de la Concorde, a multitude of street lights are flickering on. The obelisk, and in back of that the Eiffel Tower, stand straight and elegant against the blue, blue sky.

It's Paris, and once more it's a place to see before you die.

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Gen. Marshall Has Italicized Word 'Secret'

Continued From Page 1

and the film is due entirely to Secretary Marshall, the effect is apparent.

Officials turn some papers face down when callers come in.

Secretaries, when opening a locked file, have to insert in the drawer handle a big pink card with 2-inch letters, "OPEN," to remind them not to leave it open when they depart for the night.

(Incidentally, and ironically, the document was prepared by the "presentation division" from which Carl Aldo Marzani was discharged December 20. Later he was indicted on a charge of having made false answers when questioned as to whether he was connected with the Communist Party in 1940 and 1941.)

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Hundreds Dying Daily in Moldavia

Starvation Is Still Unvanquished

By William B. King

LONDON, Feb. 1 (AP).—Hunger and cold beat a slow, almost imperceptible, retreat across war-wrecked Europe in the first month of 1947, but inevitable misery still faced millions in the weeks of winter before the spring harvests.

The last UNRRA supplies were still on the shelves of retail stores in central, eastern and southern Europe, but people already were wondering how severe would be the jolt of the withdrawal of this aid which prevented millions from starving.

The coal outlook—inseparably tied with food in the European battle against misery—showed slight improvement, but mainly because the United States continued the essentially uneconomic shipment of fuel from America. Despite the drain on Atlantic shipping and European dollar credits, these shipments provided the vital stopgap to the difficulties caused by Europe's still erratic distribution system.

Epidemics Feared

CURRENTLY Europe's saddest picture of human misery is presented by the Moldavian provinces of Romania where, unofficial reports say, hundreds are dying daily from starvation and exposure. There are fears that the spring months, instead of bringing relief, will unleash a series of virulent epidemics, unless sufficient drugs are made available to prevent the spread of disease.

The Romanian government imposed drastic measures to curtail food consumption in all parts of the country and pressed for vital grain imports. While the Minister of Agriculture, Prof. Traian Savulescu, issued reassuring statements that available food would last until March and promised that tinned meat soon would reach the market, the Associated Press learned from the Ministry of Supply that cereal stocks were down to absolute zero.

"We have ceased distributing," a ministry spokesman said. "We are fighting death by all means."

Even if Romanian peasants would market their hidden stocks, no more than 20,000 tons of grain would be available. The frozen Danube prevents delivery of 2000 tons of corn and 20,000 tons of potatoes from Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia. Three hundred tons of potatoes lie frozen at Bazias on the Danube.

Meanwhile Romania was awaiting the result of its appeal to the Allied Emergency Food Council in Washington for an allocation of at least 500,000 tons.

To prevent grain from being used for animal feed, the government has ordered the slaughter of all pigs except breeding stock.

Bucharest has been reported without bread for more than two weeks and the town of Iasi in Moldavia for two months. Almost all fuel production is going to industrial consumption and hot water is allowed only three hours weekly.

Spain's Loaf Fatter

AT THE OTHER end of the map there is a brighter picture.

In Spain the working class has benefited since the first of the year from a government order increasing the quality and the allotment of bread while reducing its cost. The legal Spanish loaf now contains 85 per cent wheat flour and 15 per cent barley. The ration has been upped to 100 grams a day for all but the upper income groups.

The average Spaniard also is benefiting from the new olive oil crops, with a doubled weekly ration. He now gets a quarter liter instead of an eighth.

An improvement in the food and fuel situation in Portugal was reported from Lisbon, where the recent arrival of coal shipments from the United States and meat and fats from the Argentine has created an atmosphere of prewar plenty.

Coal imports have helped to restore high sea fishing and thousands of tons of fish have reached the Portuguese market. Unlike Spain, however, Portugal still faces a serious shortage of olive oil and poverty is still widespread.

In the rest of Europe the food and fuel situation varied from hopeful to hopeless, but nowhere did housewives escape the daily worry of eking out rations to prevent hunger and hardships.

Sellers on Strike

IN FRANCE, beef, lamb, veal and mutton disappeared from neighborhood shops as meat handlers from farm to wholesaler balked at Premier Leon Blum's 5 per cent reduction in living costs. Even horesmeat was skimpy, but pork continued in usual ration amounts.

France also saw fresh vegetables dwindle in supply and increase in price, while milk became hard to find even in ration amounts. The bright spot for the French was an increase of about half a pound per person per month in the sugar ration.

Coal continued in short supply in France and alternate fuels skyrocketed in price.

In Italy there was hope that promised food shipments from America would bring soaring black market prices within reach of the hungry. Bread, sugar, spaghetti and oil were still being sold on Italy's black market. The spaghetti ration has been reduced and part of the bread ration was given in cornmeal.

From America 220,000 tons of grain were to arrive in February and a similar amount in March.

The country's coal situation was brighter. Premier Alcide de Gasperi brought back with him from the United States the assurance that Italy would receive 700,000 tons monthly.

Back to Tins

IN BRITAIN, Food Minister John Strachey warned the public that henceforth they would get less fresh meat and would have to take a larger proportion of their weekly ration from supplies of canned meat.

Irritable tempers kindled by Britain's scanty rations flared in the House of Lords, where one member charged that Britons were "worse fed than they have ever been in living history," and accused the Labor government of "a glaring record of failure" because of it.

England hoped to get increased meat supplies from Denmark. As a result that little country faces a reduction in its meat ration—but even the reduced Danish ration will still be far above the amount of meat most Europeans are eating.

Fortunate on food, Denmark faces continued difficulties for fuel. This country, which hasn't enjoyed the luxury of hot water since 1940, has worked under severe fuel restrictions ever since the United States coal strike. Coal shipments now are en route from the United States.

The people of Holland have escaped the winter of scarcity with a minimum of discomfort, general health is considered good and the coal position is not desperate. Dutch officials said there was no prospect of reduced rations although the country depends on imports for sugar, wheat, meat and fats.

The situation is similar in Belgium, where there have been no important changes in the food rationing system for three months although the coal situation remains serious. For the whole year of 1946 coal production reached 23 million tons compared with 29,850,000 tons in 1939.

UNRRA Stocks Left

IN Czechoslovakia, midway through a rigorous winter, there was no sign of difficulty either in food or fuel. Coal rations are adequate to permit Czechoslovaks to heat at least a part of their homes. UNRRA goods stocked heavily in retail stores are calculated to last for several months longer.

Sweden presently is facing a shortage of meat, bread and butter. This was more than counterbalanced, however, by plentiful supplies of fish, fruit, potatoes and tinned foods.

In nearby Finland the shortage of grain may force another reduction in the brea ration, a Finnish official declared. Meanwhile the Finnish people are lookin, to the United States to fill the shortage of 260,000 tons in the estimated cereal needs. The fuel situation was described as satisfactory.

Difficulties caused by general food shortages continued without change in Hungary, where the only official action has been to reduce the bread ration 25 per cent. Officials hold out no hopes of widespread improvement until spring.

Poland has gotten through the winter so far without new food restrictions due largely to the continued flow of UNRRA supplies, but drastic cuts may follow the last of its shipments April 1.

There is plenty of coal in Poland as production topped 47 million tons in 1946 but transport difficulties are blocking its transfer to Warsaw and cities in the north.

U. S. Shipments Heavy

DESPITE transport and weather difficulties in Germany, American and British authorities are making every effort to keep the German ration during the winter at 1550 calories a day. Speed-up of food imports from the United States, which in the first 11 days of January set a record of 133,400 metric tons, helped tremendously.

A dreary overtone to the general German picture was furnished by the report that recent frost had damaged winter corn in Westphalia and vegetable crops in the Rhineland.

The Austrian people had little to cheer them in the first month of 1947. In addition to the severest cold wave of recent years, they found themselves without enough fuel, food or electric power. Twice during January Viennese bakeries ran out of flour and the only meat available was canned horsemeat from Argentina. There was a nationwide shortage of potatoes.

Each Austrian household was limited to from 220 to 440 pounds of coal for the entire winter and the use of gas or electricity for heating was forbidden.

Reds Maintain Rations

ALTHOUGH Russia entered the new year with depleted grain stocks as a result of widespread 1946 drought, the government has managed without reducing food rations. It was no secret, however, reports from Moscow said, that the Soviet population faces a number of difficult months before the new harvest. Thereafter conditions should be much improved, especially if the government carries through its plans to plant millions of virgin acres east of the Urals.

Our Positive Answer to the 'Isms'

American Democracy Alone Can Protect Family Unit

By Mrs. Eugene Meyer

Speech before Twenty-first Woman's Patriotic Conference on National Defense at the Hotel Statler

IT IS OF the utmost importance that your organizations should have met to increase your own and the Nation's understanding of our foreign policy.

I have been asked to discuss how we can make democracy more of a reality here at home and thereby help to make it a reality throughout the world. A certain amount of confusion and fear exists among us because we are not as a people working hard enough to implement our generally accepted ideals of freedom, justice and equality. The sun still shines, so why worry, sums up the attitude of many Americans. We are still too unaware that our democracy is seriously threatened from within and from without. There must be a new vision of what democracy can become as a regenerative force and a passionate desire to expand the dimensions of each individual life.

The depth, breadth and altitude of those dimensions depend largely upon us women. The latent power of American women is so great that they can create any kind of world they need and want, if only they are clear in heart and mind what they need and what they want. As an inspiring force, let us remember that the world expects, yes, it literally yearns, for leadership from this country. It seeks not only political and economic but moral leadership. Indeed our economic and political leadership will be suspect unless it is imbued through and through with the highest moral objectives.

How then are we to demonstrate the superior values of democracy? The greatest weakness of authoritarian government is its crass disregard of humanity's psychic and psychological needs. These are not met by material satisfactions nor by the subjection of the individual to the welfare of the group. To give you the simplest example of what I mean: Do you for a moment believe that a communistic mother is not personally ambitious for her own brood? For such fundamental human emotions communism has already been forced to modify its utter disregard for personality because it cannot eradicate those natural instincts from the human heart.

Whenever the state authority is final, it ruthlessly exploits the individual. Worse still, it destroys the formative power of the family whose protection is essential to the development of an emotionally stable individuality and a stable society. So great has been the progress in understanding of man's conscious and unconscious emotional needs, that Karl Marx's economic interpretation of history is nothing but outmoded hokum.

Diminishing Rights

SOCIALISM is no less destructive than communism in its attitude toward the family. The British "town and country planning bill" plus the farm control bill gives the government absolute power to dispose of every home and all land in the interests of national planning. We, too, use the right of "eminent domain" but under socialism the rights of the individual are eclipsed by those of the state. This British legislation is the most drastic assertion of governmental power since the Soviets collectivized their farms and liquidated the kulaks that resisted. The impact of these measures on British freedom, family life and human relationships, is bound to transform their whole social fabric.

Therefore, instead of talking vaguely about the freedom of the individual, American democracy should boldly assert that it alone can protect the freedom and integrity of the family unit. This must be our positive answer to all forms of authoritarian government that consider only the welfare of the Nation as a whole. For the freedom of the individual depends wholly on protecting the family from the oppression of the state and from the many other social forces that are hostile to it.

We are bound to admit that the abnormal egotism of the free individual, whether he be capitalist, labor leader or politician, has been and still is a problem in democracy. But the power and ego of the abnormal individual is more easily curbed than those of a dictatorial state. And if altruism is ever to flourish in men's hearts, it can only be nourished by the love and devotion of family life.

Personal Economics

THE DIMENSIONS of our democratic faith must be expanded to a point where we are willing to oppose all economic programs that are injurious to family life and therefore to the mental, emotional and moral development of the individual. We must recognize that economic security is but one step toward emotional security and that the best society is the one which best serves man's deepest biological, social and cultural roots and his deepest instinctive needs. The profound knowledge of modern psychology, its new complexity of vision, its amazing insight into human problems must be given sociological and political expression in our democracy. Our national leaders have the greatest possible opportunity, if they will learn to use economic reform not as a demagogic appeal but only as it fosters a social framework in which the family can function and develop the spontaneity of man as well as his sense of responsibility to the common good.

But whatever the wisest of our political leaders may do to stabilize the family, women are chiefly responsible for family life and theirs is the great opportunity to make over society and determine the future of democracy. Women will gain a new poise if they grasp the immense importance of their role as mothers, the dignity of it, the many skills involved, the possibilities of self-development and of service to humanity. Since the family is now recognized by modern psychologists, psychiatrists and medical men as the cradle of all individualism, all freedom, all ability to live successfully with our fellowmen, what greater career can there be for any woman than to feel herself the cornerstone of the family and therefore of the democratic state?

With this great task and this great opportunity confronting them, women as a whole have never been more confused, unhappy and insecure. The divorce rate is high and mounting ever higher. Child delinquency is the talk of the Nation. Alcoholism among women is another major problem. Last year serious crimes such as burglary committed by women went up 14 per cent. Never has the Nation produced so many neurotics, judging by the Army rejections and the insane asylums. So many women over-protect their sons that a noted psychiatrist has just written a book to warn the Nation against its "moms," a book so pessimistic that it led one columnist to ask: "Are mothers a passing fad?"

Delinquent Parents

ON THE other hand, in any guidance bureau you will find that many parents not only reject their children emotionally but betray the wish to get rid of them. A case history given me last week is that of two parents of comfortable income in a Western city who consulted a lawyer to find out how they could get rid of four children all under 12 years of age. "Why?" asked the lawyer. The answer: "With four children on our hands we can't have any fun." That is an extreme example, but I chose it because it shows how cruel people become through the senseless pursuit of pleasure for its own sake.

To be sure, there are vast numbers of women carrying the load heroically, not only in their own families but in their communities. But there are so many women rebelling against the Nation's laws, the moral code and literally against their destiny as women that the problem is critical to the highest degree. Even the women who are functioning dutifully as women are frequently unhappy, dissatisfied and neurotic enough to fill the offices of medical men with imaginary ailments. The public and private welfare agencies and guidance bureaus are obliged to take over more and more of the functions of the home.

This moral chaos is not wholly due to total war. But the impact of the last war was far greater than the previous war because we were a depression-ridden, insecure people before this last catastrophe broke over our heads. The war lifted us temporarily to a higher plane because it gave a worthy objective to many empty lives. That is why the postwar collapse in behavior—why blind, aggressive, extreme competition and general chaos—is more acute. And women, I am convinced, will not get hold of their immense problems until they look backward and try to understand historically how drastically the industrial revolution has affected them and the home.

Even the Menu

THE PRE-INDUSTRIAL concept of the home has crashed about women's ears, as definitely as its actual walls have collapsed in Europe. The factory first took production out of the home. Then education became a public function. Recreation under machine influence was also snatched from the parental roof. The family meal, whose preparation in every walk of life used to be an art and its consumption a ceremonial function, has largely become a free lunch counter whose viands are tossed together hurriedly out of cans.

The cities that sprang up reduced many homes to one, two and three rooms, however large the family. The war augmented the evil of overcrowding. Children, instead of being an economic asset, became a financial burden. Parents who are no longer self-supporting, became a dreaded liability.

Finally, economic pressure and war production drew millions of women out of the home. The trailer and trailer colonies are the supreme expression of the contempt our nomadic civilization developed for the unique values of a stable, permanent home life. The home for many people is hardly more important than the gasoline filling station. With the loss of its ancient functions, the home also lost its warm, protective, emotional ties that are the source of that cultural continuity which is still the deepest source of man's mental, moral and spiritual education. Disastrous as this has been to all Americans, it has been especially harmful to women. Their natural creative functions have been difficult if not impossible to fulfill, and the result is psychic, moral and social frustration of profound social importance.

Only One Career

AS a result, the dignity of motherhood and the fundamental values of home life have suffered a serious eclipse. The housewife is pictured in our society as a poor thing who needs more and more gadgets to rescue her from slavery. The press, advertisements and movies celebrate the female as glamour girl and sex object, or at best as a career woman, whereas most women who are obliged to earn a living are factory hands and clerks. For the wage-earning woman society has never done enough to make life livable. But it has been even harder on the housewife. It has made her sorry for herself.

As for the career woman, I maintain, all feminists notwithstanding, that women can have and should have many careers, but they have only one true vocation—the production, protection and nurture of the next generation. For however the home may be stripped of its pre-industrial functions, it is still the place where most human beings spend a fourth of their existence; it is still the place where the child's attiude toward society is made or marred, and the early unity with the mother, which precedes the father influence, is still the decisive factor in every human existence.

What then an we do to restore to mothers and home-makers their rightful dignity and importance as the very pillars of a democratic structure?

The home contends with five major difficulties—our neglect of our schools, the loss of prestige by the churches, an acute housing shortage, inadequate health provisions, and the degenerating influence of the radio and films. Each one of these has been bred by urbanization and industrialization which have damaged the homeliest aspect of our civilization.

The Loudspeaker Menace

LET us take up these problems in inverse order.

We all deplore the evil influence of the films and radio. The churches and women's clubs have made some attempts to curb the worst pictures and radio programs but with little result. The radio is in some respects the greater menace of the two because it goes right into the home.

On the whole, the radio makes more effort than the motion pictures to compensate for themes of gangsterism, sex and sadistic violence with good music, lectures and plays. The films likewise could make a valuable and dramatic contribution to our cultural progress if they would handle the social tragedies of today as, for instance, Ibsen and Shaw did for previous eras. But Hollywood shows a readiness to sell the Nation's welfare down the river if only it can make money.

Many of our film producers are on a par with dope peddlers. Both take advantage of humanity's lowest instincts for the purpose of making money. In fact, Hollywood is now going to invade the dope peddler's business. The leading producers have just modified their code forbidding narcotic themes. One such film, a documentary, which is supposed to show only the evils of narcotic smuggling, is almost complete.

Unless the women of the country register their opposition with Mr. Eric Johnston, president of the Moving Picture Association of America, we can expect the moving pictures to become the allies instead of the rivals of the narcotic trade. I have been assured by leaders of the film industry that only one such picture will be made. If this is true, why don't they prove it by restoring the code to its original form?

Censorship Bypass

HOW influence the radio and films since official censorship is contrary to our democratic instincts? Education of the public demand is the only answer. A Nation-wide radio program of mass education under the supervision of our leading educators would be of profound value if the practical difficulties can be overcome. Could the educators themselves agree on the content? Surely such agreement might be reached if these educational programs were focused upon such broad problems as the integrity of the family and the elucidation of our foreign policies.

Such programs should be translated into simple terms by the most expert script writers. New textbooks based on the scripts could supplement such programs. Adult education has made great strides in our country, but we now need a mass program over the air and if possible through films, if we are going to keep our people abreast of their new responsibilities toward their communities, their country and the world. If the people who control the movies and radio really understood how antisocial are the effects of their present policies, surely their cooperation could be gained for a more constructive use of their power.

I lack the time to discuss the complexities of the housing shortage. But I would like to say this: The integrity of the family is bound up with the preservation of private property and free enterprise. But the home depends primarily on decent living conditions.

Our millions of slum dwellers, whether rural or urban, and the countless number of homeless veterans are not going to respect the concept of private property in a society which neglects their most fundamental needs. Unless we encourage public housing programs for our lowest income groups, a good third of our citizens will lose all respect for private enterprise and grasp any panacea which holds out the promise of a better life. If a fascist movement ever gains headway in our country, it won't come as some people believe from the over-concentration of industrial power. It will come from the millions of people formerly on the relief rolls, who had their first good jobs in our war plants and learned that the productive capacity of this country, properly managed, can support a decent standard of living for all of our people.

Decline of Religion

AS FOR the loss of prestige by the churches—most thoughtful educators and social workers are agreed that their combined efforts cannot bring to the family the sense of cohesion, the hopeful outlook, the spiritual striving which it once derived from religion. They earnestly wish that the churches would develop a deeper conviction of their own mission.

This is all the more necessary because, wherever the established religions fail, they are replaced by orgiastic sects and superstitious cults whose ritual practices and emotional excesses are anything but constructive. Unfortunately the established churches are so preoccupied with material possessions that it is precisely in the poorest agricultural and urban areas, where emotional and spiritual security are most needed, that their influence is least felt.

All the more reason, therefore, why our school system must be strengthened and expanded without delay. That is where we women should make our most united and most powerful drive for progress. For the school today must compensate the family for the weaknesses of the social structure and help it to cope with the conditions imposed by an industrial society. We must break down the walls that now separate the family and the school to a point where the community and the school supplement and complement each other.

Married teachers whose children are old enough should return to the classroom in this period of teacher shortage. All women should try to make the teacher's life richer in social contacts. It goes without saying that their salaries should enable them to live decently. For the child must respect the teacher's place in community life. School guidance centers should weld together the school, public health clinics and local welfare programs, since prevention is more important and cheaper than a belated attempt to cure physical and mental defects. The expansion of education, health and welfare programs on the local level is also the surest way to stave off costly, top-heavy, over-centralization in these vital services. It is a far sounder method of stabilizing the family than the direct financial aid to the family with which France, Britain and Canada are experimenting.

2 Outstanding Bills

BUT Federal aid to many of our States is absolutely essential if our schools are to meet the family needs of an industrial society. Therefore I recommend to your attention two bills introduced in the Seventy-ninth Congress which will be reintroduced in this one.

First, the bipartisan Taft-Fulbright bill S. 140 to create a Cabinet Department of Health, Education and Security. This measure dignifies the role of education, health and welfare in our national life by giving them Cabinet status and places the executive officer in the President's advisory council. It facilitates cooperative endeavor and clarifies the administrative relationship of the Federal, State and local governments. Equally important is the Taft-Hill bill for Federal aid to education through variable State grants.

Concerted effort among women to support these bills is essential. Study them yourselves. In the meantime, you, as individuals, can stimulate action upon them by telegraphing your Senators and Congressmen that you wish to know when the hearings are to begin.

Let us call your attention also to a service which can send you these and other bills. This service was organized by some 50 national voluntary organizations to keep the grass roots in touch with congressional legislation by issuing impartial summaries of all pending bills that affect health, education or welfare. It is called Social Legislation Information Service, with offices at 930 F st. nw., Washington, D. C.

My friends, the battle to preserve democracy is acute. Make no mistake about it. The school, the church, public housing, health services, films and the radio must all make new and greater contributions to the preservation of the family if democracy is to survive. Communism and socialism are on the march throughout the world. Their fanaticism must be met with a positive and realistic program if we are to win the battle.

I see no more fundamental issue than the preservation of family life as the key to all freedom, all individuality, all sound adjustment to that larger family, the community and the state. The mother is the crux of the family and of democratic living, since the child's group adjustment echoes the earlier adjustment to the mother. In the active support of the home and in the practical recognition of the mother role in our society: in the love, protection and nurture of childhood we shall find the surest path to a rebirth of a passionate faith in democracy.

Both Sides Determined in Indo-China

Full-Scale Fights Rage In Wide Areas

BLOODSHED in Indo-China has reached the stage where both sides feel strong enough to voice their determination for a military showdown. Yet undertones of conciliation persist.

Recently the French Colonial Minister, Marius Moutet, admitted that 116,000 French troops were operating in the southeast Asia dependency and more were known to be on the way. France has lowered its military age to 18, and a French captain in Saigon told reporters that at least half a million soldiers would be needed if France forces the "military decision" that Moutet asserted would be reached.

With full-scale fighting reported from many widely separated regions, the Viet Namese Nationalists meanwhile besieged Saigon, where French transports have been unloading, and were fiercely contesting control of Hanoi, Indo-China's capital.

The Nationalists, mostly Annamese, include such diverse elements as Chinese guerillas, Japanese die-hards and German deserters from the French Foreign Legion. They are armed largely with captured Japanese equipment.

However, there have been extensive conferences between the French and Annamese leaders, both in Paris and on the scene of action. By customary standards, the problems do not seem insoluble—no more so, anyway, than did the Indonesian conflict before an independence agreement with the Dutch suddenly ended major hostilities.

* * *

IF THE Indo-China fighting has seemed at times lackadaisical, the negotiations have been steady and involved. Referendums, offers and conciliatory statements abound—though tight censorship may be throwing the whole picture out of focus.

Basically, the 24 million inhabitants of France's corner of Asia are restive because for some 84 years they endured unimaginative and rigid European rule. With the Japanese, in 1941, came the heady dream of independence, while the white man lost face. The Vichy government allowed the Japanese to take over its colony. With the Axis beaten, the French needed British military help and Chinese cooperation to get back into Indo-China. They found, according to Moutet, "loyalty" in the south but "ingratitude" in the north—armed resistance almost everywhere.

Led by a former Communist, Ho Chi Minh, the most rebellious natives set up the Viet-Nam Republic, comprising the provinces of Annam and Tonkin. Last March France agreed to recognize this state, and let it run its own internal affairs, providing it would be a part of a French-controlled Indo-Chinese federation.

But Viet Nam demanded absolute independence and also the inclusion of Cochin-China, the province adjoining to the south.

France countered by organizing a Cochin-China republic of its own, to be part of the proposed federation. A referendum was planned, but, unhappily, the republic's President committed suicide. Meanwhile Ho Chi Minh, after a summer trip to Paris, lost much of his control over the Viet Nam extremists.

Recently the fighting reached a new pitch.

* * *

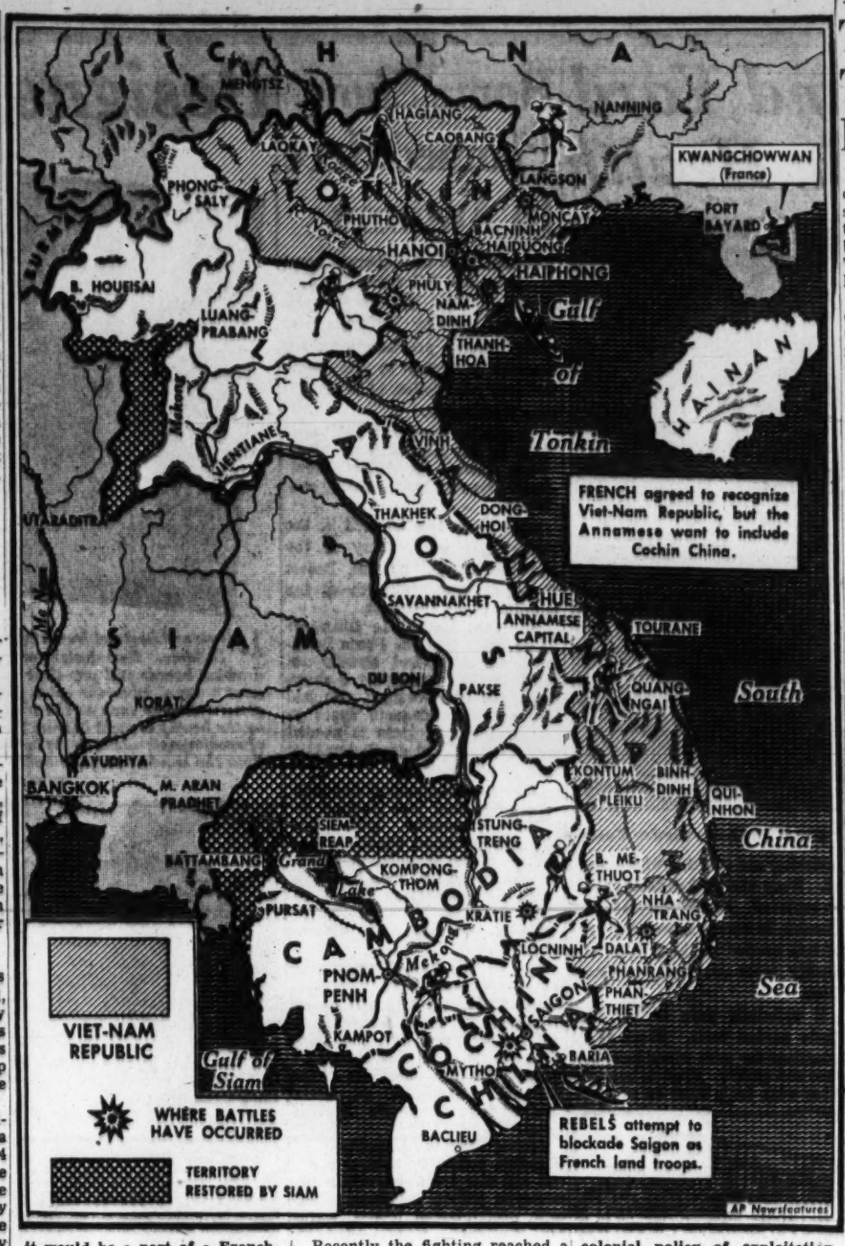
WHETHER time now works for peaceful settlement or for a greater eruption of savage colonial war, time alone can tell.

One factor working for peace in the steaming jungles, mountains and rice paddies, where the ruins of ancient culture long have battled against an over-lush nature, is the change that war has brought to France itself.

France's new constitution, which went into effect last December, promised an end to a colonial policy of exploitation. The provision for an "assembly of the French Union" specifically guarantees policy-making representation to overseas people.

The socialistic French government, like Britain's Labor regime, is fundamentally committed to policies of colonial freedom. But French pride forbids continuous surrender to force, and while offering Indo-China greater liberty than any of its predecessors would have contemplated, the Fourth Republic would like to regain some of the "face" that Vichy lost in Asia.

By the Associated Press



Transatlantic Travel Slump Hits Airlines

New York (U.P.).—Internationally operated airlines are facing a slump in transatlantic passenger travel, more pronounced on eastbound than on west-bound flights. They are gearing their operations, however, for a change in the trend.

Flight schedules have not been decreased, although 40-passenger Constellations have left New York for Europe carrying as few as 12 passengers. West-bound flights into New York have for the most part been fully loaded.

Pan-American World Airways was the first of the three internationally scheduled United States airlines to streamline their organizational personnel to meet the lack of full revenue. A 20 per cent reduction in personnel was termed by the company spokesman as a "selective housecleaning."

Officials of American Overseas Airlines have claimed their company will make no reduction in its employes, but Trans-World Airlines, most of whose personnel were furloughed during the 25-day strike of the Air Line Pilots Association which ended November 15, has not yet returned to its pre-strike employment total and "does not expect to."

Sir William P. Hildred, general director of the International Air Transport Association, said on a visit to New York that there were four reasons for the current slump: (1) seasonal weather, (2) resumption of steamship passenger service, (3) disappearance of the backlog of passenger reservations, and (4) recent accidents.

"The airlines are facing stiffer competition now since the Queen Elizabeth is running," Sir William stated, "but the lines are set for increased business, which will go steadily up and up."

For the most part, airline executives here reflect Sir William's optimism for the future. Some, however, cite additional factors they believe to be contributing to the present downward trend, including foreign airline competition, less desire for speed travel to Europe and a general settling down after a flash of wartime air travel.

Even with the immediate slump in travel, Pan-American was able to show an 18 per cent increase in passenger miles flown in the third quarter of 1946 over the corresponding quarter of 1945. The company had an increase of 48,700,833 passenger miles and it is doubtful whether the figures for the fourth quarter will fall below those of 1945.

American Overseas still carries full loads to Germany and is even putting extra sections on the Berlin route to handle what officials term "emergency travel," consisting mainly of Army dependents en route to the American occupation zone.

Croil Hunter, president of Northwest Airlines, Inc., scoffed at the current slump, saying air travel was cyclical and that accidents had caused the present downward curve.

"I wish the other air lines would quit making chamber of commerce speeches predicting great losses in money," said Hunter, whose airline will open its first foreign routes to Tokyo, Shanghai and Manila in the spring.

"If they can't run an airline, let them go back to the farm and let someone run them who knows how," he added.

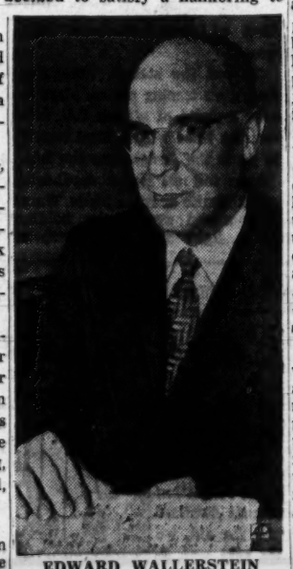
Poker Loss Started Record Record Man

NEW YORK, Feb. 1 (AP).—Back in the gay old New York of 1920, a young visitor from Philadelphia lost his last $100 in a poker game. His name was Edward Wallerstein. Graduate of Haverford and veteran of World War I, he had saved a neat pile at jobs in middlewestern oil fields and he decided to satisfy a hankering to spend it in the big town.

By the time he had had his fun he was started along the road which led to the presidency of Columbia Recording Corp. and a directorship in Columbia Broadcasting System.

Sitting in on the poker game, Wallerstein recalls gratefully today, was a friend "with connections" which secured him a position as salesman for Brunswick records. From 1933 to 1938 he was with RCA Victor, and joined Columbia in 1939.

He had always been deeply interested in music, and was a super with the Philadelphia Opera. For a quarter century music has been his major interest. Despite his graying and thinning hair he seems young; he enjoys fishing, yachting, cards, and above all, making records.



EDWARD WALLERSTEIN

Record Output Booms

Columbia's present production of 250,000 records a day is three times what it was at the end of the war, says Wallerstein, but still only about 60 per cent of estimated demand, and the company is doubling its manufacturing facilities.

In the first quarter of the century total record output by all firms probably did not exceed 125,000 in any year; the 1946 total may have been 300 million, and the 1947 figure, Wallerstein predicts, may reach 500 million. The big jump in production came when the old-type horn was replaced by electrical recording, making possible the reproduction of such large works as symphonies.

Columbia plans to divide its output this year so that, on a unit basis, it will be 80 per cent popular works and 20 per cent masterworks, or classical and standard numbers; in dollar volume, that will be 65 per cent pops, 35 per cent masterworks.

Classicals Mean Work

Classical and standard recordings are gaining, even though slowly. They mean harder work, too. They are made to last, while pops records often have a life of only six months.

"I have fun doing business with the artists, who are proverbially so hard to do business with," Wallerstein says. "Actually, they are easy to get along with. The greatest fun is in learning to understand them, to understand their problems, and then to realize they understand our problems, too."

Columbia has a list of 62 artists and ensembles for the masterworks, and Wallerstein believes that Columbia's help in popularizing them has advanced importantly the careers of such favorites as Kostelanetz, Levant, Traubel and others. The New York Philharmonic, he points out, never did much in the record field until it signed with Columbia in 1941.

"Columbia has never lost an artist with whom it had a contract," he says.

Gets No Credit For His Bravery

Chattanooga, Tenn., Feb. 1 (AP).—Four years after his newspaper ad for a wife brought mail applications from 700 women, a Lookout Mountain farmer became a husband.

But a day after his marriage last December, his matrimonial status developed into somewhat of a problem.

He said his wife, a stout, middle-aged woman, went home for clothes and did not return.

"It irritates me because she left and matters are even worse because she took the marriage license with her," he said gloomily. "It's difficult to prove to friends that I ever was married."

Navy Keeps Huge Pacific Oil Depot

Honolulu (U.P.).—Safe from atomic bombs, the United States Navy has a 250 million gallon oil supply stored in its "Red Hill Underground," a vast Pearl Harbor "tank farm" buried under 200 feet of volcanic red ash.

This capacity, with 12 smaller surface tanks, can fuel the Pacific Fleet for the next six years.

Built at a cost of 42 million dollars and the lives of 16 men, the "underground" was a wartime top secret project which some 4000 men labored almost three years to build, but which the Navy has now permitted a few outsiders to inspect.

The 20 tanks are each 250 feet high, or approximately the height of a 20-story building. Cylindrical in shape, they are steel with concrete lining. They contain four million pounds of structural steel and 21 million pounds of reinforcing steel. The project, lacking any precedent for design, was supervised by Lieut. Comdr. Ben Rush, now Hawaii's territorial superintendent of public works.

Over 1,690,000 cubic yards of earth had to be moved for the project and much of the material was removed from a depth of 500 feet. The job was done by hard-rock miners from Colorado, expert tunnel men from Montana, Idaho and Nevada, and coal miners from Pennsylvania and West Virginia, aided by some 500 Japanese-Americans from Hawaii.

The nerve center of the "underground" is also buried deep beneath a lava ridge. Here, in a vault protected by massive bomb-proof doors, is the pump house. In this brightly lighted command post, technicians man elaborate control panels which check on the flow of fuel through a 3 mile tunnel linking the "underground" with Pearl Harbor piers.

To facilitate maintenance of the huge fuel lines, a small railroad carries workmen and equipment through the tunnel and about the big tanks.

15-Foot Shark Trapped by Bait Shaped Like Leg

Victoria, Australia, Feb. 1 (AP).—Artificial cheesecake was used here to trap a 15-foot white shark the other day. The shark had been swimming up and down outside the women's swimming baths. It was caught when a piece of pork bait was fashioned to look like a woman's leg—at least the zoologist who supervised the catch said it was a woman's leg.

There is no record of these sharks ever having attacked a human being and the zoologist gave no reason for using the strangely shaped bait. But examination of the stomachs of this and other white sharks indicate the scavenger fish have a varied diet.

The shark which bothered the ladies had eaten a large Newfoundland dog. Others caught in Australian waters had eaten among other things, a bulldog, part of a horse, a pig, several sheep, a piece of sacking, a ship's scraper and some whalebone.

Why the Colonel Was in a Jam

Salt Lake City, Feb. 1 (AP).—Col. H. Arnold Rich, Utah selective service director, mentioned to a reporter he came from Salt Lake City's "marmalade district." Col. Rich explained that's the section with streets fruitily labeled Almond, Peach, Quince and Apricot.

Garden and Yard Pay Off in Health

By James H. Beattie

THE home yard and garden pays big dividends by affording the chance for healthful exercise in caring for the lawn, shrubbery, flowers, fruits and vegetables. Secondly, and by no means without importance, there is the profit of having fine flowers for outdoor ornamentation and enjoyment and household use, and the matchless quality of freshly gathered fruits and vegetables.

The real quality of peas, sweet corn and many other garden products is enjoyed only with freshly gathered products. This means home yard culture, where the vegetables and fruits may be gathered and at once prepared for the table. Persons who once became familiar with the superior quality of freshly gathered garden products are enthusiastic home gardeners and seldom give it up.

Then, there is a third very important reason for home yard care, the matter of pride in a well kept lawn and yard. Good housekeeping outdoors is also important to good health and well being. Let us not conclude that a well kept lawn, yard and garden need be a burden. A half hour a day during the long summer evenings and a portion of the Saturday now available at home to most workers is all that is needed for the average home.

Grow the Things You Like

Last season we were urged to grow mainly those food crops that yielded the largest return per unit of space. The gardener may now select the plants, whether food or ornamental, which appeal most to the family. With a small garden it is still the part of wisdom to select things that yield a large return for the space occupied.

It is commonly stated that sweet corn should be grown only in gardens of fairly large size, but I know a family who devote most of their limited garden space to this crop, and they have an abundance of sweet corn of the highest quality. This is an economical use of the space because they grow lettuce, radishes, peas, kale and other hardy early short season crops on the portion of the garden intended for late planted sweet corn. Not content with this they also follow early sweet corn with green beans, late tomatoes, late cabbage, fall peas, spinach, turnips and other crops. There is reason for emphasizing the culture of the vegeables, fruits, or flowers which you like best.

There is a heavy demand for many kinds of plants and seeds. In order to insure a supply of the varieties desired it is wise to order early. The 1947 catalogues of your favorite seedsmen and nurserymen is probably ready and may be had for the asking. Then there are the numerous advertisements in The Post and in magazines and other papers of firms who have seeds and plants for sale.

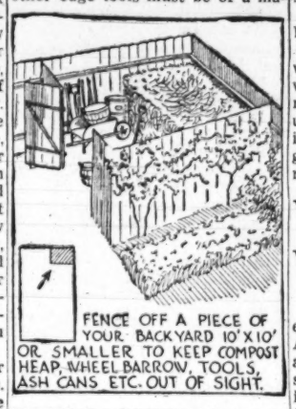
Seeds will keep and should be obtained at once and stored until needed. Many failures with peas and other early crops occur because the proper planting time passes while waiting for a seedsman to dig out from under an avalanche of orders which should have reached him weeks earlier.

Fortunately the amount of equipment needed for the average home garden and yard is not extensive. The few weeks remaining before it will be time to start outdoor operations presents an excellent opportunity to overhaul tools and supplies, repairing, sharpening,

Use High Grade Garden Tools

polishing and painting where needed. Worn and broken tools should be replaced. Fortunately, it is now possible to obtain almost any type of tool needed in the garden, and quality tools are again commonplace.

It definitely pays to use high grade garden tools. There is no substitute for tools which have balance and quality. Spades, hoes and other edge tools must be of a material that will retain a keen cutting edge. Much of the drudgery of home yard work may be avoided by using good, well kept tools. It does not pay to have aching muscles because of poor, dull tools.



If you have a hotbed, coldframe or a garden wheelbarrow, this is an excellent time to repair and paint them so they will be dry and ready for use when needed. Planning and work of this character now will greatly help in making the 1947 home yard and garden season a pleasant success.

Mr. Beattie today resumes his weekly garden stories which last year proved so beneficial to the home and yard gardeners in this area. Each Sunday in this Section he will anticipate the problems which confront those who like to grow their own vegetables and flowers.

Home Show Planned Here In Autumn

PLANS FOR an elaborate home show this fall where the public could view the latest home gadgets, building materials and other housing products were announced yesterday by the Home Builders Association of Metropolitan Washington.

A similar show has not been held in the District since 1934, when private promoters drew huge crowds with home exhibits.

Most likely location will be the National Guard Armory if the FBI has vacated by fall, Ernest Henry, executive director of the building group, indicated.

President Donald L. Chamberlin revealed that the Home Builders Association had already received many requests for a showing of the latest designs. He said that only an adequate space to display the new ideas is needed and that the local group can take care of other details.

Chamberlin disclosed also that the association was working in close cooperation with the Greater National Capital Committee of the Washington Board of Trade and had been in touch with Gen. Albert L. Cox, District National Guard commander, concerning use of the Armory.

The world's largest home show will take place in Chicago February 23-27, when nearly every manufacturer of home products and building materials will show his products at an exposition held jointly with the convention of the National Association of Home Builders at Chicago's Stevens Hotel.

Among items to be displayed are washable wallpaper, lumber which will not mar from cigarette butts, new-type paints, aluminum products, prefabricated homes, washing machines, storm windows, garden tools and other home furnishings.

WAA to Sell War Buildings

In an effort to help the veterans' emergency housing program, War Assets Administration has begun an intensive program to sell thousands of temporary structures and improvements on surplus wartime installations, the agency has announced.

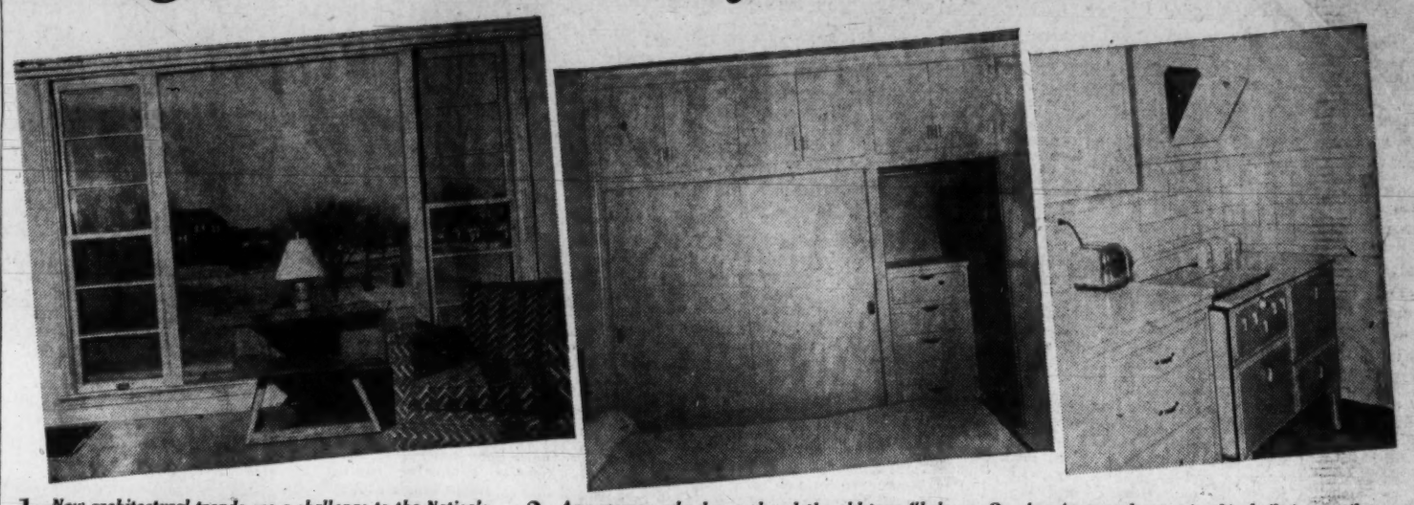
The buildings for sale are located at 181 places around the Nation and originally cost the Government about 350 million dollars. They must be removed from the site at the purchaser's own expense.

The buildings, in general, consist of standard frame buildings such as barracks, mess halls, temporary hospitals, warehouses and maintenance shops.

Apartment Houses Planned for D. C.

Permits to erect four two-story apartment houses of four units each in the 1200 block, Savannah st. se., have been issued Robert L. Silverman, owner and builder, the District Building Inspector's Office said yesterday.

Designers Stress Comfort in 1947 Homes

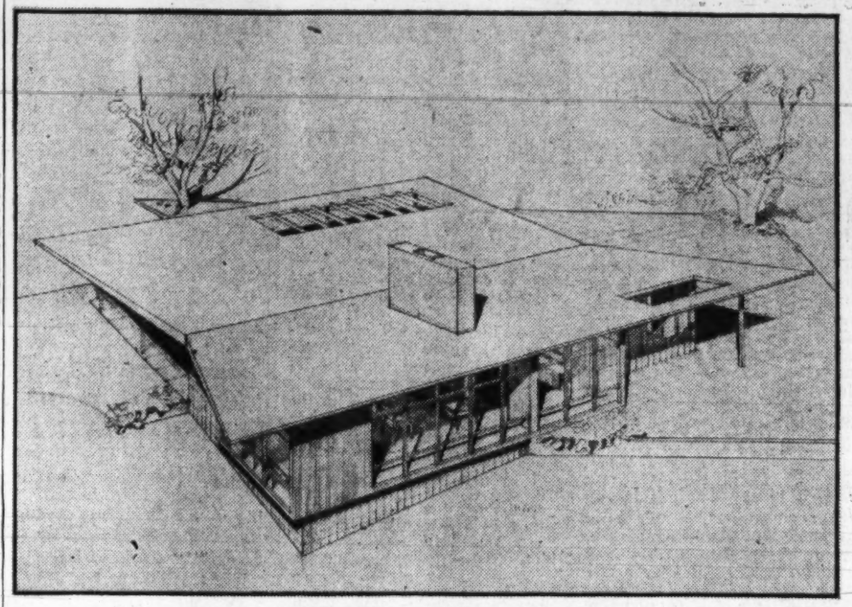


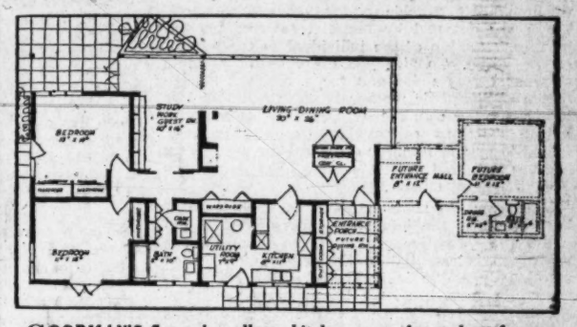
1. *New architectural trends are a challenge to the Nation's builders. New designs of projects coming off today's drawing boards will pay their way in living comfort. For most women, whatever extra money might be spent on a picture-window such as the above would be fully justified by the beauty brought in from the outdoors, plus the illusion of spaciousness added to the indoors. These are stock units. Note the wooden cornices built in, room length, above the windows*

2. *Any woman who has endured the old-type "hole in a wall" closets would shout with joy over these built-ins. A separate place for everything—shoes, clothing, accessories. Ample space, plenty of drawers. In the children's room, full wall cupboards can be built, with low rods and a succession of holes for the rods to be raised as the children grow. Cupboards such as the above generally contain dead storage space and may be job-built or purchased from stock*

3. *A prime worksaver is this built-in ventilator above the kitchen stove. Greasy woodwork, excessive cooking heat and odors are eliminated by installation of this simple item. The tiled sink top and splash is carried clear across one side of the room to give a protective surface above stove*

Photos Courtesy Practical Builder Magazine, J. J. Young, architect





GOODMAN'S floor plan allows kitchen space for a deep freeze unit. The children have a separate room with plenty of closet space. A combination guest alcove, study or workroom separates the parents' bedroom and living room

LEFT, fresh off the drawing table of Architect Charles M. Goodman, 814 18th st. nw., is this modernistic home designed for Mr. and Mrs. Irwin Shapiro for a lot in the Quaint Acres subdivision in nearby Maryland. Planned to fit family needs, it features a basic plan, easily expanded. Since the Shapiros are camera fans, a dark room has been provided. Estimated cost is $16,000. The roof is designed so water flows to an interior drain, eliminating gutter pipes.

CPA Held Line Within 1 Pct.

Civilian Production Administration has announced that during the 19 weeks in which it operated with the objective of holding nonhousing building to the 35-million-dollar weekly limitation, its total approvals exceeded that mark by only six tenths of 1 per cent.

The weekly ceiling was boosted to 50 million dollars on January 10. The limitation imposed by CPA was set by agreement with Housing Expediter Frank Creedon in an effort to prevent the diversion of too much scarce building material to nonresidential construction, the report stated.

During the 19-week period, 24,396 projects, estimated to cost 668.9 million dollars, were approved in the continental United States, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands and Hawaii.

Has Anyone Told You?

SOOT DESTROYER, made especially for oil burners, comes in liquid form. You simply pour it into the fuel oil tank and it removes soot and helps to prevent it from forming. It also aids in dissolving sludge.

BATHROOM FIXTURE, new and neat, is a toilet tissue dispenser made of ivory plastic. It completely covers the roll, keeping the paper free of dust and water and preventing accidental unrolling. A knob on the side of the holder is turned to roll the paper out smoothly.

CHAIRS upholstered in plastic look, feel and wear like leather. The plastic, called Duran, is alcohol- and grease-resistant, impervious to weather, water, heat, perspiration, scuffing and fading. Cleaning is done with ordinary soap and water. Colors of the plastic are red, green, yellow, blue, ivory, beige, coral and tan. At an additional cost foam latex cushions are available for these chairs. Even so, these brand-new plastic-covered chairs are not expensive.

POWDER for the garbage pail that kills odors and repels flies, ants and other pests is something new.

COOKING UNITS that grill, fry, toast and bake are being tested. This all-in-one is square in shape and the surface is made of two grids equal to three 10-inch frying pans. Two heating elements provide uniform temperature over the entire cooking surface. By the addition of two removable grids the cooker becomes a waffle iron. A signal light tells when the waffle batter should be poured and stays on until the waffles are ready to serve. A dial can be set for either light or dark waffles. The handle on the cooker is air-cooled so that it is always comfortable to touch. Spouts catch all drippings when meat is broiled and deposit them into a saucer.

PAINT for concrete floors has been developed that will dry in four hours. This finish is enamel-like and resists acids, snow, rain, grinding of sand and dirt.

CHAIRS have been especially designed to use with ironers. Use them and you are sure of scientifically correct ironing posture. The back adjusts automatically to any position. They can, of course, be used for other purposes. Modern lines and an all-white enamel finish make them a good-looking piece of furniture.

FIRE-RESISTANT is a powder that is mixed with water and sprayed over any kind of wall surface. The compound also acts as an insulator.

SLIPPING and sliding of scatter rugs can be prevented with a liquid that is painted on the underside of the rug. This compound will dry overnight and will not mark the floors. One pint is needed for a scatter rug of average size.

IRONING BOARD in aluminum cabinet has a swivel support to hold the board steady when in use; the swivel also holds the board upright when the door of the cabinet is opened. It pivots in a wide arc permitting the board to be set at any angle. There is space in the cabinet for storing the iron.

FLASHLIGHTS for vest-pockets and pocketbooks have a special switch that prevents lighting accidentally and wasting the batteries.

Put Names or Initials on Tumblers, Windows, Etc.

Make Your Own Glass Etchings

THE old saying "come on up and see my etchings" has moved out of the picture realm into the world of glass. You can actually etch your name or initials permanently on glass tumblers, liquor decanters, office doors, stall-shower panels, or even your car windows.

The secret, says Science Illustrated magazine, is in applying a creamy chemical, allowing it to remain for two minutes, and then rinsing it off with water.

For generations, glass has been etched by either the sand-blasting method, which requires extensive equipment, or by use of pure hydro-fluoric acid, too dangerous for amateur use.

The present-day etching medium, Emaco, Etchall, or similar trade-name products, is noninjurious to the hands, requires no tools or equipment other than a camel's hair brush, and a knife for use in cutting special stencils, says the magazine.

To make things still easier, the aluminum-foil stencil material has a gummed surface for adhering to the glass. One stencil can be used many times, so you can have identical markings on the various pieces of your household glassware.

CHILDREN and grown-ups can safely etch attractive designs in glass with a creamy chemical that comes in tubes. Cream is applied with cotton swab over stencils or designs outlined with asphaltum

To cut the stencil, draw the design on tracing paper, place it over a sheet of stencil foil, follow the lines with a hard pencil to press the design into the foil.

Place foil on heavy cardboard, cut with knife or razor blade. Warm the gummed surface by holding near a light bulb and attach to the outside of the glass.

Spread cream over cutaway portion of the stencil, and rinse off after two minutes. Remove and smooth stencil for further use. Then stand back and enjoy your masterpiece.

Other decorative effects and unusual designs can be obtained by applying cream direct with a brush.

Place Terrace to Receive Morning Sun

Small Home Sites Require Careful Planning

By Henry B. Aul

SPACE on the small property must be organized carefully if gardens, lawn, work center, terrace lounge and other features that make up the modern home grounds are to be obtained without overcrowding.

The design of the 50-by-100-foot property illustrated gains a feeling of spaciousness close to the house by the manner in which the areas outside the dining room and kitchen doors are combined in a terrace for lounging, dining and garden work.

If each of these had been in some way screened or separated from the others all would have been uncomfortably cramped. By planning carefully, the potting bench and storage facilities around the kitchen door have an orderly, even interesting appearance from the remainder of the terrace.

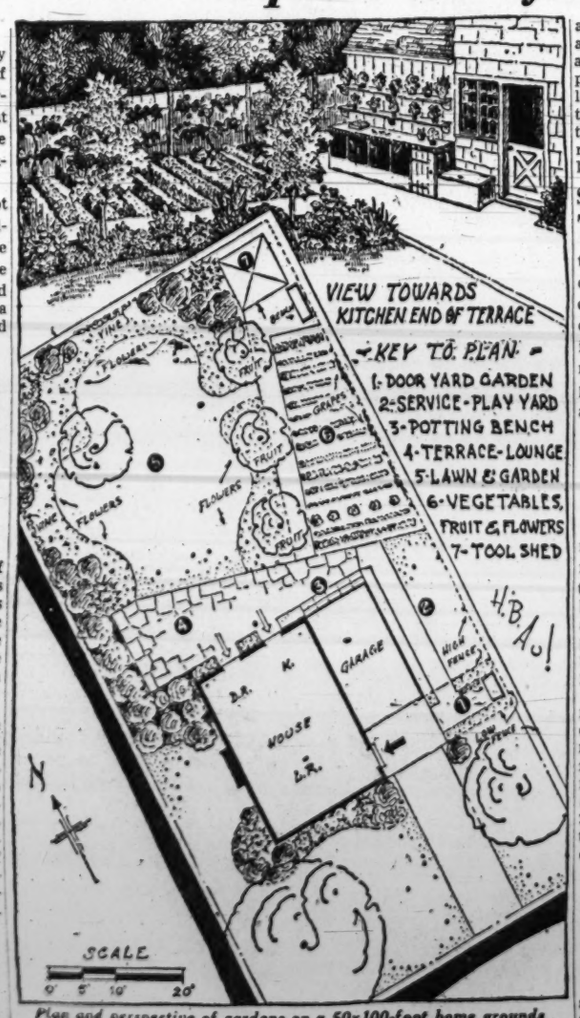
Because of the orientation of the property, this terrace receives morning sun for breakfast parties but is shaded thereafter by the house until late afternoon. One end is extended beyond the side of the house to catch a maximum of sun for those who prefer it.

Specimen Trees Effective

FLOWERS and shrubbery are combined in the curving borders around the lawn, one step down from the terrace. The placement of this garden, slightly diagonal with the lines of the property, permits corner plantings of shrubs and small trees of considerable depth with the flowers displayed effectively in front of them.

Because of the direction of the sun, no large shade trees are needed, but a specimen flowering cherry or crabapple tree contributes blossoms, fruit and intermediate height in from the left corner, and a row of three semi-dwarf fruit trees or, if preferred, small ornamental flowering trees inclose the opposite side.

These trees, planted along the walk from the service end of the terrace to a small tool shed in the back corner of the property, also separate the strictly ornamental planting of flowers from the garden of vegetables, strawberries and the annuals grown for cutting along the garage side of the property.



Plan and perspective of gardens on a 50x100-foot home grounds

Grapevines are spaced 8 feet apart along the side line fence and trained to four arms each on a post and wire trellis, supported partially by the fence. A bench is located conveniently next to the tool shed, and a sneak path through the rear flower border permits easy access to the garden lawn for mower and other tools.

Sites for Corner Plantings

THE diagonal direction of the terrace, as shown, not only introduces the opportunity to have corner plantings around the garden but gives the paving width out from the dining room, where it is needed most, and then narrows perceptibly in front of the potting bench, where no great amount of space is required.

The bench consists of a brick-surface work top, under which are located bins for soil, sand, humus, pots and flats and a cupboard of small hand tools.

Next to the kitchen door is a neat seat-height storage box for refuse cans. Shelves fastened on the garage wall above the potting bench furnish a convenient and attractive location for potted plants. These shelves are never too sunny for transplants and other young seedlings.

Space along the side of the garage is convenient for permanent or removable laundry lines and may be used, too, as a play yard for small children. The 5-foot fence or trellis that incloses this area on two sides is reduced to a 3 to 4-foot fence at the front of the garage and opposite the house entrance.

Narrow flower borders and a bench transform this small space into a dooryard garden. The gradual stepping down of the fence height is attractive from the street.

Shade trees are needed along the sunny front of the house. Street trees may create sufficient shade, but if there are none one large and one medium growing kind may be located to enframe the house and provide comfortable shade, too.

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Landlords Have Had Some Lean Days

Search for Roof in '40 Was Snap

Conrad P. Harness

TO THE SCORES of homeless Congressmen searching for Washington quarters, plus the thousands of veterans registered at the Veterans' Center for nonexistent housing, and not forgetting the hopeful dozens of would-be apartment dwellers who have called the real estate editor for aid, we offer these words: "'Twern't always this way in Washington!"

Before the war, Sunday papers often carried two and three pages of classified ads advertising nothing but vacancies. Large apartments thought nothing of using half-page ads each Sunday to advertise their empty flats.

As hundreds of apartment units are rushed for summer completion, and thousands set for 1948 completion dates, the thought strikes us that "Apartment For Rent" signs may begin to reappear in the not too distant future.

Wartime arrivals to the District will not know how to cope with this situation. For their benefit we will describe the normal routine of renting a Washington apartment in, let's say, 1940.

A telephone call to a real estate agency brought forth the comment. "An apartment? Why, yes, indeed! What section of Washington do you prefer?"

You're easy to get along with and you say the Northwest.

The agent purrs over the phone, "We have lots of fine apartments in that area. Now, in what SECTION of the Northwest are you interested?

"Nothing will do except the Dupont Circle area. I hate riding cabs out of the No. 1 zone, you know."

"I certainly agree with you," quotes the property promoter. Now, let me go over my list of buildings in that area. Here's a wonderful place, the "Highrate" Apartments, right off Massachusetts and the Circle. How's that sound?"

You offer a qualified approval and, after some argument, agree that you will be kind enough to let the agent pick you up for a personal tour of the vacancy.

. . . and a baby-sitter is included!

The building turns out to be a lovely structure and the apartment meets most of your requirements. It has a living room, two bedrooms and tile bath, balcony and is short walking distance from the elevator. The rent is $59.50 per month. However, the color scheme unnerves you. You mention this fact.

"Don't blame you," agrees the agent. "Name your color and I'll have it done over. You can move in next week," he adds.

You don't commit yourself. You tour the suite again and point out that you don't especially care for the refrigerator and you've heard the switchboard service could be better.

The agent quickly surveys the situation and makes his counter offer. "Now, I'll tell you what I'm going to do. Since you're a newcomer to Washington, we want to make you feel right at home. We're going to redecorate the whole place and guess what—the first month's rent is on us! Now what size dots do you sign on?

Honest, it used to be like that!